"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, rain in the afternoon, winds easterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,057. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market disturbed.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

Page 4.

The fact that large quantities of supplies were to be sent at once to Havana led to reports yesterday that the Spanish authorities there were preparing for a siege.

Page 5.

The Bulldog Club of America opened its bench show at the Logerot Garden.

An old man was found in a Brooklyn street, almost dead from starvation, and taken to Seney Hospital.

Twelve sailors, survivors of the Maine disaster, arrived here yesterday and were taken to the navy yard.

Word was received here yesterday that the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo, which was to be made a cruiser, was sunk on April 5 in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Government announced yesterday that it would take the St. Paul and St. Louis of the American Line for use as cruisers. They will be fitted out as soon as they arrive here. Capt. Sigsbee will command the first one ready.

At a meeting of Tammany Hall men in the Eighth Assembly District, Martin Engel, the leader of the district, was severely denounced, and a resolution was adopted declaring in favor of war to drive Spain from Cuba and to avenge the Maine slaughter.

Page 6.

The Board of Health yesterday voted that all employes of the department who are members of the National Guard or Naval Militia and are called into the Government's service should have leave of absence with pay.

Page 9.

The husband of a Brooklyn woman charges that she has made a thief of her son.

Flora Del Monte, daughter of the late Leonardo Del Monte, a broker of this city, died Tuesday at San Remo, Italy.

The annual meeting of the Central Association of the New York Association opposed to the extension of suffrage to women was held yesterday.

The American Society of Huguenots yesterday celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Edict of Nantes yesterday.

Caspar W. Whitney, the writer on sports, told of his travels in Europe and the Far East. His journey was taken in the interest of sports and hunting.

Katie Collins, nine years old, told Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that she had seen her father, Timothy Collins, kill her mother last Saturday. She described the circumstances, and Collins was held.

Miss Harriet Gray McLean, daughter of Mrs. Andrew McLean, was married last night to Edwin Dodge McMurray of Roseville, N. J., at the home of her mother, 429 West Twenty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, officiated.

Certificates and testimonials of merit were given to 300 members of the various graduating classes of the New York Trade School, last evening, on the occasion of the school's seventeenth annual commencement. Addresses were made by President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and William E. Dodge.

Page 10.

The Institute of American Marine Underwriters met and appointed a committee to draw up by-laws. It also discussed premium charges.

Page 11.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox, in Long Island City, yesterday, decided that the Court of Sessions has jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Kings, Queens, and Richmond in the cases of violations of the excise law.

Customs officials have discovered that large amounts of goods have been imported from St. Gall, Switzerland, by an arrangement through which the market price in this country is not disclosed. Great undervaluation has resulted.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday made several changes in officers. Edmund D. Randolph was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and placed in charge of the real estate and bond and mortgage department.

Page 12.

The two boys who attempted to hold up George Bellows of Manhattan in New Jersey, and fired at him, were indicted by the Hackensack Grand Jury.

Benjamin De Jong, a butcher, of Nyack, while driving home from Jersey City was struck by a train of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey and mortally injured.

President Patton and two Princeton professors, delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, have, it is said, refused to attend, fearing censure because of the Princeton Inn trouble.

Page 14.

A two-year-old daughter of Manager E. D. Price ate matches on Tuesday, and died yesterday.

President Clausen of the Park Board refused yesterday to allow a cycle road race on Riverside Drive.

Chief McCullagh has submitted a plan for redistricting the police precincts of the city to the Police Commission.

The stock market showed sharp declines yesterday, with narrow and professional trading, the number of shares dealt in being 345,000.

The line officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were called before Brig. Gen. Smith last night and questioned about the recent caucus and election of Colonel.

Members of the Allied Printing Trades Unions and of the Typothetae came to an agreement last night and the strike which has been on for several days will end to-day.

At the trial of a civil suit in Queens County a juryman asked permission to leave the room, as he said his last train was about to start. One of the lawyers secured an adjournment in time to accommodate the juror.

District Attorney Marean said regarding the Brooklyn scandal that the administration of Mayor Wurster was a "Klondike of corruption." The further his investigation, he said, the more tangible evidences of corruption in every direction.

William Meyer was probably fatally injured by falling five stories from the roof of a tenement house in which he had been detected in a burglary. He tried to escape the tenants and the police by sliding down a water pipe, but missed his hold and dropped.

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MANIFESTO BY DON CARLOS.

Threatens Civil War Unless the Glove Thrown Down by Washington Is Taken Up.

MADRID, April 13.—Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, in the course of which he says:

"The Carlist, who, in the face of a war with the United States, would rise in arms against Spain, is a traitor. If war occurs, all those who fight against the foreigner who insults us will deserve well of Carlos.

"If the Spanish Government does not venture on war, but permits the loss of Cuba, then Carlists who do not respond to the voice of the King will also be traitors.

"If the Government will not take up the glove thrown down by Washington, the King himself will come to Spain; and if he cannot get soldiers, he will get volunteers from the provinces to defend the honor of [illegible]

SPAIN AND THE MESSAGE

Portions of the Text Cabled Considered at a Council of the Cabinet.

AN OFFICIAL NOTE ISSUED

Repudiates President McKinley's Recommendations as Incompatible with the Sovereignty and Rights of the Spanish Nation.

MADRID, April 13.—The very worst impression prevailed this evening. Again the Bourse has declined. Ministers say that there is no news. Gen. Woodford alone preserves serenity and silence.

The Cabinet meeting held last night lasted five hours, and it is said was mainly devoted to the consideration of President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban situation.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, gave the official version of the events here on Sunday and Monday, and also made a report on the occurrences in some of the provincial towns.

The Minister of War, General Correa, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, submitted reports relative to the measures taken to complete the mobilization of all the forces of the country.

The Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, read a decree, already drawn up, relative to the national subscription to increase the strength of the fleet.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, at the request of Señor Sagasta, made a report on the state of affairs in his department, which the Premier thought should occupy the first place in the debates of the Cabinet.

Señor Gullon read a portion of the text of President McKinley's message. Although several paragraphs were lacking, the Cabinet, after referring to the President's previous messages, which was considered necessary in order to fill up the gaps in the present summary, decided that the paragraphs received were sufficient for the Cabinet to affirm that the Government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba.

After disposing of current affairs, the Premier, Señor Sagasta, designated two of the Ministers to immediately draw up an address to the Crown.

When the Ministers adjourned an official note was issued, giving the views of the Government on the situation. In brief, the note sets forth that the Cabinet has granted an extraordinary credit for war purposes, and incidentally has increased the grant for the account of the artillery of Puerto Rico.

"The recommendations contained in President McKinley's message," it says, "are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation, and are an interference in the internal affairs of this country. A firm consciousness of its rights, united with the resolution to maintain them, will inspire the nation, as they inspire the Government, with the serenity necessary in these difficult moments to direct successfully and defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race."

The Government, however, considers that, apart from its solemn affirmation of Spain's rights as a nation, the Ministers are not called upon to make any declaration so long as the resolutions of Congress or the initiative of President McKinley do not lead to concrete acts.

Contrasting with all the war rumors, a tea party is being given this afternoon at the Royal Palace in honor of the members of the International Congress of Hygiene. All the members of the Cabinet are present, with the exception of Señor Sagasta. The salons are crowded, and great animation prevails. The Queen Regent has been talking with the chief members of the congress.

Upon the reassembling of the Cortes Col. Genaro Alas, (retired,) lately elected a Deputy for Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, will introduce a bill to the effect that Spain should evacuate Cuba, reserving her sovereignty and a yearly royalty, with an arrangement as to the debts. Col. Alas says that Spain can accept no better solution in aid of peace in the existing circumstances, and he thinks the powers could propose no other solution at the stage now reached.

Demonstrations in the Provinces.

Advices from Barcelona and Saragossa state that groups of people are demonstrating in the streets. The police and Civil Guard, together with the civil authorities in these two towns, are trying to disperse the demonstrators.

Though the censorship is very severe regarding news from the provinces, especially if it deals with public demonstrations, it is not thought that those taking place at Barcelona and Saragossa are as yet very serious.

LONDON, April 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph wired yesterday:

"The position of the Cabinet is exceedingly difficult, between the dangers of foreign and civil war, either of which may be precipitated by a simple error. Public feeling in favor of an energetic policy is uncommonly strong, and would probably sweep away all opposition if Parliament assembled.

"In fact, although there is no Ministerial crisis, two possible Cabinets have already been spoken of as likely to succeed the present one. Gen. Polavieja is mentioned as Premier. This opposition will gain considerable strength on the arrival of Gen. Weyler, who is due to-day (Wednesday) in Madrid.

"The Cabinet is quite prepared to continue its pacific policy, despite the opposition, if such a line of action were certain of success. It is now manifest to the United States and to Europe how far Spain can and will go in the direction of concession, but what is not evident is the course America will take, and it is this incertitude, rather than popular dissatisfaction, which renders the Government's position so difficult."

PERSONAL VIEWS OF MINISTERS.

Interviews by Madrid Correspondents of London Papers.

LONDON, April 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing last evening, says:

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works, both told me in a conversation this afternoon that the Government was firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect, on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba. They said also that they were sure this line of conduct on the part of Spain would be supported by the European powers, more especially because the negotiations were based on an acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

"They told me that the conduct of Spain would be adjusted to that of the United States, and that in face of the fact of the continuance of military and naval preparations in the United States, Spain was fully justified in carrying on her preparations." Finally the Ministers said to me:

"Our resolution at the Cabinet council was taken unanimously, and we shall maintain it with all the necessary energy."

The Spanish Premier, Señor Sagasta, in an interview yesterday morning, said, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, that he thought the powers could not do more than they have already done in the way of intervention.

Señor Sagasta is then quoted as saying that he considers President McKinley's message to be "deplorable," and he is said to have expressed the belief that it was "forced from him by the clamor of Congress, which took advantage of his weakness, although President McKinley personally wished to modify it."

"The length of the cessation of hostilities," he is reported to have added, "depends upon how the rebels behave and upon the attitude of the United States. Señor Polo y Bernabe has been instructed to present Secretary Sherman with a further memorandum."

Distinction and Difference.
Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent banquets and society gatherings.—Adv.

In conclusion, the Spanish Premier is quoted as having announced that he believed Congress would grant President McKinley the powers the latter asked for.

MADRID PRESS COMMENTS.

The Message Denounced and the Government Urged to be Firm.

MADRID, April 13.—It is considered by the Spaniards here that matters are practically as they were before President McKinley's message was sent to Congress, the opinion being expressed in official circles that neither the message nor last night's Cabinet meeting has wrought any material change in the situation.

El Correo, the organ of Señor Sagasta, says:

"The Madrid press is unanimous in its unfavorable judgment upon President McKinley's message, and public opinion has received the document with marked hostility. Special indignation is caused by the clause referring to intervention and by a hypocritical lamentation over Cuban misfortunes, which have been greatly augmented by support given the rebels on the part of the American people, and probably the American Consuls. Although the decorously official statement issued after the Cabinet Council last night strikes a note of disgust, the Government cannot without protest hear laid down the doctrine of interference, attacking Spain's sovereignty, and offending Spain's dignity. The Government must be watchful and public opinion remain serene, despising the petty and underhand machinations of politicians desirous to fish in troubled waters."

El Epoca (Conservative) says that a reading of the message reveals the fact that, "while originally written in a warlike tone, it was subsequently softened down." The paper considers that the Spanish Government has "done much to assist President McKinley in a difficult position without getting much in return."

"The most important paragraph," continues El Epoca, "is the last, which the Government properly answers in last night's official statement, and in the publication of Señor Polo de Bernabe's memorandum showing the sacrifices Spain has made for peace. The Congressional debates prove President McKinley's tight position, and it is still doubtful whether he will succeed in controlling the warlike elements in America."

El Heraldo de Madrid (Independent) says:

"The message has removed the mask America has worn too long. It closes also diplomatic action, leaving Spain face to face with her true enemy, the author of the war, who has taken advantage of the honesty of Spanish diplomats, and who, despising Spain as Napoleon despised her, will pay dearly for the blunder, as Napoleon paid for his. The people's judgment of the situation has been more just than the Government's, and hence have come the public manifestations in the streets. Only two courses are open: Either to close Spain's history in the New World, fleeing ignominiously before the boots of Washington politicians, or to leave to arms the decision of the quarrel. Last night's official note leads to the belief that the Government favors the latter alternative, which is in harmony with the national sentiment."

The Globo (Liberal) defends the general policy of the Government, applauding the "energetic attitude displayed by the Cabinet." It lays much emphasis upon the "duty of the powers to maintain peace," and adds: "Spain's action now depends upon the moves of America."

The Nacional (Conservative) says:

"In case President McKinley is not satisfied with the sacrifices the Spanish Government has made to please him, Señor Gullon telegraphed to Señor Polo y Bernabe yesterday, warning him that should the Presidential message be unsatisfactory, Spain will publish without loss of time a memorial, already drawn up, containing a list of the concessions made by Spain in the interests of peace."

The Correspondencia de Espana (Independent and semi-official) observes:

"President McKinley's message contains stale news, namely his opinion of the Cuban campaigns, and fresh news, namely a clear statement regarding intervention. The message might easily have been more weighty, but it was not possible for it to be more impertinent. Under the circumstances we consider as opportune the memorial which Señor Polo y Bernabe is drafting. The truce intended to promote peace may be usefully employed in preparing for war."

The Imparcial (Independent) says:

"The Ministers must see that each act of weakness will beget a fresh American insult. President McKinley scarcely notices the suspension of hostilities except to tell the insurgents should peace not result from it intervention will follow. In other words, 'Don't yield. I'm here.' Let Spain send her fleet to Cuba. Let the truce end so soon as it is known the insurgents will not surrender. Honor and common sense alike demand this course."

The Liberal (Moderate Republican) remarks:

"The Liberal has always supported peace, but we think affairs have arrived at a point when true patriotism demands an immediate solution."

POPE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Another Appeal to Emperor Francis Joseph—Pathetic Words in the Sistine Chapel.

LONDON, April 14.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has again telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, begging him to use his influence with the other sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Pope is exceedingly upset by the latest developments of the Hispano-American question, which seems turning in a way he had hoped and tried to avert. This morning, having said mass in the Sistine Chapel, he turned to those around him and exclaimed:

"'I have prayed God with the whole force of my being and with the deepest fervor to avert this sad war and not to allow my Pontificate to end in the smoke of battle. Otherwise I have implored the Almighty to take me to Himself that I may not behold such a sight.'

"Those present say that the aged Pontiff spoke with such real emotion that his words deeply touched all. After mass the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla conferred together for an hour, and then were joined by the Spanish Ambassador, who was the bearer of warlike news.

"I learn that one of the projects of the Pope, if the chief obstacle to peace had been a refusal by the insurgents to accept an armistice, was to instruct the Bishop of Havana to send Capucine monks to preach peace and moderation to the people all over the island.

"The Pope has dispatched to Emperor Francis Joseph in answer to a telegram from his Majesty a message in Italian thanking him for his kindness, and for the way in which he had responded to the Pope's request. The Pontiff begged him to make a last trial by using his good offices, with the heads of other States, to spare the world the horrors of war. As is patent to all, Leo XIII. has done everything humanly possible, but war is now considered almost upon us even by the most optimistic."

THE QUEEN REGENT'S ADDRESS.

Expected to Make Recommendations to the Cortes Concerning the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is the expectation, based on information from the best sources, that the Queen Regent's address to the Spanish Cortes at its forthcoming meeting will deal with the Spanish-American situation and that, following this, the Cortes itself will deal with the Cuban question, both as it relates to Cuba and as it affects the United States.

The address of the Queen will be, to some extent, like the message of President McKinley, in submitting to the Legislative branch the views of the Executive head of the Nation, with recommendations for the future guidance of the legislative branch.

Long Island Ferry offers most frequent service of any from city.—Adv.

The new Cortes was elected about two weeks ago, a large Liberal majority being returned. This will give the Sagasta Ministry for the first time a majority of its own political complexion in the Cortes, and will facilitate the carrying out of the plans of the Ministry.

NORMANNIA AND COLUMBIA SAIL.

Former Hamburg-American Steamers Leave England for Spain.

DOVER, England, April 13.—The steamers Normannia and Columbia, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, and recently purchased by a Spanish company, passed Dover this morning, bound for Spain.

The Normannia and the Columbia have been insured at Lloyds for a voyage from London to Cadiz.

BERLIN, April 13.—Lieut. A. P. Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché, when questioned regarding the purchase of the Hamburg-American Line steamers Normannia and Columbia by a Spanish company, said the reason they were not purchased for the United States is that the American Government was not desirous of obtaining the vessels.

SPAIN'S DEFENSE PREPARATIONS.

Mediterranean Islands Being Garrisoned and Fortified.

MADRID, April 13.—As the result of last night's Cabinet Council the Spanish War Office is actively engaged in fortifying and garrisoning the Mediterranean islands of Spain and in placing other portions of the kingdom in a state of defense.

It is understood that instructions have been cabled to Capt. Gen. Blanco to carry the suspension of hostilities into practical effect, "according to the circumstances in each district."

A report is current that Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, telegraphed the Madrid Government to-day "an assurance that peace between Spain and the United States will not be disturbed."

SPANISH FOURS AT LOW EBB.

American Securities Decline in Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 13.—The optimism which has hitherto prevailed on the Stock Exchange here is disappearing. There was no great pressure to sell to-day, but there was a fall in prices all round. Spanish fours found a particularly bad market.

During the day a wild rumor was circulated to the effect that war between the United States and Spain had been declared, which was accompanied by the report that Paris was selling Spanish fours.

Prices recovered somewhat at the close of the market, but afterward the lowest prices of the day were quoted on the Street.

In the event of war between the United States and Spain, it is expected the Bank of England will raise its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

American securities opened ⅛@¼ under New York parity to-day. At 12:30 o'clock they showed a steadier undertone, but were inactive.

Spanish fours opened nominal at 48¼. The first sale was made at 47⅞, and later the price declined to 45. Spanish fours closed at 45⅝, a net loss of 2⅝ from yesterday's closing.

PARIS, April 13.—Spanish fours opened flat at 47⅜, a decline of 1 from yesterday's closing. They further declined on the Bourse and closed at 46⅛. After the closing of the Bourse the price weakened to 45 11-16. The closing quotation yesterday was 48⅜.

MADRID, April 13.—Spanish fours were quoted at 69.90 yesterday.

BARCELONA, April 13.—Spanish fours are quoted here to-day at 68.20.

United States Consuls Resign.

MADRID, April 13.—Advices received from Carthagena confirm the report that the United States Consul and the United States Vice Consul at that port, both of whom are natives of Spain, have resigned.

C. Molina and Alberto Molina, according to the Congressional Directory, are respectively United States Consul and United States Vice Consul at Carthagena, Spain.

Spain Gathering Munitions.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Information has reached here showing that the Spanish Government is making extraordinary efforts to obtain all the munitions of war possible. She recently gave to one of the most prominent English firms unlimited orders for all the munitions of war it could deliver up to the 1st of May.

Another Revolt in the Philippines.

MADRID, April 13.—It is reported that an official telegram has been received from the Philippines saying that a serious outbreak has taken place in Fuluan, and that the insurgents have seized the telegraph station, the operators barely escaping with their lives. Troops have been sent to quell the outbreak.

Proposed Mediation by Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 13.—The National Council has suggested that the Bundesrath consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain. The question will be considered to-morrow, but it will doubtless be rejected.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a general fall in pressure throughout the country. The storm which had developed in the Central Mississippi Valley yesterday morning has moved very slowly to the southeast, and is now central in the Lower Ohio Valley. High winds accompany it, especially on its western side, and there has been a general rainfall in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys, the interior districts of the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and in the Ohio Valley. The weather remains fair in the North Atlantic States and lower lake region, and is fair throughout the Gulf States and in the districts west of the Mississippi. The temperature has risen in the Rocky Mountain districts and the Missouri Valley; it has fallen in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. For to-day rain is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley, with lower temperature by this evening. Threatening weather, followed by rain, is probable in New England; clearing weather in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys; the weather will be generally fair in the Gulf States and districts west of the Mississippi. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi Valley and adjacent districts to the west. The Mississippi River is falling very slowly at Memphis, and the rise has nearly ceased at Helena, the present stage being 48.2 feet.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	41	50	52
6 A. M.	40	49	50
9 A. M.	45	57	59
12 M.	48	62	64
4 P. M.	49	67	68
6 P. M.	49	60	60
9 P. M.	46	52	56
12 P. M.	45	52	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57¾
Weather Bureau	56¼
Corresponding date 1897	45¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	47

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 4:50 P. M., the minimum was 48 degrees, at 5:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 46 and at 8 P. M. 30.

A Word Fitly Spoken
is the praise awarded the New York Central by experienced travelers for the excellence of its passenger service.—Adv.

NEARING THE CRISIS

House Declares for Intervention in Cuba and the Senate May Do So To-day.

TWO RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Conservative Senators Object to the Language Reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Possible It May Be Decided to Accept the Declaration Made in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Congress has responded quickly but not completely to the suggestions made by the President in his message on the Cuban question.

The House of Representatives, by an overwhelming vote in the affirmative, has adopted a resolution directing intervention to stop the war in Cuba, and empowering the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to accomplish the establishment of peace and of a free Cuban Government.

The Senate, proceeding more slowly, but with more aggressive form of words, is considering a resolution demanding immediate forcible removal of Spain from Cuba, and directing the President to use the military forces of the Nation to assure to Cuba the freedom to which it is declared of right to be entitled.

Why the Senate Waits.

Owing to the impossibility of securing quick action in the Senate, and because of the opposition of several Senators to intervention, there is doubt to-night whether the Senate will be able to dispose of its resolutions to-morrow, although the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, whether for intervention alone or for intervention with recognition, are hopeful that they may bring the resolutions to a vote before adjournment.

The prompt vote of the House on a resolution which Mr. Foraker and other war Senators consider vague and weak, and as merely devised to throw the whole subject back into the hands of the President, has amazed the Senate. In view of the statement made to-day at the White House, that the Foraker resolutions, barring the recognition of the Cuban Republic, are not objectionable to the President, the acceptance by the House, including most of the Democrats of that body, of the moderate resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, only serves to perplex the Senators who had come to believe that the President would welcome a direction from Congress, couched in terms so clear and strong that there would be no possibility of misconstruing or misunderstanding their intention.

The Question of Recognition.

Before the meeting yesterday of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, at which Consul General Lee appeared to give some additional testimony desired by the committee, it was believed by members of the committee that there would be little difficulty in getting the Senate to agree to an amendment to recognize the existence of the Cuban Republic. The majority of the committee was opposed to recognition, not because they were averse to recognition, but in order to be able to act in harmony with the President.

Gen. Lee, according to Senator Lodge's statement this afternoon, advised the committee not to favor recognition. Gen. Lee, it is since learned, intended that this information should not be made public by the committee. Most of the members so understood him, and the information had been disseminated in a private way until it produced a marked change of feeling and judgment concerning the advisability of recognition. If the Consul General, who had been in a position to judge of the stability of the republic, was unwilling that it should be at once recognized, persons who were prepared to rely upon his informed judgment immediately became willing to listen to advice in line with that conveyed by the message of the President.

Objections to Foraker's Resolution.

If the fears of the most radical supporters of the Foraker Senate resolution can be taken as indicating what the Senate will do, there is some reason to believe that it to-morrow will wind up the discussion on the resolutions reported in the Senate today by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations by passing the House resolution as a substitute. Senator Morgan, one of the warmest friends of Cuba, voted with the majority for the resolutions declaring for freedom and intervention, but not for the resolution for recognition.

Both supporters and opponents of recognition hope that the Cubans will yet have a stable Government. Those who favor the Foraker amendment, demanding immediate recognition, will make the most of the point advanced by them that if the Cubans are fit to be free, they should be recognized as having a Government.

House Stood by the President.

The great majority for the House resolution was obtained, not because the form of the resolution was acceptable to all who voted for it, but because the House could get nothing more aggressive from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The desire to stand with the President and to stand together controlled the war spirit, and the counsel of the Speaker, who is not fully convinced that the present perilous situation was desirable or unavoidable, determined every doubt and brought about the stand against the Democratic attempt to divert enough Republicans to make it appear that the party was seriously opposed to the very provoking language used in the majority resolutions, for a week or more. The determination to finish the discussion to-morrow is a hope rather than a belief.

Maine's Famous Poland Water
is purity itself. New York Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

Possible Action by the Powers.

From some expressions dropped to-day by members of the Diplomatic Corps, it is considered not improbable that if the action of the House to-day is brought by their Governments to the attention of the representatives of the six powers that recently called upon the President with the suggestion to them that the United States has adopted a course for war after Spain has granted the only request that the President reports having made to Spain, that for an armistice, the six diplomats may be formed in line again soon to call upon the President to remonstrate because of the unreasonableness of the pretensions of the United States. If they should call, it is supposed that the President would not refuse to receive them in a body.

"I am sorry," said a Senator who spoke of this report to-night, "that the President did not adhere, in receiving the powers, to the example of Secretary Seward. He once received the visit of a similar 'concert,' but he adopted the precaution, entirely in consonance with our long-established practice, of receiving the five or six gentlemen separately. I am sorry Secretary Day did not advise the President to follow the example of his illustrious predecessor."

EVOLVING THE RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Committee's Mandatory Provision Due to the President's Message —Party Lines in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Now that the long expected has happened, and the Foreign Committees have made their reports, some inside facts concerning the incidents leading up to their decision are coming to light.

The resolutions on which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee finally agreed represented a gradual evolution. The members of that committee were for positive action at the outset, and in that respect they were consistent. But on the question of the recognition of the Cuban Republic the sentiment of the committee underwent a radical change. At the outset the Foraker resolutions, which contained a specific recognition of the revolutionary Government of Cuba, were generally acquiesced in, and it is now said, that, had that proposition been moved in the committee immediately after the outburst which followed on the heels of the Maine report, it would have been carried. The more the question of recognition was discussed in committee, however, the stronger grew the opposition to it, and when it became known that the Administration opposed recognition, several of the Republican members, who had been favorably inclined thereto, went over to the President's views.

On the final vote Messrs. Davis, Frye, Cullom, Lodge, and Clark, (Rep.,) and Messrs. Gray and Morgan (Dem.) were against recognition. Mr. Foraker was the only Republican who stuck out for preliminary recognition, and Messrs. Turpie, Daniel, and Mills sided with him. It is said that the expression "At once" was inserted in the mandatory resolution for intervention as a result of the disposition to give Spain another chance manifested in the last paragraph of the President's message. Up to the receipt of that message, it had not been supposed that it would be necessary to make the resolutions so markedly mandatory and explicit, but the committee, believing that the time for action had come, concluded that it would be best to take nothing for granted.

Senator Gray drew up a preamble and resolutions, which were voted on by the committee. The preamble was accepted, and appeared in the committee's report to-day, but the resolutions were left off. These resolutions were introduced in the Senate late this afternoon by Mr. Hale, and may yet be voted on by the Senate. They are the same substantially as the resolutions adopted by the House this afternoon. Certain Senators who favor the milder form of declaration rather than the more radical one reported by the Foreign Relations Committee declare their intention to press them upon the Senate, pointing out that their adoption would bring the two bodies nearer into harmony.

Greater division existed in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, where the party line was drawn with absolute strictness. The Democratic members were seldom called into consultation, while the committee's policy was being settled upon. Among the Republican members, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, Acting Chairman, and Mr. Quigg of New York are understood to have started out on aggressive lines and afterward to have been persuaded into support of the President's view. Messrs. Cousins, Smith, Heatwole, Pearson, Gillett, and Henry were strong for intervention throughout. It was noticeable in the putting through of the resolutions this afternoon that Mr. Quigg was active in working with Acting Chairman Adams and Speaker Reed in the jamming process.

PRESIDENT'S TERM "STABLE."

Semi-Official Explanation of His Using It Instead of "Independent" Government in His Message.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—What looks like an authorized statement has been published here to-day to account for the failure of the President to put the word "independent" in his message when he suggested the desirability of "stable" government for Cuba.

When President McKinley first made his propositions to the Spanish Government, says this explanation, he announced that the war must cease in Cuba, and an independent Government be established. This dispatch was changed by Attorney General Griggs to read "stable Government," which, it was claimed, was the diplomatic phrase for the independence desired.

When Minister Woodford submitted this dispatch to the Spanish Prime Minister, he was asked if "stable government" meant independent government, and at once replied in the negative, assuring Señor Sagasta that the United States looked only to a system of self-government such as the Canadians enjoy.

Afterward, believing that he might have made a mistake, Mr. Woodford cabled the President as to the intention of this Government, and was promptly informed that the word "stable" must be interpreted "independent."

As all suggestions for independence had caused much indignation and resistance on the part of the Spanish Government, Minister Woodford feared to make his demand, and, as a matter of fact, the ultimatum for independence was never officially laid before Spain. Mr. Woodford believed that it would be a constant irritation and menace in what might follow. He repeatedly suggested it to Señor Sagasta in private, as being the view of the President, but as it had never been submitted in writing, the President had to omit it from the message. This is the explanation semi-officially made of the President's position.

Music for the Summer Home.
Music boxes that will not rust, play any tune. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv.

HOUSE FOR INTERVENTION

Majority Resolutions Passed After a Fierce Tumult Between Republicans and Democrats.

322 FOR AND 19 AGAINST

Mr. Brumm Gives Mr. Bartlett the Lie and a Personal Encounter on the Floor Is Narrowly Averted—Report Coldly Received.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House of Representatives, at a late hour this afternoon, after a session marked by scenes of tumult and disorder such as rarely have been known in the history of the American Congress, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the Island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen;

"Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent Government of their own in the island of Cuba, and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

Democrats and Republicans voted with substantial unanimity on the final roll call, but party lines were sharply drawn during the debate and partisan spirit ran high throughout.

The proceedings, which every participant felt would be historic, were marred by a personal encounter between two members, which threatened at one time to degenerate into a free-for-all fist fight, and twice the supreme authority of the great silver mace was invoked to enforce quiet on the floor.

This storm was preceded by an ominous calm of three hours, during which the House and the packed galleries waited in ill-concealed impatience for the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report. The interval of waiting was taken up with unimportant matters, to which few paid any attention, and when at 3 o'clock Acting Chairman Adams appeared in his seat, the assemblage, members and spectators, was keyed up to a high pitch of expectation. Every member was in his seat, and silence fell on floor and galleries when the reading of the committee's report began.

When it was finished there was handclapping from the Republican side.

The Democrats jeered. The galleries were silent. The resolutions were not as ringing as the spectators had expected. The failure to make the prompt use of the naval and military forces mandatory upon the President left an avenue open for delay, grasping the possibilities of which they remained impassive.

The silence was but momentary. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, wished to reserve the right to object to the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Quigg of New York forced him to object then and there, lest he abandon the minority's rights in the matter. This precipitated pandemonium. Half the members of the Democratic side were on their feet, shouting against what they called the unfairness of the Republican programme. At the height of the tumult Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania denounced a statement by Mr. Bartlett of Georgia as a lie, whereupon that gentleman hurled a book at the Pennsylvanian's head and rushed down the aisle with the evident intention of following up the book with blows of the fist. Before Mr. Bartlett could reach his adversary, he was caught and restrained while an excited mob closed round the two men, and the Speaker sent the mace to bring calm.

While this hubbub was on, Gen. Henderson was appealing to his frenzied fellow-members to behave like men, which sentiment evoked the first applause from the galleries. This riot quelled, there was another personal spat between Mr. Bailey and Mr. Quigg. The member from New York was addressing a remark to Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, when Mr. Bailey interrupted. Mr. Quigg declared that he was not asking any questions of the gentleman from Texas, whereupon Mr. Bailey answered fiercely that he would answer any question from any "decent" man on the Republican side, but not from the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana supplied the next sensation by interrupting Mr. Henderson of Iowa with a denunciation of his fellow-Republicans for forcing the resolutions for what he pronounced a useless war through the House without opportunity for fair debate. Mr. Johnson continued his speech in spite of the Speaker's call to order, and only subsided when confronted by the symbol of the House's authority, waved aloft by the Sergeant at Arms. For three hours the furore of debate raged, with crimination and recrimination hurled from side to side of the Chamber, until at 6 o'clock the vote was taken and Republicans and Democrats came together and voted for the majority resolutions.

The majority report from the House Foreign Affairs Committee, accompanying the resolution was very brief. After citing the various resolutions that were before it, it says the present one is reported as a substitute for them, recommending its adoption and calling attention to the President's last message and the Maine inquiry report in its support.

Alternative of the Democrats.

The Democrats were obliged to choose between voting for such a resolution as they wanted or voting against any intervention. They chose, with the exception of seventeen of their number, to vote yea rather than to appear to be against the popular will. If the Senate resolutions could reach the House, it is believed by many Republicans who voted for the resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that they would be preferred. As it is, the outcome looked for by the men most interested will be a compromise between the Senate and the House expressions, with the chances that the House resolution to be finally adopted will be more like that of the Senate than that of the House.

The men who hold this opinion support it by the argument that the President will be better answered by a definite instruction than by a resolution, that he might take to mean the liberty to resume diplomatic negotiations to secure peace and a new Government in Cuba. Members of the House, who voted for their resolution under the impression that it was very definite, have been shaken in their opinions by the harsh comments made by Senators, who declare that they will not embarrass the President by tossing back to him a responsibility he has just turned over to the Congress.

Mortified at the Tumult.

Some mortification is expressed by members of both houses because of the turbulence of the House at one stage of the proceedings this afternoon. This incident, together with the fact that the two houses did not agree beforehand upon the terms of a resolution is regarded as certain to invite harsh criticism of the Congress, and the suggestion that it was unfortunate to transfer the direction of the controversy from the President to the legislative branch of the Government.

The apprehension is expressed that not even the explanation that it was such an incident as might have occurred in the Corps Legislatif or the Austro-Hungarian

Chambers, and that the conduct of business by the House, following the brief conflict between two members, was orderd and reasonably rapid, and that the vote was almost as impressive as that for the $50,000,000 appropriation, will serve to divert ill-natured comment abroad.

Very little stock was taken last night in the expectation of enthusiastic members of the Senate and the House that the resolutions substantially declaring war would be rushed through the Senate and the House at one sitting. The efforts to bring the Senate and House Committees to agree on the same language was still being made at midnight, but those who were most confident that success would attend the effort did not forget that Mr. Hoar, Mr. White, Mr. Caffery, and some others would insist upon being heard in opposition to intervention and recognition. It was possible to make an order of business in the House, by the agreement of the majority, whether the minority was willing to accept it or not. In the Senate it will be possible to prolong the discussion if there is a disposition to do so on the part of Hale, Elkins, Hanna, and the other Senators who are opposed to armed intervention.

BLOWS AVERTED IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Brumm and Mr. Bartlett Have an Altercation—Strong Partisan Feeling in Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Trivial matters occupied the attention of the House for an hour to-day while the members on the floor and the spectators in the galleries impatiently awaited the presentation of the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The suspense of the members was almost unendurable, but shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, the Acting Chairman of the committee, entered the hall with the report. Instantly a hush fell upon the vast assemblage. The presentation of the resolutions was the occasion for a wild outburst of applause from the galleries and the floor. It was evident the war spirit was rampant. Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions, and Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that whether he objected or not would depend upon whether a fair understanding as to the length of the debate could be reached.

The Speaker—Is there objection?

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.)—I ask for the regular order.

Mr. Bailey—Which is an objection.

"The gentleman objects?" asked the Speaker, looking at Mr. Bailey with uplifted gavel.

"The gentleman from New York (Mr. Quigg) objected," said Mr. Bailey.

"The gentleman from Texas objects," announced the Speaker.

"The gentleman from Texas did not object," declared Mr. Bailey in a resentful tone. "The gentleman from Texas reserved his right to object."

"Is there objection?" asked the Speaker, still holding his gavel aloft.

Mr. Bailey sought to interpose with a request that the minority resolutions be read, but the Speaker insisted that if objection was to be made it must be made then.

Mr. Bailey Accuses the Chair.

"The Chair is determined to try to force the minority," cried Mr. Bailey amid much confusion, and cries of "Regular order." Then Mr. Bailey turned and facing the other side entered his objections in emphatic tones.

The whole Democratic side rose en masse.

"They are simply playing for political advantage, and the people of the country ought to know it," shouted Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)

"There is a perfect understanding with the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee on this point," replied Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa.)

"That is not true, if we are to understand that any such arrangement as this was agreed to," retorted Mr. Richardson.

At this juncture occurred the sensational climax of the day, and one of the most exciting incidents in the history of the House. Members stood about in a state of frenzied excitement. Partisan passion was running high. It required only the application of a match to explode the magazine, and when the explosion came pandemonium reigned. Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) off to the right of the Chair, was supporting the protests of the Democrats against the taunting words which were coming from the other side.

Suddenly in his rear in the next tier of seats came in stentorian tones from Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) a taunt addressed generally to the Democratic side, "You got just what you did not want!" he shouted.

"That is not true!" cried Mr. Bartlett, who it was explained subsequently was addressing his remarks to a Republican on the other side.

"I say it is," retorted Mr. Brumm, hotly.

"It is not," flared back Mr. Bartlett, turning and facing Mr. Brumm.

"You are a liar!" responded Mr. Brumm.

Mr. Brumm Passes the Lie.

The lie had passed. Instantly Mr. Bartlett reached for a large bound copy of The Congressional Record in the desk before him, and, raising it aloft, hurled it at his adversary. It fell short, and then the two antagonists rushed for each other. The House immediately was in an uproar. Some of the ladies in the galleries screamed. Members crowded toward the combatants from all quarters. They ran across the area in front of the Speaker's desk and crowded up the adjoining aisles, clinching, tugging, hauling at each other like madmen. It was like free fight in the street. Shouts of anger and indignation were heard on every hand. Members in the crush espoused the causes of the two original combatants, and there were several exciting collisions, but no blows struck. Meantime Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brumm were trying to get at each other over the benches, but they were borne back by friends. Mr. Bartlett, who is a slight man, was carried off his feet, and Mr. Miers of Indiana, a stalwart, broad-shouldered Hoosier, blocked the path of Mr. Brumm, who is himself evidently a man of great physical vigor. In his efforts to stop Mr. Brumm, Mr. Miers became involved with Mr. Pierce of Missouri, and they almost came to blows.

All this time the gavel of the Speaker was heard above the awful din, and his voice was commanding the Sergeant at Arms to restore order. Armed with the great silver mace, the emblem of the authority of the House, Col. Russell, the Sergeant at Arms, repeatedly charged the thick mass of struggling members, but was as often swept aside. One of the other employes, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, while attempting to pacify Mr. Brumm, was felled by a blow on the jaw. At last by the efforts of a dozen muscular members the belligerents were separated, the angry legislators retired to their seats, and a semblance of order was restored.

A Special Order Presented.

This effort to get the resolutions before the House having failed, the Committee on Rules retired and formulated a special order, which was brought in in a few minuates later and presented by Gen. Henderson. It provided for the immediate consideration of the resolutions presented by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The House was at this time still laboring under a great stress of suppressed excitement. Partisan feeling was still rampant. Mr. Henderson explained that the rule did not propose to close debate.

"The sentiment on this side of the House," said he, "is almost overwhelmingly in favor of action, not talk." [Applause on the Republican side.] The time has come, in the opinion of the country, for action on this great question. It has been discussed by the public press, it has been discussed in the pulpit, it has been discussed in the House and in the Senate, it has been discussed at every fireside in the American Republic, and we believe, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come, sad as it is, when this country can no longer stand idly by, everything having been done by our Chief Executive to secure peace on that island without arms—the time has come when the last resort must be appealed to by our country."

"I and my colleagues," replied Mr. Bailey, "heartily agree to the rule which provides for the immediate consideration of this important resolution. It would not have been necessary to have held a session of the Committee on Rules if the gentleman on that side of the House had been patient enough to have allowed those of us on this side to propose an understanding with regard to debate. I simply reserved the right to object in order to ascertain if it was possible to reach an agreement about the time to be occupied in debate, and while the gentleman representing the minority of that committee was attempting to present a resolution which has the indorsement of himself and his associates I was required either to consent to the immediate consideration of the proposition presented by the Chairman of the committee or to deny to my own side the right to present its views to the House and to the country.

Mr. Bailey Did Not Mean Delay.

"That I asked only what was reasonable will be testified to by the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Dingley,) because after the unseemly occurrence which came nearer disgracing the House of Representatives than any act which has occurred during my membership in this body the gentleman's own sense of fairness compelled him to ask the House to do precisely and only what I asked for in the beginning. I did not intend to interfere with the immediate consideration of this resolution, and I want the country to understand that." [Derisive laughter and jeers on the Republican side.]

A member—Don't pay any attention to him.

Mr. Bailey—Mr. Speaker, I believe I will not disgrace myself by commenting on such behavior as that. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"I am gratified to know," continued Mr. Bailey, "that after fifteen months of delay and suspense it has at last dawned upon the Republican majority of this House that the time for action has arrived. [Applause on the Democratic side.] For more than a year we have been entreating you to take some action. And it is at least some satisfaction that you have resolved at last not to heed our appeal, but to heed your angry constituents at home. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Bailey Calls Republicans Unfair.

"But true to your policy and your traditions you have resolved that when at last you are compelled to act you will deny to members of this body the opportunity to discuss your conduct. There is a radical difference between the resolutions reported by the majority, and those reported by the minority. There ought to be time and opportunity allowed for those of us who think the minority resolution the wiser, to point out to the House and to the country the reasons for our belief. And yet I know as well as the members on that side that these resolutions involving the question of peace or war are to be rushed through this body with a short and insufficient debate, and that, too, when every man in the country knows that nothing can be done until the Senate acts and you know that the Senate will act with proper deliberation. But, Mr. Speaker, we would rather have action at last without discussion than to have the practice of the last twelve months, allowing ample discussion and no decision. [Applause.]

"The true rule ought to be that questions of this kind can be fairly discussed, but the rule which now prevails is that when the House finally determines to decide a question, that is the very time the House refuses to allow debate upon it. You will suffer debate to proceed day after day. I have seen it proceed more than a week upon a question which you had no purpose of deciding. I have heard this very question discussed in a general way twenty times within the present session, debated in a general way, it is true, and yet having allowed the debate while you did not intend to decide, now that you are going to decide you deny the debate. But, Sir, we are as ready to meet the question, we are as ready to decide it, we are as ready to take our responsibility with gentlemen on the other side, and we invite you to call the roll. [Applause and cries of "Vote, vote!"]

Mr. McMillin Makes Remarks.

At this point, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) loudly protested against cutting off members of the House. He entreated Mr. Henderson "not to be ungenerous enough to move the previous question until other gentlemen have had the right to be heard."

Mr. Henderson declined to yield, but he granted a few minutes to Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Committee on Rules. Mr. McMillin said the most momentous question that has confronted the American people since the close of the great civil war confronts us to-day, and he did not agree with the sentiment which seemed to be strong on the other side that there ought not to be a candid and ample presentation of the great question to the representatives of the American people, and through them to the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

If we had recognized the independence of the Republic of Cuba long ago, he contended, Cuba would have been free to-day, and we would have been free from obligations. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Clayton—And the Maine would have been afloat.

Mr. McMillin—And to-day 266 gallant American sailors, whose glory will not fade until the flag fades on account of their sacrifice for their country, would have been living American sailors.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, what exchange are we going to give the American people for hasty action in this matter?"

"The resolution of the majority does not propose to recognize the Republic of Cuba and the resolution of the minority does. The resolution of the majority does not force the President to send our army and our navy to back up this action immediately, the resolution of the minority does. They differ as the poles differ, and their differences ought to be shown and the Representatives here given an opportunity to show which one of the resolutions best accomplishes the work to be performed.

President's Message Condemned.

"You heard the President's message, you know the spirit that it breathed. You know the indecision that characterized it. You know there was no free Cuba in it, and yet you propose to turn over to him the army, you propose to turn over to him the navy, and turn over to him the Treasury and give him discretion to fight or not to fight, as he pleases. So far as I am concerned, and I believe I represent the members on this side of the House, we are not only in favor of free Cuba, but we intend that the President shall not stand in the way of that freedom." [Loud applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Henderson, in closing, criticised severely the position taken by Mr. Bailey. "He has presented a singular spectacle here to-day," said he. "He has attempted again and again to force action in this House, on his own statement, under any circumstances, on any bill, and at any time. And now he pleads for time because the Senate is going to deliberate, and urges that as an argument, and winds up by wanting us to call the roll now. I regard the attempt to make partisanship out of this great National question as unwise. [Cries of "Oh!" on the Democratic side.]

"When he attacks the Chief Executive and the Republican Party for deliberation, the care that has been taken in making contracts with every powder manufactory in the country, preparing shot and shell to overcome the difficulties that have been forced upon the country in the past by false policy, he is unjust to himself, to the party, to the President. We have examined with care the great dangers that confronted us. We have weighed, as has the President, with brain and heart, the whole question, and all that confronts the country in settling the great problem. That has been done wisely, and if done wisely and well, it is well it was quickly done. Now we are here for action, and I want to say that with scarcely a dissenting voice, we are ready for the roll call in this House." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Johnson Forced to His Seat.

He thereupon demanded the previous question, against the loud protests of Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who became so violent in his denunciation of this effort to stifle debate and not allow a "remonstrance against this unnecessary war into which the country was to be plunged," that the Speaker had to appeal to the Sergeant at Arms to compel him to take his seat. The rule was then adopted, and the resolutions were again presented, together with those of the minority, which were to be offered as a substitute. Mr. Adams yielded to Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) the senior member of the minority.

Mr. Dinsmore said he regretted as much as any other man on this floor could the manifestation of partisan feeling and partisanship that had occurred during the afternoon. "It appears to me, Sir," said he "that if there was ever a period in the history of this Government when patriotic dignity should have been shown, and partisanship should have been subordinated to statesmanship, that period is now. [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.] We are confronted here by the most critical situation witnessed in many years by the people of the United States. Our people have long recognized that this point would ultimately be reached unless those who represent the people in the Congress performed their full duty and took the courageous stand dictated by prudence and statesmanship and common sense. [Applause.]

Action Might Have Averted Trouble.

"As has been well said by my friend from Tennessee, (Mr. McMillin,) it has been and is now my conviction that if we had done our duty, if we had taken this position a year ago, this matter would have been settled, Cuba would have been free, and the sailors of the Maine who sleep now in a watery grave would have been alive to bear aloft in their arms and carry to victory the flag of our country. (Applause.) Throughout all of the history of the Government, Spanish civilization on the American continent has been a menace to us and to our institutions. And now we are called upon again to-day to extend a helping hand to patriots who for thirty years have fought Spanish oppression, Spanish brutality, Spanish butchery, and Spanish wrong. (Prolonged applause.)

"But," he continued, "the majority propose to go and say to the people who have for years past in an unequal fight been compelled to see their wives suffer and starve in the cause of liberty, that we are coming with an army to establish a government which, in our judgment will be stable Government, which will be a possible Government, and a peaceful Government. The minority on the other hand proposes to recognize the fact that the Cubans have an organized Government. We are not going to force upon them a Government that may be a carpet-bag Government, run by somebody else outside of your own dominion. (Applause.) What are they now? Are they Cuban belligerents? Let us give the Cubans liberty. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We talk about freedom. Let us give to them the right to elect a Government which they think will be a free Government and which does not reserve to us, whoever we may be, the right to say after that is established, 'Ah, this is not a stable Government—we cannot turn it over to you yet.'

Senator Foraker's Position.

"I understand it was stated by Senator Foraker in the Senate to-day, asserted as a fact of international law, and I have thought myself all along that there were grave difficulties upon this question. He asserted as a fact that in case we go and intervene in Cuba without giving recognition to the Government which there exists that we hereby become responsible for the payment of the bonds which have been floated on the credit of the revenues of Cuba.

"We heard the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) say the other day that Cuban independence was going to be recognized. Cuban independence? There can be no Cuban independence, except in the independence of its Government in the hands of its own officials. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"Mr. Speaker, I for one have become convinced by deliberate consideration of the testimony brought before a legally constituted naval court, composed of officers who have honored commissions, who have been honored by commissions of the United States Government, without going into details, for that time is not permitted to me, I believe that the Maine disaster was the result of deliberate official action of the Spaniards. [Applause.] Not that Blanco knew it, not that he ordered it, but that it must of necessity inevitably have been done by some official of the Spanish Government, familiar with and having the secrets of the submarine mines deposited there for the protection of that harbor.

"We ought to do that which would be an honor to the American colors, because if we impose a wrong on Cuba it redounds to the dishonor of our own Republic. The people have become irresistible in their demands for the action of this body, else we all know that this action could never have been brought about. We offer to you and to the country our substitute for your resolution, and appeal to the wisdom and patriotism and judgment of our fellow-citizens, and for the rectitude of our intentions, the integrity of our purpose, the justice of our position to that higher court which must pass upon the actions of all men and all nations.

"Our fathers' God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand."
[Loud applause.]

Mr. Adams, the acting Chairman of the committee closed the debate.

He reviewed the half a century of Spanish misrule in Cuba, which had kept the United States in a ferment politically and financially, and the history of the cruelties and barbarities of the present war on the island. "This country would not deserve to stand in the domain of civilized nations," said he, "it would not be entitled to rank among the Christian States if it should not intervene in order to stop this cruel warfare which Spain has practiced." He stated the arguments against recognizing the insurgent Government, and concluded as follows:

"We stand, as I believe, in one of the greatest and most momentous eras in the history of our country; and as an American Representative I want to make one appeal to the men of this House without respect to party. When the roll is called and the demand is made upon them to defend American honor and American principles, which have been assailed by the Spanish nation, I ask that one and all rise in their places and cast their votes to show the world, as we did a few weeks ago, that however we may differ upon matters of detail, we are Americans one and all, and that politics cease at the seacoast." [Loud applause.]

The vote was then taken on the substitute resolution, and they were defeated, 147 to 190. Messrs. Beach, (Rep., Ohio;) Dorr, (Rep., West Va.,) and Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) voted with the Democrats and Populists for the substitute.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baird, (Dem., La.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barlow, (Pop., Col.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Beach, (Rep., Ohio,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Benner, (Dem., Penn.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Bodine, (Dem., Mo.,) Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brenner, (Fus., Ohio,) Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brundige, (Dem., Ark.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Campbell, (Dem., Ill.,) Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Castle, (Pop., Cal.,) Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) ings, (Dem., Miss.,) Clordy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Cranford, (Dem., Texas,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) De Graffenreid, (Dem., Texas,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Elliott, (Dem., S. C.,) Ermentrout, (Dem., Penn.,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fitzpatrick, (Dem., Ky.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fowler, (Pop., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., N. C.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Gunn, (Pop., Ind.,) Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (S. R., Mont.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas.,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.,) Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Fus., Wash.,) Kelley, (Pop., S. D.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Knowles, (Pop., S. D.,) Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Latimer, (Dem., S. C.,) Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Wash.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Maxwell, (Fu., Neb.,) Meekison, (Dem., Ohio,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Newlands, (S., Nev.,) Norton, (Dem., Ohio,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.,) Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Osborne, (Dem., Wyoming,) Otey, (Dem., Va.,) Peters, (Pop., Mo.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.,) Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) Shafroth, (S., Col.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) Simpson, (Rep., Mass.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark, (F., Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Strait, (Dem., S. C.,) Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ala.,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Todd, (Fu., Mich.,) Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Vehslage, (Dem., N. Y.,) Vincent, (Pop., Kan.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,) Young, (Dem., Va.,) and Zenor, (Dem., Ind.,). Total, 147.

Nays—Messrs. Acheson (Rep., Penn.,) Adams (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, Alexander (Rep., N. Y.,) Arnold, (Rep., Penn.,) Babcock (Rep., Wis.,) Baker (Rep., Md.,) Barber (Rep., Md.,) Barham (Rep., Cal.,) Barney (Rep., Wis.,) Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) Barrows (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt (Rep., Mo.,) Belden (Rep., N. Y.,) Belford (Rep., N. Y.,) Belknap (Rep., Ill.,) Bennett (Rep., N. Y.,) Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) Bishop (Rep., Mich.,) Booze (Rep., Md.,) Boutell (Rep., Ill.,) Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) Brewster (Rep., N. Y.,) Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) Brown (Rep., Ohio,) Brownlow (Rep., Tenn.,) Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) Bull (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh (Rep., Me.,) Burton (Rep., Ohio,) Butler (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) Capron (Rep., R. I.,) Chickering (Rep., N. Y.,) Clark (Rep., Iowa,) Clarke (Rep., N. H.,) Cochrane (Rep., N. Y.,) Connell (Rep., Penn.,) Connelly (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper (Rep., Wis.,) Corliss (Rep., Mich.,) Cousins (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., Ohio,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Dovener, (Rep., West Va.,) Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Ellis, (Dem., S. C.,) Evans, (Rep., Ky.,) Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gillette, (Rep., Mass.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Grimm, (Rep., Wis.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Kerr, (Rep., Ohio,) Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Kulp, (Rep., Penn.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McDonald, (Rep., Md.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McIntire, (Rep., Md.,) Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Mitchell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Odell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.,) Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Royse, (Rep., Ind.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Sauerhering, (Rep., Wis.,) Shannon, (Rep., N. Y.,) Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) Sheldon, (Rep., Mich.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) S. W. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) William Alden Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Sprague, (Rep., Mass.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) Charles W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) Sturtevant, (Rep., Penn.,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) Thorp, Tongue, (Rep., Ore.,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Wadsworth, (Rep., New York,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Ward, (Rep., N. Y.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Yost, (Rep., Va.,) and Young, (Rep., Penn.,) Total, 190.

Answered present: Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) and Brewer, (Dem., Ala.)

Mr. Dinsmore then moved to recommit with instructions to report back an amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba. It also was lost—146 to 190. The vote was then taken on the adoption of the majority resolutions, and they were adopted—322 to 19. The names of the Democrats, as they voted for the resolutions, were cheered.

The negative votes were cast as follows:

Democrats—Adamson, (Ga.,) Bankhead, (Ala.,) Brantley, (Ga.,) Brewer, (Ala.,) Clayton, (Ala.,) Cox, (Tenn.,) Elliott, (S. C.,) Griggs, (Ga.,) Howard, (Ga.,) Lester, (Ga.,) Lewis, (Ga.,) Maddox, (Ga.,) Strait, (S. C.,) Tate, (Ga.,) and Taylor, (Ala.)

Republicans—Johnson, (Ind.,) Boutelle, (Me.,) and Loud, (Cal.)

Populist—Simpson, (Kan.)

The House then at 6:30 P. M. adjourned.

THE MINORITY'S SUBSTITUTE.

Joint Resolution of the Democrats for Recognition and Relief.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a report signed by five Democrats and Mr. Newlands, Silverite, agreed to a joint resolution as a substitute for the majority report.

The following is the text of the report of the minority in support of their resolution for intervention and recognition of the Cuban insurgents:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, having considered the message of the President, which was transmitted to Congress on Monday, April 11, 1898, and on said day referred to said committee, submit the following report to the House of Representatives:

"We recommend the following resolution as a substitute for the resolutions submitted by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"Resolved, That the United States Government hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

"Second. That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest, and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship the Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the Republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

"Section 3. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba."

"In support of the first resolution, guided by motives of humanity and of interest, influenced by divers proveraditos, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship, the Maine, over a submarine mine, its ruthless destruction in the Harbor of Havana, and the death of 266 seamen, we submit the facts to the House, to our countrymen, and to the world.

Their Government a Republic.

"For more than a quarter of a century, with short intervals, a revolution has been in progress in Cuba, destroying our commerce, and causing the loss of our citizens and unprecedented mortality among the contending factions.

"For more than three years the Cuban patriots have struggled for freedom with courage, fortitude, and self-abnegation unexcelled in the annals of the human race. These people are our near neighbors, closely connected with us by business or friendship. In their aspirations for liberty they have been animated by our example and have modeled their form of government upon ours.

"During these three years the Spaniards have butchered these people, starved helpless women by hundreds of thousands, and have wasted the island by fire and sword in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. The acts of barbarous cruelty have filled the American soul with sorrow, and they are practically unanimous in recognizing the independence of the government established by that brave and heroic people by the expenditure of so much treasure and so much blood, and our people will be satisfied with nothing less.

"The Government which the Cubans have established has all the form of a republic, and is a republic in fact, based on manhood suffrage, with legislative and executive departments in full operation, and with a judicial department so far perfect as the exigency of the situation permits.

Unequivocal Recognition Urged.

"They levy and collect taxes, disburse large sums of money, conduct a postal system, maintain an army of 30,000 men in the field, have defended themselves skillfully against 225,000 Spaniards, 135,000 of whom are in hospitals or in their graves, and are now in undisputed possession of three-fourths of the island. Outside her picket lines Spain possesses not one foot of Cuban soil. Within her picket lines three-fourths of the population are insurgents at heart, who will cordially participate in the republican government as soon as the Spaniards evacuate the island.

"With these facts staring us in the face we must realize that Spain can never conquer Cuba, and that ultimately we must recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic. This being the case, the sooner we act the better for all concerned, thereby putting an end to the sacrifice of human lives and the destruction of property.

"We urge the unequivocal recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, because the Cuban patriots merit such recognition by their valor and prowess in arms; because recognition is the plain, honest, courageous, manly course, and will remove from the minds of all men any such suspicion we are preparing to wage a war of conquest and to annex the island from sordid greed, or as the beginning of a policy of imperial aggrandizement; we urge the recognition of the existing republic because in international law only an existing Government can be recognized, and because by recognizing the present republic we lift from the minds of the Cuban patriots the fear that we will force upon them government which they do not want; we urge it because without such recognition in the event of war between Spain and the American Republic, it would be a war against Cuba also, for until the recognition of her independence she is in the contemplation of international law still a part of Spain. Recognizing the independence of their republic will give the Cubans credit among the nations of the earth, thereby enabling them to use all their resources to the utmost, and will influence men of other countries to reinforce the Cubans with the assurance that they will be treated as soldiers, and will not be hanged as traitors, filibusters, or pirates in the event of capture.

Armed Intervention Needed.

"We urge the passage of the second resolution, providing for armed intervention, as a necessary and logical sequence to the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

"Facts must be considered as they actually exist, not as we would have them, and one of the most potent or patent facts of the situation is that Spain refuses to realize what all the rest of the world knows to be true, that Cuba has passed from her control forever. This being the case, she will hold on with the strength of despair to fragments of the island as long as possible, thereby perpetuating the process of starvation, arson, and extermination wherever she can, and by occasional forays ravaging the country adjacent to her garrisons and stockades. We have no doubt that our simple recognition of the Republic of Cuba would enable the Cubans themselves to ultimately expel the Spaniards from every portion of the island. Armed intervention on our part would end the agony of this brave people, save thousands of them from death, and speedily close the most disgraceful chapter in the history of the Western Hemisphere. We owe this duty to ourselves no less than to the Cubans.

"We recommend the adoption of the third resolution, to feed the famished Cubans, as an act of mercy and humanity.

DINSMORE,
NEWLANDS,
CLARK of Missouri,
WILLIAMS,
BERRY,
HOWARD of Georgia."

PERSONAL EFFECTS FROM WRECK.

Capt. Sigsbee Completing His List—All Recovered Property to be Held.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Capt. Sigsbee was to-day engaged in completing a detailed list of the personal effects of the officers and crew of the Maine recovered by the divers from the wreck and taken from the bodies of the men after being brought up from the ship. These consisted of various trinkets of value, United States notes, coin, moneys, drafts on foreign Governments, and bank pass books. One of the latter showed that a sailor had on deposit in the Seamen's Bank of New York about $1,000. Small articles of value were taken from the bodies of Lieuts. Jenkins and Merritt, and these, with the effects of the sailors, will be retained by the department until the relatives and friends of the dead men show their relationship, when the articles recovered will be turned over to them.

EX-CONTROLLER ECKELS'S ADDRESS

Makes a Plea for Peace in Closing a Speech in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The closing paragraph of ex-Controller Eckels's speech at the Chicago Credit Men's Association turned the attention of the gathering away from matters of business to things patriotic.

"When the business man finds that his country is confronted with a serious situation like that which is before us now," said Mr. Eckels, "he should then remember most of all that his country is made great, not through the methods of barbarism, but that the glory of any country comes through the walks of peace and not in the channels of bloody warfare."

THE CONSERVATIVE SENATORS.

Republicans Who Think the House Resolution Better Than Foraker's.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The conservative Republican members of the Senate held a meeting to-day in the room of the Senate Committee on Judiciary after the close of the Cuban debate for a general discussion on the situation.

They did not attempt to reach a definite conclusion as to the course to be pursued by them in the present emergency, but the exchange of views so far as indulged in indicated a decided preference for the House resolutions over those presented by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Those present at the meeting were Messrs. Allison, Hoar, Platt of Connecticut; Hale, Elkins, Hanna, McMillan, Spooner, Aldrich, Fairbanks, and Burrows.

Guns for Coast Defense.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—Three ten-inch coast-defense guns passed through here to-day for the Atlantic Coast. Two of these had been sent to San Francisco and one to Portland, Ore., in 1896, but were not mounted. They were made in the Washington Gun Foundry and finished at Watervliet Arsenal. One will be mounted at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, another at Fort McHenry, and one at Fort Sumter. The guns weigh 172,000 pounds each, and have a range of sixteen miles, being capable of taking a service charge of 350 pounds of powder and a firing charge of 600 pounds, and will carry a steel projectile weighing 1,000 pounds. The guns have been pushed through from the Pacific Coast on passenger train time.

Baltimore Hurrying to Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA, April 14.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, from Honolulu, will depart for Hongkong to-morrow under urgent orders.

LONDON, April 14.—The Daily Mail says the United States Government is negotiating for the purchase of the Cunarder Lucania and the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Friedrich, which is not yet finished.

The Menemaha Purchased.

NORFOLK, Va., April 13.—The Navy Department has purchased the sister ship of the Big Merrimac, which, with the Big Merrimac, was formerly operated between Boston and Galveston by Hogan & Sons. The new acquisition is the Menemaha. Owing to her great coal capacity she will probably be used as a collier. She arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day to be fitted with the armament of an auxiliary cruiser. She will be attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The complement of officers for the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite arrived here to-day and reported to Commodore Farquhar.

Vessels Recommended.

NORFOLK, Va., April 13.—The board of naval officers appointed by the Navy Department to examine merchant craft with a view of acquiring such as are suitable for naval purposes has recommended to the department that the steamers Howard, of 3,000 tons; Gloucester, of 3,000 tons, and Fairfax, of 3,000 tons, of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, be purchased by the Government and added to the fleet of auxiliary cruisers. These vessels are built of steel, and are moderately fast, the speed of each being estimated at about fifteen knots.

Homing Pigeons on the New York

When the cruiser New York left the navy yard here she took a cote containing twelve of the best birds bred for the naval homing pigeon service at the yard. These birds were to be used by the commander of the fleet in transmitting messages from shore to the ship and from other ships of the fleet to the flagship, when too far apart to make signaling by flags and semaphores possible. The birds cannot, of course, make use of their homing instinct as the ships move from place to place, but they are trained to fly by sight only, and are expected to carry messages over water from 40 to 100 miles.

Ten Years After Her Lover Died.

From The Chicago Tribune, April 12.

Attired in a wedding dress she had never before worn, and with a bouquet of Spring flowers in her hand, Miss Lillian Higgins died yesterday at her home, 10201 Lowe Avenue, from laudanum taken with suicidal intent, because she could not forget her lover, who passed away ten years ago. Five letters were found upon the table. They were to relatives and friends of Miss Higgins. They reviewed in simple language preparations which had been made for the wedding, and told of the sudden death of Miss Higgins's fiancé when she was nineteen years old. For ten years she had lived with a saddened love in her heart, then decided to join her lover in death. Miss Higgins lived with her father, Alexander Higgins, who is eighty years old. Sunday afternoon her father went to her room and found her writing letters to her friends. The old man sat beside his daughter until she had finished her letters. Then she went to a closet in the room and brought out a number of trinkets. She told her father she was going to give them away, but he did not suspect her reason.

Bad Party Policy.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Probably it is a matter of no great importance to ex-Chairman Harrity whether or not he shall remain a member of the Democratic National Committee; but if he should be expelled from membership in the committee because of his refusal to change his well-settled opinions with every change which the party might make in its platform as to questions of temporary policy not vital or fundamental, it would be a new and extraordinary departure. Such a system of weeding out would soon leave the party very select, and very helpless.

Great Benevolences.

In the large cities of the United States the condition of the metropolitan poor is constantly being ameliorated by the grand benevolences of wealthy people. Sanitary reforms are frequently suggested and carried out with earnestness and intelligence. Among sanitary reforms those produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in dyspeptic stomach, disordered liver, bowels or nervous system are very conspicuous.

SPECIAL SALE.

Cut Glass SALTS and PEPPERS, large variety of new assorted patterns, sterling tops, gold lined, each 50c.

STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, new patterns, Full Size, per set of six $2.90

BON BON DISH, rich repousse pattern (5 inches in diameter) 2.15

The Meriden Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

LONDON EDITORIAL OPINION.

United States Heading Deliberately for War, It Is Argued—Tendency to Criticise President McKinley.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times this morning, commenting on the resolutions submitted yesterday to Congress, says:

"They embody demands which cannot be addressed to a sovereign power without rendering negotiation and compromise impossible. Even if they do not amount in form to a declaration of war, these resolutions are accompanied by violent and offensive reports offering gratuitous provocation to the Spanish Government and people in the eyes of the civilized world. The American case cannot but be seriously prejudiced by the manner in which it is now presented.

"We doubt, after yesterday's scenes, whether Congress is a fit body to deal with a great National issue or to act as the avenger of wrong. The situation is that Congress has declared for war in everything but name, although without having defined, except in the vaguest manner, the objects for which it wishes to fight."

Other editorials assert that "America is heading deliberately for war," and that there is only the faintest chance now that the delay will still enable a peaceful solution.

The Daily News says:

"The true meaning of President McKinley's action cannot be mistaken. If he were opposed to war he would not have written such a message. He has been most unfairly attacked for an alleged abdication of his power. The fact is, he has done the utmost he honorably could to avoid war, but he did not make the American Constitution, which intrusts a war decision to Congress."

The Daily Chronicle, which similarly defends President McKinley against criticisms that "The Times newspaper with the accustomed fatuity of its treatment of American affairs makes against him," says elsewhere:

"America is being driven along by elemental forces which her coolest statesmen and shrewdest financiers cannot control."

The Standard says:

"The steady current toward war reminds one of the course of the Niagara River above the falls. There seem to have been a few slight disturbances on the surface of the stream in the shape of something like personal encounters in the House of Representatives, but there has been no check or diminution in the strength of the current."

The Daily Mail thinks that "events are moving in the most desirable direction and giving America time to perfect her preparations to insure a speedy victory."

The Daily Telegraph, looking to the "likelihood that after Spain has been defeated the Cubans will not submissively accept the terms America may choose to impose, says:

"It is no light task that America has undertaken in the name of humanity, but one that will tax the resourcefulness and statesmanship of her rulers to the very utmost."

The Daily Graphic says:

"The war will be no child's play. There will be tragedies on the seas, but there will be worse tragedies in Cuba, where the United States will have to face an army of 100,000 men."

The afternoon newspapers yesterday unanimously expressed the opinion that both the United States and Spain are heading straight for war. They also manifested a disposition to blame President McKinley for his alleged indecision.

The St. James's Gazette remarked:

"The system of conducting delicate diplomacy through rival committees is not commendable generally, and has led in this instance to deplorable results. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who makes warlike speeches, openly espouses the cause of the insurgents, and declares the time has arrived for action against the friendly power to which he was accredited, is setting the tone in America. He is not a cautious man, like Gen. Woodford or President McKinley. So the fire-eaters and sword-wavers are to have their way, because the cautious and experienced men are timid and do not possess the firmness or courage to declare their decision and insist upon it."

The Westminster Gazette remarked:

"If the proposed resolutions pass, it means the Americans have cut themselves off from peace. They will have done so deliberately, after much thought and considerable provocation, and in spite of concessions upon which at least a temporary peace might have been patched up. It will be their choice, and we can only hope they have counted the cost."

The Pall Mall Gazette supported President McKinley, saying:

"He has comported himself with skill and propriety throughout. As a result, he is now able to take a line which will not fail to get America solid around him. The crisis has come, and it finds the President ready to act."

Gibbins Ridicules Spanish Denials.

LONDON, April 14.—The Daily Mail publishes this morning an interview with Joseph Panell Gibbins, the submarine mine expert, in which he ridicules the Spanish denials of his statement as to the sale by him of submarine mines to Spain, and declares that he can prove that the United States warship was wilfully and deliberately blown up. What is more, according to The Daily Mail's report, he thinks it possible to reduce the explosion to the act of two men, or even to one individual.

THE RIVAL NAVIES.

Situation Discussed in an Article in The London Times.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times, in a long article this morning discussing the naval situation and comparing the navies of Spain and the United States, says:

"The war must, primarily, if not mainly, be conducted by sea. Before either combatant can employ land forces it must have asserted and made good its claim to superiority afloat within the sphere of its operations. This can only be done by meeting and defeating the enemy's naval forces at sea or by confining them to a port.

"If, instead of doing this, an attempt were made, for example, by the United States to invade Spanish territory, or, on the other hand, by the Spaniards to send reinforcements to Cuba, it might and probably would lead to disaster. Within recent years the defeat of the Italians at Lissa and the defeat of the Chinese at the Yalu have shown the accuracy of this view of the situation.

"It is unlikely that President McKinley's naval and military advisers will fall into a similar error, and doubt is thereby thrown upon his alleged intention of commencing operations by an invasion of Cuba or Puerto Rico. As for the possibilities of an American or a Spanish naval victory, the strategical situation may be simplified, of course, if Spain should decide not to send her fleet across the Atlantic, but in this case she virtually relinquishes everything. Although her record as a sea power during the last three centuries is one of almost continuous disaster, it affords numerous examples of heroism and gallantry on the part of her seamen in adverse circumstances, while the personal bravery of her people is beyond question."

CONTINENTAL PRESS OPINIONS.

The Message Criticised by Papers in Various Capitals.

PARIS, April 13.—The Temps, commenting to-day on President McKinley's message, says:

"By a curious contradiction President McKinley renounces the diplomatic path at the moment when he was beginning to gather the first precious fruits of his activity. He gives up the reins and direction to Congress at the very moment there is supreme danger in slackening his hold of this impatient team, and when it would have been comparatively easy to obtain the upper hand."

In conclusion, The Temps remarks:

"It has been reserved to the great democracy, whose pacific theories have taught us to venerate civil virtues, to give to the world the unedifying spectacle of the alliance of hot-brained jingoism and the most vulgar utilitarianism."

The French papers which support the Cuban cause demand, if Spain is sincere, why does she not liberate the prisoners in the dungeons of Ceuta, Cartagena, and Valladolid?

M. Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, who is intimate with the Paris Cubans, declares that a conflict is inevitable and warns France not to expose herself to a risk which would be more disastrous than in 1870. Any action of a European power, he says, would breed an Anglo-American alliance against Russia and France.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg contends that the concluding passage of President McKinley's message to Congress precludes the possibility of military action upon the part of the United States, taking the ground that the passage referred to recognises Spain's suspension of hostilities, and that this suspension "is the object the United States had in view."

VIENNA, April 13.—It is clear that the Vienna press is able to make neither head nor tail of the message, but there is a general tone of uncertainty and distrust of President McKinley's ultimate intentions. The Neues Weiner Tageblatt complains of the conspicuous absence of all mention of European intervention in President McKinley's message, which contains not even a sympathetic recognition of it. This journal says it is questionable whether that was good policy, as the motto "America for Americans" constitutes no sacred right in the law of nations. President McKinley, it argues, who claims for his country the mission of securing peace and order in Cuba, would not be entitled to raise objections if suddenly other factors were to come forward and insist on sharing with him the task of peacemaker and mediator, for it is not only the interests of America that are at stake, but those of the whole world, and consequently of Europe.

ROME, April 13.—The Opinione, the Government organ, says that the chances of peace are "slender as the finest silken thread." The Italia, the organ of the Foreign Office, declares that the European powers will now wash their hands of the matter, except to affirm their neutrality, and the Pope will probably do likewise.

REVOLT IN PUERTO RICO FEARED.

The Viscaya and Oquendo Still in Port on April 12.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 13.—According to advices from Puerto Rico, the unrest of the island continues, public order is not preserved, business is at a complete standstill, and an internal revolution is feared.

Arrivals here to-day from San Juan report that on the 27th of last month street fights and serious rioting followed the election. The polls were raided, and the military finally intervened, killing two and wounding twenty. At Cayey 200 political arrests were made, including well-known newspaper men.

The resignations from the Provisional Cabinet of three Autonomists have not been accepted. There have been demonstrations also at San Juan, where the police, by active measures, have restored order; but there is no confidence in autonomy and election frauds have been freely charged.

The activity in improving the fortifications at San Juan continues. The American oil refinery there is under the protection of the Spanish troops. Yesterday the Viscaya and the Almirante Oquendo were still at San Juan.

The orders issued to Mr. P. C. Hanna, United States Consul at San Juan, now here, to remain at St. Thomas, have been reiterated from Washington.

ANXIETY ABOUT SPAIN'S SHIPS.

The Pelayo Arrives at Cadiz from the Carthagena Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Spanish fleets and scattered vessels are still a source of curiosity and anxiety. The advices from Madrid to the effect that there is a strong demand upon the Government to dispatch a strong fleet to America is not considered very seriously by the department. It is thought that Spain will not risk a fleet on the long journey from the Cape de Verde Islands without definite information as to war. It would be at too great a disadvantage.

The department received word to-day that the Spanish armored ship Pelayo had arrived at Cadiz from the navy yard at Carthagena, where she had been fitting out preparatory to sea service. The Pelayo is the best ironclad possessed by the Spaniards, and her presence at Cadiz is a formidable addition to the large fleet of battleships and cruisers rendezvoused there.

HAVANA NEWSPAPER TALK.

Suspension of Hostilities Taken as an Annexationist Prelude.

HAVANA, April 13—10 A. M.—El Diario del Ejercito, the military daily organ, says editorially to-day:

"Not the rebels but the United States are the real enemy of Spain. The rebels are merely the contemptible instrument of the astute disciples of Monroe and Blaine, serving the prodigious schemes of McKinley. Lee and Senatorial speculators will make fortunes. Yankee selfishness is exemplified in the preparing at the South of negro battalions to fight in Cuba, so that no Yankee can lose his fur."

El Correo says that Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society in the United States, left many debts behind her, and "there is nobody to pay them now."

Everything here to-day is quiet. No one gives much thought to war, but on all sides the armistice is regarded as an annexationist prelude.

The Bourse closed firm.

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CUBAN REPORT IN SENATE

Arguments of the Foreign Relations Committee in Support of Its Resolutions.

GROUND FOR ACTION REVIEWED

Blowing Up of the Maine Linked with a Series of Precedent Transactions Which Cannot Be Disconnected from It.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following is the report made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of its resolutions:

In support of its resolutions the committee made the following argument:

The destruction of the United States battleship Maine and of two of her officers and 264 of her crew in the harbor of Havana on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, excited, to an unprecedented degree, the compassion and resentment of the American people.

Manifestations of that resentment were suspended, although the feeling was not allayed, by the self-restraint of our people, who determined to hold their judgment in suspense concerning their ultimate action until an official investigation should disclose the cause of that great disaster and enable them by direct or circumstantial testimony to impute the responsibility therefor.

That investigation has been made. It was conducted with judicial thoroughness and deliberation. The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the efficient personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plotted and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause.

The evidence and findings of the court of inquiry were transmitted to the Senate by the President, and with the message were duly referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee has considered them, and also the message of the President of April 11, 1898, with all the careful and anxious deliberation which great duties and responsibility impose upon the judgment and conscience.

The event itself, though in a certain sense a distinct occurrence, was linked with a series of precedent transactions which cannot in reason be disconnected from it. It was the catastrophe of a unity of events extending over more than three years of momentous history. Standing by itself, it would be, perhaps, merely an ominous calamity. Considered as it must be with the events with which reason and common sense must connect it, and with animus by Spain so plainly apparent that no one can even plausibly deny its existence, it is merely one reason for the conclusion to which the investigating mind must come in considering the entire subject of the relations of the United States with that Government.

Your committee have also before them several Senate resolutions, which make it their duty to consider all our relations with Spain for the last three years, including the destruction of the Maine, as one of the incidents of the history of the war which during that time has devastated the Island of Cuba.

So clearly is the destruction of the Maine only a single incident in the relations of this Government with Spain, that if that calamity had never happened, the questions between the United States and that Government would press for immediate solution.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES TO BLAME.

Explosion Official Act or Due to Criminal Negligence.

It is the opinion of your committee, having considered the testimony submitted to the Board of Inquiry, in connection with further testimony taken by the committee, and with the relevant and established facts presented by the events of the last three years that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action.

The status of the Maine while in the harbor of Havana and the duty of Spain toward her are defined in the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in Schooner Exchange vs. McFadden, 7 Cranch, 116, 141:

"If there be no prohibition, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all powers with whom it is at peace, and they are supposed to enter such ports and remain in them, while they are allowed to remain, under the protection of the Government of the place."

It is not contended that this duty of protection to which the public ship is thus entitled while allowed to remain in a port of a friendly nation imposes the obligation of an absolute guarantee of her safety.

But it is insisted that the existence of the duty creates the obligation to use due diligence in its performance. When property and life are destroyed by an act which the exercise of due diligence by the person whose duty it is to use it could have prevented, the happening of such an event is sufficient proof that such diligence was not employed.

The system of civil and military police and espionage in Havana is all-pervading to an extent probably unequaled in any city in the world. It is not pretended that any employment was made as regards the safety of the Maine of this instrumentality for the detection or prevention of any attempt against her by private persons.

It is established that the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine in position under her in a Spanish harbor at a place where she had been moored to a buoy by the express direction and guidance of the Spanish authorities.

Explosive contrivances of this character are almost exclusively Government agencies of warfare. There is no operation of a pacific character for which they can be employed, excepting the removal of wrecks or of harbor obstructions. They are not to be had in any place of private sale. Their destructive contents, excepting, perhaps, gunpowder, which undoubtedly was not employed in this instance, cannot easily be obtained and are not easily made. The entire contrivance is a mechanism of a somewhat complicated character, not generally understood except by special manufacturers or by military or naval officers who have been instructed how to operate it.

Such mines, when sunk in harbors, are almost invariably discharged by an electric current, conducted over a wire leading from the engine of destruction to some place on the shore where a battery can be housed, guarded, and attended by trained operators. They are now placed, or made ready to be placed, in all important harbors. It may fairly be presumed that they had been placed in the Harbor of Havana, the history of the last three years being considered.

The Maine's Unfriendly Reception.

In complaisance to Spanish aversion, no public vessel of the United States had visited that port during that period. The coming of the Maine had been announced to the Spanish authorities, and the military and naval portion of these did not receive her with the cordiality which such visits usually produce. Many of them expressed resentment at her presence. Certain newspapers in Madrid and Havana commented upon her visit in hostile terms.

There was especially in Havana, among the officials who had been adherents of Weyler and who resented his recall, an expressed hatred of the United States. The time of the explosion must have been calculated for the moment when the Maine should swing within the destructive radius of the mine.

The report of the Spanish board of inquiry, sedulously promulgated in advance of that of the board of the United States, finding, after a hurried and most superficial investigation, that the catastrophe was from an internal and not from an external cause, was manifestly false, and was intended to induce public opinion to prejudge the question.

The duplicity, perfidy, and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba. All these circumstances considered cumulatively, together with other considerations which will exactly accord with and add force to them, undenied and unexplained as they are by any authority excepting the baseless report of the Spanish board of inquiry, warrant the conclusion stated hereinbefore that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the ascertainment of the particular person is not material) or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action.

Upon due consideration of all of the relevant facts of the relations of this Government with Spain, including the destruction of the Maine and of the history of the rebellion, it is the opinion of your committee that the United States ought at once to recognize the independence of the people of Cuba, and also ought to intervene to the end that the war and its unexampled atrocities shall cease, and that such independence shall become a settled political fact at the earliest possible moment by the establishment by the free action of the people of Cuba, when such action can be had, of a Government independent in fact and form.

It is believed that recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents in Cuba, if it had been given seasonably, when it was suggested by concurrent resolutions to that effect, passed by Congress, would have insured the speedy termination of the war without involving the United States in the contest. Such recognition was not given, and conditions have changed so materially since it was thus proposed that, if given now, it would fall far short of supplying the just requirements of the present situation in the light solely of the interests of the United States.

The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba is justified and demanded by the highest considerations of duty, right, and policy.

The insurgents hold the eastern portion of the island to the practical exclusion of Spain. This possession extends over one body of territory comprising fully one-half of the area of Cuba.

The extermination by Spain of the peaceful inhabitants of the western portion of the island has so affected the balance of population between these moieties of Cuba that the insurgents comprise in the eastern half nearly one-third of the population of the island. That third of the population pays taxes to them, serves in their armies, and in every way supports and is loyal to them. This situation has existed ever since the first few months of the war.

FAILURE OF SPANISH ARMS.

No Substantial Effort to Recover Lost Eastern Provinces.

The armies of Spain under Campos, Weyler, and Blanco, successively, have been repelled in every invasion that they have attempted of the eastern half of the island. The cause of Spain has continually grown weaker, and that of the insurgents has grown stronger. The former is making no substantial effort for the recovery of these lost provinces. Their people are secure from invasion and cruel administration. Spain has never been able to subject them to her unprecedented and murderous policy of concentration and extermination. Her armies have been more than decimated in the attempt to subdue them. Two hundred thousand of her soldiers have failed to reduce the insurgents. The few reinforcements that she is now sending to Cuba do not supply a tithe of her losses caused by battle and disease.

Her control over the western portion of the island is dominance over a desolation which she herself has created. Even there she controls only the territory occupied by her cantonments and camps. Outside these the insurgents are everywhere in presence.

In the population of Cuba the native born preponderate in a very large proportion, probably of 8 to 1. We have been assured by the most unimpeachable authority (we mean Senators Proctor, Gallinger, Thurston, and Money) that the native born Cubans everywhere, even within the military lines of Spain, are opposed to the parent State, and are in sympathy with the insurgents.

We have also been assured by the same authority that the native Cubans by superiority in education are better qualified than the Spaniards and are thoroughly capable to administer the government of the island.

The preceding observations have assumed a certain control and sovereignty by Spain over the western portion of Cuba. We have indicated its character. It is limited to scattered and fortified areas, and it is not a civil sovereignty. It is merely a military occupation of fortified places. Even this dominion has been made possible and continues only by the infliction of a policy for which the history of no people (excepting possibly that of Spain herself) furnishes any example.

The world knows what that policy is, and all civilization execrates it. It consists in compelling, under penalty of death, the rural population of the western part of the island to leave their homes, their fields, their stock, and other chattels, and mass themselves between the outskirts of certain designated towns and a military cordon intercepting their return into the country. As they departed from their homes their houses were burned; the growth of their fields was trodden down by cavalry; their agricultural implements, furniture, and domestic utensils were destroyed; their cattle and horses were swept away by Spain. Throughout wide areas of a region of unsurpassed fertility, which had been densely populated for more than two centuries, not one living thing, brute or human, not one habitation, not one productive field is to be seen.

For the miserable condition to which an entire population is reduced Spain has afforded no substantial relief, and the evil and distress have become so huge and her financial debility is so extreme that she is now unable to relieve, even if she could be supposed to have the disposition to do so.

Four Hundred Thousand Victims.

The result has been that over 200,000 of the subjects of Spain have been killed by the action of that Government, and 200,000 more are suffering from famine and disease.

There has been no distinction of sex or age in this protracted and torturing massacre. The children of this generation have been starved to death, and the immolation of womanhood has destroyed the possibility of posterity.

There can be no doubt that the contriver of this unexampled scheme of atrocity intended to depopulate, to the full extent of an ability undeniably great in the conception and perpetration of colossal crime, the island of its native people and to repeople it by natives of Spain.

We cannot consent upon any conditions that the depopulated portions of Cuba shall be re-colonized by Spain any more than she should be allowed to found a new colony in any other part of this hemisphere or island thereof. Either act is regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety. That Government has violated the laws of civilized warfare in the conduct of her military operations. Her troops have slaughtered prisoners after their surrender, and have massacred the sick and wounded insurgent soldiers and their physicians and nurses in their captured hospitals.

When publicists and jurists speak of the right of sovereignty of a parent State over a people or a colony they mean that divinely delegated supremacy in the exercise of which man should show "likest God." They never mean that a usurpation of diabolism shall be sanctified upon the plea that it is sovereignty none the less than that of a well-ordered and humane Government.

Against such reasoning the moral laws of nature and of nations speak aloud and declare that the State which thus perverts and abuses its power thereby forfeits its sovereignty. And this principle has been the foundation of the repeated interventions by the States of Europe in the affairs of Turkey, who, abominable and atrocious as her cruelty has been toward her subjects in Greece and in the northern part of her dominions of Europe, and in Armenia, has not approached the eminence at which Spain stands in solitary and unapproachable infamy.

The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba would not be a justifiable cause of war by Spain against the United States. Upon this principle the best-esteemed authorities are agreed. Among their opinions the following declaration of Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Hulsemann, stands pre-eminent:

"If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not nevertheless have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria."

If not an act against the law of nations, it, of course, could not be a justifiable ground for war.

The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba entitles the United States to insist that the war should be conducted in accordance with those humane laws which have been ordained by the common consent of the civilized world, and which have done so much to mitigate the horrors of warfare.

So long as this Government abstains from such recognition, Spain is entitled to insist that we agree with her that the insurrection is merely a treasonable riot, and not a formal and organized rebellion, and that she is therefore entitled to execute upon the insurgents and upon American citizens and all persons upon the islands the penalties of a domestic code which is an affront to civilization.

FORBEARANCE OF UNITED STATES.

Acts Submitted to That Would Have Had No Warrant in Law.

The United States has been in this attitude of concurrence ever since the beginning of the war. It has, as a consequence, in a spirit of forbearance, submitted to many atrocities perpetrated by Spain upon our own citizens, which, under recognition, would have had no warrant in international law and would have afforded just grounds of procedure by this Government under its acknowledged principles. Citizens of the United States have been condemned to death by military tribunals in violation of their treaty rights.

The expostulations of this Government have been in effect merely petitions for royal clemency. The Competitor prisoners, captured under our flag, were imprisoned nearly seventeen months and were never brought to trial, though they were subjected to many harsh, illegal, and degrading preliminary examinations. The entire proceeding against them was unlawful and in derogation of their rights and of our honor. But as they were technically, in the attitude which the United States had assumed and had placed them in refusing recognition of belligerency or independence, merely ordinary criminals prosecuted by Spain under her domestic Penal Code, this Government, it was logically insisted by Spain, had no right to make the question one of international obligation. It accepted royal clemency and in the person of its citizens received a pardon for a crime instead of demanding reparation for a violated right.

The United States had been compelled by its attitude of non-recognition to assist Spain by its execution of our neutrality statutes. If there is no war and the insurgents are merely an unlawful confederacy of common insurrectionists, they can have no legitimate commercial dealings with the citizens of the United States.

Nor can the insurgents object to Spain having such dealings of every character, including the purchase of supplies, which had recognition been accorded would be contraband of war, and, therefore, not to be furnished except through breach of neutrality. The United States has therefore been an assistant of Spain. The supplies for that power have been largely purchased in this country. The unrecognized insurgents have had no right to complain. On the other hand they and their adherents have been prohibited from making such purchases and from exporting any supplies, however acquired.

There has, therefore, been no real neutrality by this Government throughout the entire business. To the contrary, Spain has been the customer of the people of the United States, who have sold her, with technical lawfulness, everything that she has required to repress by such processes as we have indicated a people struggling against tyranny for their liberties. To prevent the insurgents from buying or exporting at all, while Spain has bought and exported to the extent of her requirements, the navy and revenue vessels of the United States have been diligently and successfully employed. It has been stated, and, we believe, with entire correctness, that this vigilance and policing of the seas by the United States in favor of Spain and against the insurgents has cost this Government more than $2,000,000.

The conflict of opinion and definition among the jurists upon the subject of intervention is very great. Some of them deny its existence as a right under any circumstances excepting of self-defense against an imminent peril, while other writers of equal authority maintain the validity of its assertion as a right for cause which may be inconsistent with that great foundation principle of international law, the equal and inviolable sovereignty of States.

The extremes of these opinions are represented by Guizot and Arntz. The former declares that "no State has the right to intervene in the situation of internal government of another State, except only when the interest of its own safety renders such intervention indispensable."

Arntz maintains that the right of intervention exists:

1. "When the institutions of one State violate or threaten to violate the rights of another State, or when such violation, the necessary consequence of its institutions and the impossibility of an orderly co-existence of States results therefrom;

2. "When a Government, acting entirely within the limits of its prerogatives of sovereignty, violates the rights of humanity, whether by measures contrary to the interests of other States, or by excess of injustice and cruelty which deeply wounds public morals and civilization.

"The right of intervention is a legitimate one, because, however important may be the rights of sovereignty and independence, there is one thing of still greater importance, and that is the law of humanity and human society, which ought not to be outraged."

Other Differences of Opinion.

Between these extremities of opinion the differences among the publicists are exceedingly various and irreconcilable.

Prof. Hall, in his work on international law, (third edition, Page 288, Note 1,) in considering the opinions of modern international jurists who touch upon humanitarian intervention, says that "the treatment which the subject receives from them is merely fragmentary, notice being taken only of some of its grounds, which are usually approved or disapproved without very clear reference to a general principle."

Vattel (Liv. 1, Ch. IV., S. 56) considers it permissible to succor a people oppressed by its sovereign, but does not appear to sanction any of the analogous grounds of intervention.

Wheaton, (Elem., Pt. 11, Ch. I, S. 93,) Bluntschli, (S. 478,) Mamiani (P. 86) give the right of aiding an oppressed race.

Heffter, (S. 46,) while denying the right of intervention to repress tyranny, holds that so soon as a civil war has broken out, a foreign State may assist either party engaged in it.

Calvo (S. 166) and Fiore (1,446) think that States can intervene to put an end to slaughter.

Vattel says, Book II., Chapter IV., top page 157, "as to those monsters, who, under the title of sovereigns, render themselves the scourges and horror of the human race, they are savage beasts, whom every brave man may justly exterminate from the face of the earth. All antiquity has praised Hercules for delivering the world from Antaeus, a Busiris, and a Diomedes."

If these opinions state the correct rule, as we believe they do, the right of intervention by the United States in the present instance is indubitable. They are, however, controverted by other publicists of great eminence. It is possibly correct to say as to this conflict of opinion that this portion of international law is, though operative in certain cases, in that formative and progressive condition of development by which many benign principles, though formerly contested, have at last become firmly established.

The following reflections of Mr. Pomeroy upon this subject (Int. Law, p. 242, et seq.) appear to be well considered:

"How far the right of intervention legitimately extends, under what circumstances it may be invoked, to what extent it may be carried, are questions which have given rise to much discussion—questions that have never been authoritatively settled, and perhaps never will be settled.

"Hardly a writer absolutely denies the existence of the right at all; it would seem to be unsafe to go to this length. On the other hand, it seems almost equally unsafe to admit the right to exist at all, for, as it is utterly impossible to place any exact limits upon it, its very admission may open the door to vast and terrible abuses. * * * While the fact is as stated that instances of intervention are and have been constantly occurring, I am of opinion that the whole subject does not so much belong to international law as to politics. * * * In short, I cannot think that the subject of intervention has ever been, or perhaps can be, regulated by the positive international law. It must be relegated to the domain of those high politics, those principles of expediency which control the conduct, both domestic and foreign, of nations."

The actual condition and policies of nations give warrant to these observations. To sustain repeated intervention during the present century no law has been invoked. They have been acts of necessity or policy. This statement is corroborated by the creation and existence of two policies, one of Europe, the other of the United States, each of which is based distinctly upon the assertion of an intention to intervene under certain circumstances.

We refer to the principle of the balance of power and to the Monroe Doctrine. Each is a distinct and arbitrary policy of intervention, to be effected in certain contingencies in furtherance of National policies and to justify which no canon of international law was ever invoked.

The former has profoundly affected the relations of the European States and the independence of many of those sovereignties. The latter has kept the powers of Europe out of the American continents ever since it was promulgated. It was a distinct announcement that the United States would intervene under certain expressed circumstances in the affairs of every Central American and South American State. The United States did intervene by threat and show of force in the affairs of Mexico and France and compelled the evacuation of that republic by a European power, whose own prior intervention in Mexican affairs had overthrown a republic and established a monarchy upon its ruins. No publicist has ever asserted that either of these policies is part of the law of nations.

Justification for intervention is strengthened in such cases as the present where the oppressions by a State of its subjects have been so inveterate, atrocious, and sanguinary as to require intervention by other nations in the interests of humanity and the peace of the world for the purpose of overthrowing that Government and establishing or recognizing another in its place as the only means of extirpating an otherwise incurable and dangerous evil.

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TIME TO INTERPOSE.

War and Suffering Otherwise Will Continue Indefinitely.

These declarations more than implied that this Government would interpose in the event of failure within a reasonable time to conquer the insurgents or to induce them by concessions of home rule to lay down their arms. They have not been subdued. The autonomy proffered was specious and illusory. It has been rejected by the insurgents not because it was specious and illusory, but because they will accept nothing short of complete national independence. The suggestion of a more complete autonomy has also been rejected by them. They declare to the United States and Spain alike that no terms short of independence which those powers may attempt to prescribe to them will be accepted. Spain refuses to grant independence.

The war, then, must go on, and the misery which has shocked the civilized world must continue and increase unless it is terminated by the triumph of Cuba or Spain or by the interposition of the United States. It is the opinion of this committee that the time to interpose has arrived; that intervention which will stop the war and secure the national independence of Cuba should at once take place. If under all the circumstances, Spain shall choose to regard such action by this Government as a cause of war, that consequence, however deplorable, will be accepted by the American people with all the fortitude that confidence in the justice of their action can inspire.

Such intervention is justifiable and necessary for the following reasons:

The present situation in Cuba has become a menace to the peace of the world, and especially to the peace and safety of the United States. Spain has bid for European intervention, thus far apparently without success, but the conditions which make such intervention possible should be removed at once.

For nearly three years the hostilities in Cuba and the Spanish administration of that island have involved this Government in perilous relations with Spain, and raised questions of right and responsibility of which no prospect of settlement is apparent. So long as these conditions are allowed to remain unsettled they will increase an irritation which has already become intolerable, and which will inevitably ultimately require adjustment by measures much more vigorous than now seem adequate to compose existing difficulties.

Spain has failed to perform her treaty obligations and other international duties toward the United States. To give a minute specification of these derelictions would unnecessarily extend this paper. They are the familiar matters of current history.

A Few Enumerated.

American citizens have been seized and imprisoned without shadow of right, and have been proceeded against by violent and irregular forms in violation of treaty obligations.

The assassination of Ruiz, an American citizen, was the act of the Spanish officials who held him in a custody unwarranted by his treaty rights. No reparation has been made for this act, although it has been demanded by this Government.

A justifiable cause for intervention has been afforded by the barbarity with which Spain has conducted her military operations, by her slaughter of captured insurgent soldiers, and by her extermination of not less than 200,000 of her own non-combatant subjects—men, women, and children—by driving them from their homes into places of concentration, and there suffering them to die of starvation and disease.

In 1893 there were $50,000,000 of property in the island of Cuba belonging to the citizens of the United States. Much of this has been destroyed, and much of that destruction has been by the acts of Spain. The destruction of the remainder she has been unable or unwilling to prevent.

The claims on file in the Department of State against Spain for indemnity for the destruction of property are about $16,000,000 in amount.

Her military officers have levied contributions upon American planters as the price for the preservation of their estates and the continuance of their agricultural operations.

In 1893 the commerce of the United States with Cuba had reached the annual sum of nearly $100,000,000. Since that time it has been substantially annihilated by the methods of Spanish military and civil maladministration.

EUROPEAN PRECEDENTS.

Interposition of the Powers in Affairs of Russia, Turkey, and Greece.

The conduct of the European powers respecting Turkey has been pursuant to the policy which impels one nation to intervene in the affairs of another State to stop cruelty and massacre, and, if necessary, to depose it from sovereignty. That State became a member of the commonwealth of European powers by the treaty of Paris of 1856. The integrity and sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire were guaranteed. It has stood ever since upon an equality with Spain in all respects. And yet Turkey has been the subject of repeated interventions since 1856, which have restrained her sovereignty, usurped her domestic situation, repressed her cruelties, and partly dismembered her empire.

The people of her several Danubian provinces, oppressed by her misgovernment, rose in rebellion. A scene of massacre followed, which stood without precedent until it was made to seem merciful by the atrocities perpetrated by Spain upon her subjects in Cuba. Europe protested at the conference of Constantinople and suggested reforms and concessions in favor of the oppressed people, which Turkey promised to grant in part, but vitiated that promise by evasions and subterfuges as to some most material requirements.

Upon this, Europe ceased to represent, remonstrate, and implore. Russia intervened by force. Her military successes produced the treaty of San Stefano between that power and Turkey, which established the political status of the revolted provinces. But, in the opinion of the other European powers, Russia herself had obtained too much under that treaty.

The consequence was the interposition of the great powers of Europe in the affairs of Russia and Turkey. It was substantially an intervention, though otherwise denominated, which compelled Russia and Turkey to take part in the congress of Berlin, held in 1878. They did so because they were constrained by the certainty of intervention by force in case they should refuse. The result of that congress was the partial dismemberment of European Turkey, and the establishment of new States therein, some partially autonomous, others entirely independent. The cause of these great interventions was the cruelty of Turkey toward her own subjects. The result was that the interventions secured their independence.

The cases of the Danubian provinces are so similar to that of Cuba as to be nearly identical. The fact that the wrongs were inflicted by Mohammedans upon Christians does not mitigate the responsibility of Spain or make intervention as to her any less rightful. Surely Christian Spain, from the fact that she is a Christian State, is not given greater warrant to exterminate her subjects than Mohammedan Turkey possessed to extirpate hers.

Great Britain intervened as to Egypt upon financial grounds, and is now administering the revenues and finances of that province.

The recent intervention of the European powers in favor of Turkey and against Greece in her endeavor to assist the Cretan insurgents is familiar history. So also is the intervention of the same powers which checked the advance of the armies of Turkey into Greece.

President Cleveland's Declaration.

The attitude of the United States toward the present question has been based upon the right of intervention, and the intention to exercise it in certain contingencies. President Cleveland, in his message of Dec. 7, 1896, declared that:

"Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

"It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest either alone and in her way or with our friendly co-operation.

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

"Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing, and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law, and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

"A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved, and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace."

President McKinley's Message in 1897.

President McKinley, in his message of Dec. 6, 1897, said:

"The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that Government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests, and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things.

"It was stated that at this juncture our Government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony.

"It was urged that, as a neighboring Nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

"No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that Government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored.

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"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the Government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization, and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Favors Immediate Recognition of the Republic of Cuba.

Senator Turpie presented the report of the minority of the committee as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba as organized in that island as a free, independent, and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel, and Foraker.

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S ADDRESS.

Prayer to be Used at This Time in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Bishop Satterlee of the Episcopal Church has issued the following address to the members of his diocese:

"Diocese of Washington.

"My Dear Brethren of the Clergy and Laity: The Chief Magistrate of the United States, who, under God, is the chief ruler of our country, has in his message to Congress set forth the only conditions under which, in his judgment, we can engage in a Christian warfare, and also under which, to use his own words, our aspirations as a Christian and peace-loving people can be realized.

"It will be a grave responsibility if war is undertaken under any other conditions, and our country, acting through its Congress, will be held accountable by God, and by the civilized world at large, if her first aim is not for truth and justice, peace and happiness. I invoke you all, as the servants of that Prince of Peace, to whom all power is now given in Heaven and on earth, to remember in earnest prayer those in the Government of the United States who are charged with this God-given responsibility, and to pray that God will bestow upon them a right judgment in all things and grant that they may, both perceive and know what things they ought to do, and also may have grace and power faithfully to fulfill the same.

"I herewith set forth a prayer to be used at this present time in all the public services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Washington:

"'Minister—Give peace in our time, O Lord.

"'People—For it is Thou, Lord, only, that makes us dwell in safety.

"'Minister—Give peace in our time, O Lord.

"'People—For it is Thou, Lord, that makes the wars to cease in all the world.

"'Minister—Give peace in our time, O Lord.

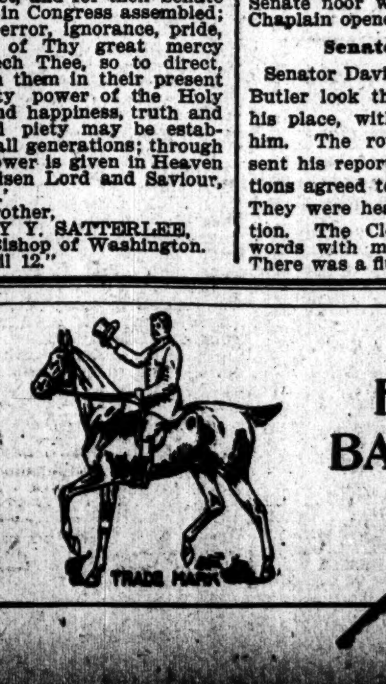
"'People—Because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only Thou, O God.

COLLECT.

"'Most Gracious God: We humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for the President and Cabinet, and for their Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled; save them from all error, ignorance, pride, and prejudice, and of Thy great mercy vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, so to direct, sanctify, and govern them in their present work, by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations; through Him, to whom all power is given in Heaven and on earth, our risen Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.'

Faithfully your brother,
"HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
"Bishop of Washington.
"Washington, April 12."

Its Quality Wins.



HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Trimmed Millinery---Again

Beautiful enough to make you WANT to buy, and low priced enough to MAKE you buy. Some of the finest artists in the land have been at work designing and executing these hats in accordance with the newest ideas and latest edicts of fashion, creating a splendid assembly of stylish bonnets, and to-day, your choice of 100 of them, equal to the best you could possibly get elsewhere for $10 to $12, will be offered here for . . . 7.00

STILL ANOTHER! You've been accustomed to paying almost double the price we ask for a very special line of trimmed hats to-day. A glance will show you that you really can't afford to miss them, for the price to-day will be but . . . 4.00

Artificial Flowers.

Out of a veritable garden of floral beauty and elegance we select two special values to be the messengers to convey to you an invitation to call.

VIOLET BOUQUETS, 4 dozen in a bunch, with leaves, very stylish and extremely popular, to-day 15c

ROSES, 6 in a bunch, as natural as the living bloom, all colors, really worth 50c., special, per bunch 29c

Great Ostrich Feather Values.

There has been a sharp rise in Ostrich Feather stock, which has increased the value 33 1-3 per cent. We anticipated the advance just in time, and made large purchases, which we intended to hold until Fall. Owing to the unusual demand for these goods, however, we have decided to give our customers the benefit of this purchase now. We therefore place on sale to-day the greatest Ostrich Feather values it has ever been our pleasure to present:

Lot 1 contains black and white Amazon plumes 15 inches long, French curled, without doubt the greatest bargain ever placed on sale in New York, actual value $3, to-day, each 1.95

Lot 2 contains 3-4 plumes, black, white, and colors, of splendid quality, to-day, each . . . 65c

Lot 3 contains 3-4 plumes, in black and white only, extremely choice, to-day, each 85c

Lot 4 contains 1-2 plumes, in white, black and light shades, another great bargain, to-day, each 45c

SENATE POSTPONES ACTION

Foreign Committee's Report and Resolutions Arraigning Spain Read in the Upper House.

THEY DEMAND A FREE CUBA

The President Directed to Use the Forces of the United States—Stirring Speeches for Intervention and Recognition.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The crowd of visitors that this morning occupied every seat in the Senate gallery, drawn to it by the expectation that the session would be one of great interest, was not disappointed. Before it departed from the Chamber it had listened to resolutions and a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations that threw down the gage of battle to Spain, commanded it to leave Cuba and its neighborhood, empowered and directed the President to use the military power of the United States to accomplish these ends, and submitted for the consideration and action of the Senate a proposition that the existing Republic of Cuba be recognized as the Government of the people whom the first resolution of the committee declares "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," and moreover held Spain directly accountable for the loss of the Maine. The

The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, First, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the Government of the United States does hereby demand that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The consideration of the resolutions and report was put off until to-morrow.

There was the same anxiety on the part of a vast multitude, many of whom were bound to be disappointed, to obtain places in the gallery, that had been observed daily for a fortnight. All who secured seats were not only obliged to obtain tickets in advance, but they were compelled to be in them early to use them, for there seemed to be an excess of tickets, and superfluous holders were not even permitted to ascend to the upper halls. Those who obtained places heard in advance, by verbal report about the Chamber, that the Committee on Foreign Relations had agreed upon its report. They could see that the seats on the Senate floor were fully occupied when the Chaplain opened the session with prayer.

Senator Davis on Hand.

Senator Davis, wearing a more Benjamin-Butler look than usual, came in and took his place, with a bundle of papers before him. The routine of opening ended, he sent his report up to be read. The resolutions agreed to by the majority came first. They were heard with the intensest attention. The Clerk dwelt upon the serious words with more than common emphasis. There was a flutter and sigh when they had been read through. While the audience was catching its breath and pondering upon the portent of the resolutions the reading of the report began. From the opening phrases, in which the destruction of the Maine is referred to, until the last of the eighteen big pages of printed indictment of Spain, the attention of the hearers did not flag. There was no applause. That perhaps indicated absorption rather than lack of excitement.

The Senators Impatient.

It was nearly 1 o'clock before the report was read. While the reading was in progress Senator White of California paced uneasily up and down at the back of the chamber. Senator Hoar was also restless and watching for an opportunity to say something. Senator Foraker, with his eyes fixed upon Vice President Hobart, did not altogether lose sight of the Senator from Massachusetts, while leaning over his desk, littered with papers and a book or two and awaiting recognition. With the last word of the report Senators Foraker, Wolcott, Hoar, and perhaps some others, addressed the President of the Senate.

Mr. Hobart recognized Mr. Foraker. Mr. Hoar persisted. Mr. Cockrell came in with a request that the resolution offered by the committee read "second reading." Mr. Hoar was heard, but his request was simply to have the resolution lie over a day, under the rule, before it should be considered.

That sounded like a desire to shut off discussion. Senator Foraker yielded his right to the floor to let in Senator Turpie, with the report of four members of the Foreign Relations Committee with an additional resolution, to be an amendment recognizing the existence of the Cuban Republic. These were sent to the printer, to be incorporated in the document in which the majority report is to appear. Senator Davis, speaking to Mr. Hoar's motion for delay in consideration of the resolutions, expressed the opinion that his motion was immaterial, as he had no intention of unduly pressing action upon the resolution. The Vice President closed up this incident by sustaining Mr. Hoar's point of order. The point turned out to be absolutely immaterial. While action was deferred, speaking on the subject began and went on for the rest of the day.

The senior Senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker, is an attractive speaker at all times. He has never had a much better opportunity to please his audience than he had to-day, and most of his hearers acted as if they approved the use to which he put his time. From the opening phrases, in which he pointed out the differences of opinion between the President and the committee, to the close of his speech, in which he appealed to the country to avenge the affront offered by the destruction of the Maine, he held his audience closely and at times provoked it to break into applause, disregarding the order of the Vice President to refrain from all manifestations of approval or disapproval.

MR. FORAKER'S PLEA FOR CUBA.

Senator Lodge in Support of the Majority Resolution—Mr. Lindsay Advocates Concerted Action.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Notwithstanding the decision of the Vice President of the Senate that the consideration of the resolutions and report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Cuban question must go over for a day, there was a debate practically based on the resolutions and report. It was started by Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio.) In opening his speech Mr. Foraker said:

"The President, in his message on the 11th inst., very thoroughly and with striking effect and force reviewed the entire Cuban question. After a thorough discussion of it in all its features and aspects, he announces certain conclusions which he has reached. After stating his conclusions, the President then makes certain recommendations, some in a negative and some in an affirmative form. One of the negative recommendations is that, notwithstanding he finds and states to us that the effort of Spain to subdue and conquer the insurgents in Cuba has been futile, we shall continue to deny to the people of Cuba, and also to the Government established by the insurgents of Cuba, a recognition of independence."

Mr. Foraker then quoted portions of the President's recommendations, including that in which he referred to a stable Government, capable of maintaining its international obligations. He referred to the committee report and complimented Senator Davis upon it, and continued:

Where the Executive Differs.

"It will be observed, if you compare the recommendations of the President with the recommendations of the committee, that there are some differences of opinion as to what should be done, although we are in accord as to the main great purpose that is to be accomplished. I desire first to speak of the difference between the Executive and the committee as shown by these recommendations as to the form and character of intervention. The committee differed with the President, in the first place, because, in the judgment of the committee, the time had come when no further negotiations were in order. In the language of the President, employed in this message, the time for action in the judgment of the committee had come and the committee felt that while they had the matter under consideration they would provide for action immediate and specific, and as they believed in character and keeping with the desires

The Wanamaker Store

A Tale of Summer Dresses

THESE fluffy, filmy, dainty things which make you think of Summer piazzas and board-walks as soon as you look at them, are here in such numbers and such beauty that we think them worth a special showing. So we have planned and prepared for to-day a rather extensive exhibition of warm weather dresses,—and they are beauties.

The Organdies come first in importance, of course; and here they are, plain and figured, light and dark, white and colored, but all of that exquisite daintiness and delicacy which belong only to a high-class organdie dress. They are very carefully picked, these gowns of ours, and they'll delight you.

Besides Organdies, there are dresses in silks, nets, chiffons, piques and linens,—a Summer dress showing in completion. It's a delightfully *cool* looking lot, and the styles are charming. We can't describe them, of course. One might as well try to paint a flower garden in black and white. Come in and see them for yourself. Prices run from $12.75 to $250.

Girls' Dresses

IN the showing, the younger summer-girls will be well provided for. The assortment of gowns for them, in lawns, organdies, dimities and French and domestic ginghams is almost as large as the collection for adults, and quite as pretty.

$18 Separate Skirts for $8.75 THE first question that will occur to you when you see them, will be the matter of price. They are handsome enough to attract attention under any circumstances; — they're the kind you'd stop and look at, anywhere. When you learn the price, you will buy, for these are at less than half value. They are made from Plisse Novelty Goods, green, brown, tan, navy blue and black, new shape, correct "hang," percaline lined. Ordinarily they would cost $18. Take them at

$8.75.

Second floor.

Oversacks for Fastidious Men. JUST four little items as hints of what we're offering for critical dressers. There'll be no fault to find with these. They have the finish of fine custom-made coats, and *must* fit. Our salesmen will insist on that. We think this stock of $20-to-$30 overcoats unexcelled anywhere.

At $20—The new shades in covert cloths; silk lined; cut very loose; the correct style.

At $25—In the new shade sage green; strapped seams; lined throughout with silk merveilleux.

At $30—In best quality covert cloth; the ultra fashionable garment; so baggy you hardly feel it; yet in strict accordance with the latest fashion; silk lined, or silk lined and faced to edge.

At $30—The handsomest imported black vicuna; silk lined and faced to buttonhole; the kind of coat your tailor would charge $60 for.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoes for Fussy Men. IF you are one of the particular men who take a great deal of pains to get exactly such a fit and such a shoe as please you, you are likely to be a steady customer of ours, for that's the kind of men we please. We have already a reputation for painstaking and accurate fitting, and we wish to extend it all we can.

There's a Five Dollar shoe here which you will like. It is the very best shoe which we have ever seen at the price. The toe shapes represent the best of the efforts of the designers of both America and England,—yes, and France, too. The workmanship is the best in America,—and that's the best in the world.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Reception Lamps Very Cheap. THESE are splendid lamps, beautifully decorated in newest patterns; with center draught burners. They would be low-priced at $6 and $7. We are pleased to share the benefit of a fortunate trade incident, and so we say $4 each.

Basement.

Golf and Bicycle Hosiery for Everybody. THIS most comprehensive stock includes many new and attractive styles. In fact, *all* the desirable sorts of hosiery for men, women and children, are now shown. As to the question of price—well, you only have one profit to pay here. That's ours, and it's only a fair commission for handling the goods. You skip the importer's and jobber's profits when buying in this hosiery store.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S—Footless.

At $1 pair—Light weight cashmere, in black, brown and green, with fancy cuffs.

At $1.25 pair—Solid black, brown or green; also same with assorted fancy cuffs; English cashmere, heather and Oxford legs and fancy checked cuffs.

At $1.50 pair—English cashmere, with black and brown legs; cuffs in checks and changeable effects.

At $2 pair—English cashmere, in brown, and gray mixtures; also black and white checks, with fancy cuffs.

At $3.50 pair—Plaid effects of brown, gray and green, with cuffs to match; handsome designs.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S—With Feet.

At $1 pair—Of fast black lisle thread, with light and medium tartan plaid cuffs.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S—With Feet.

At $1.25 pair—French cotton and lisle thread, with silk mixed tops in checks, stripes and tartan plaids.

MEN'S—With Feet.

At $1.25 pair—Cashmere, in black, blue and heather mixtures; also French ribbed cotton, in black and Oxford, with plaid and checked cuffs.

At $1.50 pair—English cashmere; black and brown legs and cuffs in checks and changeable effects.

At $2 pair—Fancy tops, in English cashmere, with legs of brown and gray mixtures; also black and white checks.

Broadway.

Onyx Tables and Cabinets. THE remainder of a sale announced a few days ago—probably enough for to-day's selling only. Fine specimens of onyx; solid brass frames, gold finished. Reductions are as follows:

ONYX TABLES

$7.50, now $5.50	$25, now $18
$12, now $8	$35, now $22.50
$13.50, now $9	$60, now $40.

ONYX CABINETS

$25, now $15	$60, now $45
$35, now $25	$100, now $75
$50, now $35	$150, now $100

Basement.

Storage of Furs. WE'LL take them, and take care of them, for as little as possible. We have very good facilities for storing them, and a force of the best men possible to obtain, looks after them while you are summering.

It's a good time to have alterations made, while work in that line is slack. We'll do it for you, and do it well. Notify us and we'll send for your furs.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

of the American people in respect to this matter.

"As to the establishment of a stable government by the President of the United States in the Island of Cuba the committee was of the opinion that there might possibly be grave doubt as to the right of Congress to empower the President of the United States, or for the Congress itself to create and establish a stable government in the Island of Cuba for the benefit of the Cuban people. However that may be, after the committee had declared that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, the proposition that the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States or any other exterior power should establish for that independent people a government, stable or otherwise, was inconsistent. If a people be free and independent, as we have in this first proposition declared that the people of the Island of Cuba are, they and they alone have power to establish their Government. Independence and sovereignty go hand in hand, and any people who have independence have the capacity and the right to exercise sovereignty, and it is a denial of independence to say in the next breath after you have declared that we will undertake or we do hereby reserve the right and power to establish for that independent people a government such as in our judgment and opinion may be stable.

Cuba's Right to Recognition.

"Whether or not a people who have revolted and rebelled against a sovereign power and are striving for independence are entitled to be recognized as an independent State is always a question of fact as well as a question of law. Before you can tell what law is applicable to any particular case you must ascertain what the facts are. What are the facts with respect to Cuba? Fortunately in answering that question I need not long or tediously detain the Senate. Not only from the newspapers and other sources of information, but from Presidential messages, from the last one received, and especially and particularly from the very able report of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we have been fully advised."

Mr. Foraker then reverted to Cuban conditions and what Spain had done. Continuing, he said: "Whenever the struggle on the part of the sovereign to recover lost authority, lost sovereignty, has ceased to be attended with a reasonable hope or expectation of success, then other countries have a right to recognise the independence of the opposing people.

Significance of Intervention.

"Intervention goes here according to this resolution as it does naturally hand in hand with independence. When this demand which we all agree is to be made that Spain shall withdraw is made upon her, that minute she must either abdicate, which would leave the island free and independent, to the satisfaction, I imagine, of the most hostile mind to the recognition of independence, or else if she does not abdicate she must then give battle, declare war; and what American can doubt or does doubt the ultimate result of war if we are so unfortunate as to have a war?

"Mr. President, I now wish to speak of the resolution which the minority of the committee favor. The minority of the committee are not satisfied simply to recognise the independence of the people of that island. We want to recognize also, and we appeal to Senators in this Chamber to stand by us in that proposition, the Government set up by the insurgents referred to by the President in his message as the 'so-called' Cuban Republic."

Mr. Foraker then gave a number of reasons why the Cubans should be recognized, giving details as to the character of the Government.

Character of the Cuban Government.

He declared that in the matter of statesmanship the President and Vice President of the Cuban Republic would compare favorably with the President and Vice President of the United States. President Masso was paid a brilliant compliment by Mr. Foraker, who characterized him as one of the foremost statesmen of the Western Hemisphere. Vice President Mendez was formerly Professor of Law in the University of Havana, and a man of recognized brilliant ability.

Mr. Foraker discussed at length the various branches of the Cuban Republic's government, showing that the financial, school, and postal systems were in his opinion most excellent in all respects. In concluding his statement as to the Government of Cuba, he said:

"Some day when they will be made public, when Cuba has been made free, you will find that in the archives of our country, in the office of our own Secretary of State, are the official communications of the officials of the Republic of Cuba, and they are as creditable as any that have come from any country on the globe—communications of marked ability."

Continuing, he said:

"We should recognize the existing Government, if for nothing else, as a war measure. I do not doubt that intervention by the United States will mean war with Spain. We are bound to assume that it will. That being the case, we should, hand in hand with intervention, adopt this other resolution recognizing not only the people, but the Government also, as independent, to the end that we may strengthen those who are our natural allies and who can do more for us than anybody else.

Armed Forces of the Insurgents.

"Gomez has now in the field, as I said a while ago, some 35,000 or 40,000 men. He would have many thousand more if he had guns and ammunition for them. The very moment the United States intervenes and recognizes the independence of that republic Gomez can swell that army from 35,000 or 40,000 to 50,000 or 60,000, or 80,000, 100,000 men, and all we will have to do will be to put guns and ammunition in their hands and they will speedily evict the Spanish battalions from the Island of Cuba. If we will only with our navy blockade the harbors so that they can take no boats, no more provisions, in, the Cubans will speedily put an end to the war, and there will be no necessity for this Government to expose our troops to the ravages of yellow fever and to other difficulties and disadvantages that would attend a campaign in that island in the rainy season. We have all been told by the newspapers and otherwise, and I have never seen any contradiction of it, and therefore I have assumed that it is true, that the revenues of Cuba have been by solemn enactment of the Spanish Kingdom pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of $400,000,000 of Spanish Cuban 4 per cent. bonds.

Effect of Non-Recognition.

"Mr. President, what will be the consequence to this Government if we go down into that island treating them as in a state of anarchy, turning our back on Gomez and his Government, denying that there is any Government banishing Spain from the island, taking possession of the territory and appropriating the revenues either to ourselves, or to a stable government that the United States of America through the President, is to establish in that island? What would be the consequence? We would take the rights and privileges and advantages attaching to the territory, and we would take the debt fastened unto it also, just as if you buy a piece of property that is mortgaged you take it subject to the mortgage and must pay the mortgage or lose your property. That is the legal proposition that I assert. I am not going to stop here to read authorities, but I will do so if it should be challenged."

Mr. Elkins—If Gomez takes the island, what will become of the mortgage?

In Case Gomez Takes the Island.

Mr. Foraker—It does not make any difference to us what happens if Gomez takes it, but I will tell you what will happen. If Gomez takes the island by revolution the whole obligation is wiped out, for those who successfully revolutionize start anew, as revolutionists have started anew from the beginning of the world, except only as to obligations which they might create. I say here as a principle of international law if the United States Government goes down there and drives Spain out and puts somebody else in, forming a stable government of her making, that stable government will become responsible and the United States will become responsible. If the United States takes that island by intermeddling, as writers on international law call it, with the affairs of another, she, too, will become responsible, and what is the consequence? The United States steps in behind $400,000,000 Spanish-Cuban 4 per cent. bonds I understand they are held largely in Germany, largely in France, and largely in the United States.

"Does anybody imagine, Mr. President, if we should go into Cuba and there establish a stable government for which we would be responsible that the present Emperor of Germany would hesitate one moment to say to the people of the United States, you have taken by conquest revenue that Spain had a right to pledge, and did pledge to pay the principal and interest of bonds due to my subjects, and I will now look to you. And if Germany and France would make such a demand on the United States the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, I imagine, would be one of the first to say, 'We ought to pay up rather than have any fighting.'"

Mr. Elkins—I say to the Senator that I would not. There is no soundness in his proposition. There is no authority in the world, and I challenge the Senator to show anything that gives authority, to support his proposition in law—any legal authority.

Mr. Foraker Quotes Authority.

Mr. Foraker quoted from Hall to sustain his contention as follows: "When a State ceases to exist by absorption in another State, the latter in the same way is the inheritor of all local rights, obligations, and property."

Mr. Foraker, continuing, said: "Somebody says when you go there if you recognize the existence of that Government you are compelled to report to Gomez, and there will be a question at once between Gen. Miles and Gen. Gomez as to who should command. If there be any Government in the Island of Cuba to-day it is either the Spanish Government or it is the Republic of Cuba, and when he goes I would rather have him report to Gen. Gomez than to Gen. Blanco. The trouble has been whether it should be independence and intervention or independence and a declaration of war, and I would not be standing here arguing for such a declaration if I were not of the opinion that armed intervention will give us an opportunity suitable to punish Spain for the destruction of the Maine and 266 of our officers and sailors. [Applause in the galleries.]

"We have been told, Mr. President, that the board of inquiry appointed by our Government by its report has estopped us from such a declaration. I dispute it. It is true that the board of inquiry found it could not tell what person or persons were responsible for that disaster, but the context shows that in that connection it had reference only to the question what person or persons pressed the button that sent the electric current on its fateful mission, and that, Mr. President, is immaterial in the light of the other facts unequivocally found by that board of inquiry."

The Destruction of the Maine.

Mr. Foraker then went into the facts relating to the Maine, and declared that if a gun had been fired upon the Maine it would have been an act of war. In proclaiming it an accident Spain simply proclaimed what was being announced by our own Government officials. He then added:

"She finds in that report that the Maine was destroyed, not by an external agency but by an accident, by the explosion of one of her magazines.

"Mr. President, that report is a lie to the living and a libel upon the dead. It is on its face absolutely and conclusively false. There is one circumstance that will forever keep it branded as such, as it now is, and that is the fact that the keel plates of that ship, after the explosion, were found thirty-four feet above where they should have been found as the ship rests on the bottom of that harbor, if there had been no explosion, and the bottom plates of the ship are bent upward like an inverted V.

"Spain recognised that she must make a defense. She chose to call it an accident; she so reported. This one fact absolutely wrecks and destroyed her whole defense as completely as the Maine was destroyed by her submarine mine. What is the result? The result of it is that Spain stands to-day convicted by her own effort at defense, convicted in the presence of the nations of the earth, of that hideous and cowardly crime.

Why the Maine Should Be Avenged.

"What is our duty in view of it? Mr. President, we owe it to the brave men dead to vindicate their reputations from the brutal charge that they died of their own negligence. We owe it to the splendid record of the American Navy to preserve it from the tarnish that is sought to be put upon it. We owe it, Mr. President, to our own good name among the nations of the earth that the perpetrators of such an outrage should not go unwhipped of justice. No nation can afford to pass by such an affront as that in silence. This is not a case for the application of the Scriptural injunction about turning of the other cheek, but it is a case, Mr. President, for the application of that other Scriptural injunction, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.'

"It is not morality, it is not Christianity, it is not religion, it is not common decency, it is not common sense, but only a maudlin sentimentality to talk in the presence of such circumstances and facts about the horrors of war. War is horrible, always to be deplored, and ever to be avoided. If it can be avoided consistently with the dignity and the honor and the good name of the nation, but, Mr. President, as much as war is to be deplored, it is a thousand times better to have it in a case like this than to be written down before all the nations of the earth—pusillanimous—as wanting in pluck and courage.

"Yes, Mr. President, because interests may be interfered with, loss of life may occur, all apprehended evils may result; but, no matter what the cost in the presence of this great commanding duty, we must go forward. The time, I repeat, for diplomacy has passed. The time for action has come. Let the doubting, the hesitating, the opposing, go to the rear while the virile, strong-minded, patriotic, liberty-loving masses of the American people, coming from all sections and all pursuits and avocations of life, rally as one man around our gallant army and navy, and, taking the flag of our country, carry it on to triumphant victory. [Applause in the galleries.] A victory, Mr. President, for civilization over barbarism, a victory for the right and capacity of man to govern himself, a victory for the Western Hemisphere, a victory for freedom and liberty and independence, a victory worthy the descendants of heroic men, who achieved our own independence, and worthy of the followers of those heroic men who have since preserved and perpetuated our priceless heritage." [Applause in the galleries.]

MR. LODGE FOR THE RESOLUTION

Desires that the War Power be Given to the President.

Mr. Lodge followed with a speech in support of the committee's resolution, speaking as follows:

"I believe when we are face to face with a foreign power that there is one duty that overrides all others, higher than politics and higher than everything else, and that is that the Congress and the people and the Executive of the United States should stand absolutely together. And now, Mr. President, when the President comes to Congress and invokes our aid in a controversy with a foreign country and asks us to give him power to intervene, I desire that that great power of war should be given to him in that way.

"I am against a declaration of war, but I prefer giving the President the power to intervene. I am against recognizing the Government of the insurgent republic, because the President of the United States in his high responsibility has advised Congress strongly against it. The President has nothing to do but to ask Mr. Palma to the White House and the Cuban Republic stands up erect and recognized. We may safely trust that power to the President. When we authorize the President to intervene and use the army and navy of the United States we create a state of war. Let us not deceive ourselves at this solemn hour. Forms of words are of but little moment in a crisis like this. The great central fact concerns the people to-day.

"The President has asked us to use him to set up a Government there which shall be a stable Government, 'capable of observing international obligations.'

To Go to Put Spain Out.

"What kind of government can alone observe international obligations? Only an independent government. If we intervene, we do not go there to take Gomez by the throat and make him stop fighting. We go there to put Spain out of that island, for in no other way can we create a Government capable of observing its international obligations. No one can be more averse to war than I, no one can deprecate more than I any act which will plunge the country into war. If one year ago last January we had recognized their independence, they would have established their independence themselves. Both those propositions passed by the Senate were smothered elsewhere, a wisdom which I shall not question. I have also for many years advocated a powerful navy and strong coast defenses. I have advocated them because I believed that in them was the guarantee of peace. If we had to-day, as we ought to have, twenty battleships and a hundred torpedo boats there never would have been a Cuban question. We are not in this crisis by an accident. We have not been brought here by choice and by clamorous politicians or by 'yellow journals.' We are face to face with Spain to-day in the fulfillment of a great movement which has run through the centuries. Out of the war which Spain wages and the manner in which she wages it have come starvation and the destruction of the Maine.

Spain on Her Death Bed.

"Spain is on her death bed, buried in debt, bleeding at every vein from the revolutions in her colonies, and her officers and officials rob her, dying as she is in the eyes of the world. We asked Gen. Lee when he was before us, if the $600,000 said to have been appropriated by Spain for the relief of the reconcentrados, would reach them or would be spent on the Spanish soldiers, for they are starving, too, and his reply was: 'It will never reach either of them; the officials will take it all on the way.' That is what is going on in Spain just as it was when Gil Blas had his adventures. That is why Cuba has rebelled. The sentiment of the American people, in my judgment, is for peace. We are essentially a peace-loving, peace-cherishing people, but there is a sentiment in the American people that is above and beyond their love of peace. I mean among the great mass of our people, whose eyes are not blinded by the glitter of too much wealth. Among those people there is a strong sentiment for peace always, but it can only be peace with honor. They cherish very deeply the pride in being Americans, and they do not want to see that name tarnished or brought to ignominy or dishonor.

"The sentiment of my own State and my people I have known, and know now is for peace. They do not wish to see this country plunged into an unnecessary war, but neither would they see the country degraded. If they cannot have peace with honor, then they will meet a war in a brave and noble spirit as Massachusetts always has met her trials from Concord to Baltimore. If war must be—I hope and pray that it may be avoided—no nation ever went to war on higher grounds or from nobler or from more disinterested motives. War is here, if it is here, by the acts of Spain.

Spain's Attitude on the Maine.

"And now in conclusion, what of the Maine? I am so merely human that that ship is nearer my heart than anything else. Suppose she had gone down to her death in an English harbor, blown up as she was, carrying her men with her, what do you think would have been the voice of England—the land of Nelson? I believe if it had happened in an English port England would have said: 'We regard this with horror. We believe that it must have been an accident, but it happened in our harbor under our flag. If you think otherwise, name the reparation you want.' Such, Mr. President, I believe would have been the reply of England, such I believe would have been our reply or that of any of the great powers. Look now at Spain. She has done nothing but slander the dead officers and the living officers of the Maine. Her Ambassador at Rome said but a week ago to all Europe in a published interview that that ship went down because her Captain neglected her and was not on board.

"We have the evidence of Capt. Sigsbee before our committee as to the character of examination which the Spaniards made—trivial, slight, careless—done for a form to back up a story which they had already made up their minds to stand by and put forth. That has been the attitude of Spain toward an awful disaster happening in her own harbor."

Mr. Frye—Will the Senator from Massachusetts please add right here that the death of our sailors and the destruction of our ship, according to Gen. Lee's testimony, was celebrated with banquets and champagne by the Spanish officers in Cuba?

Testimony of Gen. Lee.

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President: I thank the Senator from Maine for recalling to me the testimony of Gen. Lee on that point yesterday. They rejoiced in Havana and they explained the explosion by throwing it upon our officers, slandering their character and denying their words. We cannot take money for the dead men of the Maine. There is only one reparation. There is only one monument to raise over that grave, and that is free Cuba and have peace in that island. That is a monument worthy of men who died under the flag they loved, died in the cold language of the law, "in the line of duty."

"We are told that we must not go to war on the narrow ground of revenge. No, not revenge, but we must have reparation for the Maine. We cannot, as a Nation, belittle that case or refuse to demand a great and shining reparation for our dead sailors. If we allow that to drop aside, to pass away into an endless tangle of negotiation and law and discussion, we are lost to all sense of brotherhood; we are lost to all love of kith and kin; our uniform will no longer be an honor and protection; it will be a disgrace and danger to wear. Your men on your ships are sullen to-day because they think that the Government is not behind them. There are mutterings among the men who wear your uniform, because they think you have not striven to redress the awful slaughter of their comrades. You must maintain the honor of the uniform and the flag under which the men died. Surely there never was a more righteous cause than this for any nation to ask for justice. That gigantic murder, the last spasm of a corrupt and dying society which carried down our ship and our men, cries aloud for justice.

"I care but little what form of words we adopt. I am ready to yield my opinions to those about me in Congress. Still more ready am I to defer to the wishes of the Executive who stands and must stand at our head, but I want now to arm that Executive with powers which will enable him in the good providence of God to bring peace to Cuba and exact justice for the Maine."

MR. LINDSAY'S ADDRESS.

Says the Resolution When Enacted Will Be a Declaration of War.

Mr. Lindsay followed Mr. Lodge in a stirring, vehement speech. The resolution reported to-day would be, in his opinion, a declaration of war so soon as it should be finally enacted into law. If Spain should be driven from the island, what, asked Mr. Lindsay, is to become of the Cuban people? He maintained that if the United States should intervene in this way the island, when conquered, would be under our domination, and the Cuban people could only form a new Government by our consent.

Who has the right to say that we shall not make war against Spain in concert with the insurgent forces on the island? Who has the right to say that we shall not recognize the Cuban Republic authorities to the end that the republic shall be made free and independent? He thought it was merely a supersensitive objection that had been raised against the recognition of Cuban independence.

In Case of Intervention Only.

Mr. Lindsay, further along, intimated that there was a grave constitutional question whether the Government had the right to send militia troops to the territory of a foreign country. Without the militia the Government could not drive Spain from the island, and by recognizing Cuban independence we could achieve victory without sending a man, as Gomez would drive out the Spaniards. Mr. Lindsay held that unless the independence of the Cuban Republic were recognized the United States by intervening would make itself liable for all the debts for which the revenues of the island were pledged.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether Mr. Lindsay knew of any person of influence who proposed to place the Cuban people under restraint by our army.

In reply, Mr. Lindsay read from the President's message that paragraph which spoke of placing restraint upon both parties to the conflict in Cuba.

Mr. Hoar said he did not believe ten men in this country held the opinion which Mr. Lindsay had tried to put into the President's mouth. He held that the United States could no more be held responsible for the debts of Cuba on account of interfering than could a fireman be held responsible for the mortgage on a house in which he had endeavored to extinguish a fire.

Mr. Lindsay, continuing, held that in proceeding along the lines of intervention we would not be conquering individuals or parties, but a country, and when the United States had conquered the recognized government in Cuba it would have of necessity to set up a government of its own, at least temporarily.

Responsibility of Conquering Cuba.

Spain had the right, Mr. Lindsay maintained, to mortgage the revenues of Cuba, and as a consequence, any nation conquering Spain in Cuba would be responsible for those bonds. The obligation of Spain is direct. In conquering the island the United States would be, apparently, responsible to the creditors of Spain.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) inquired if the Cuban republic should conquer its own independence and freedom whether it would be responsible for the Cuban bonds.

Mr. Lindsay maintained that the case of the United States and that of the Cuban republic differed from each other materially in that the very funds derived from the sale of the bonds had been employed to hold the Cubans in subjection. He thought, however, that that was a question in which we were not in the slightest way interested.

Mr. Carter then inquired whether Mr. Lindsay would have this Government shirk the ephemeral responsibility of Cuban bonds by falling in behind the Gomez government to escape the legitimate consequences of war.

Mr. Lindsay said in reply that he was not afflicted with the delicate sensibilities of the Senator from Montana, and if the United States should in waging a war against Spain find another Government engaged in the same kind of war he felt that there would be justification in a union of forces. He maintained that it was the duty of the United States to treat with the insurgent Government in Cuba so that no man should be unjustly dealt with and no man's property unjustly confiscated.

Mr. Lindsay said, in conclusion, that the United States was bound to intervene in behalf of the Cubans by all good faith and National honor. The separation of Spain from Cuba was made inexorable by the logic of events—by a dispensation of fate.

Mr. Chandler announced that when the Foreign Relations Committee resolution was called up to-morrow he would object to the consideration of any other business until the resolution was disposed of.

Mr. Daniel's Resolution.

Mr. Daniel (Va.) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Spain respecting affairs in Cuba, and also requesting him to inform the Senate whether this Government has submitted to Spain the proposition of Cuban independence, and, if so, in what form such proposition was made and under what conditions. Without debate the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Frye, (Me.,) a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, desired, he said, to present a resolution which had been before the committee, and which to his mind was responsive in its nature to the desire of the President as expressed in his message. The resolution, he further stated, represented the opinions of certain members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) inquired what status the resolution of Mr. Frye had before the Senate. He wished to ascertain whether it was presented upon the individual responsibility of the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Frye,) or whether it was to be understood as a minority report from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The acting President, Mr. Gray, announced his understanding of the status of the resolution, but that did not satisfy Mr. Chandler.

Mr. Frye, who, in the meantime, had left the Chamber, was recalled to explain what he understood to be the parliamentary position of the resolution. He reiterated the statement which he had made in presenting the resolution, with the additional statement that it was not a minority report of a supplemental report, but had been presented upon his individual responsibility, he having reserved the right in committee to bring his resolution before the Senate.

In response to a question from Mr. Bacon (Georgia) as to how many members of the Foreign Relations Committee were favorable to the resolution presented by Mr. Frye, Mr. Frye replied, with asperity: "As the Senator from Maine is at present advised, he will not reply to that question."

Being further pressed for information, Mr. Frye said that the resolution reported by the Foreign Relations Committee this morning had the unanimous approval of the committee. Four members, however, believing that the resolutions ought to recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic, had united in a supplemental report, embodying the independence feature. When he learned that this supplemental report was to be presented, he reserved the right to lay before the Senate the resolution which he had just offered.

The resolution was the same which Mr. Frye introduced several days ago and was referred at that time to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) secured unanimous consent that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of private pension bills until 5:30 P. M. Pending the consideration of pension bills on the calendar the following measures were passed:

Making Knoxville, Tenn., a port of delivery and creating the office of Surveyor of Customs; extending the time granted to the Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the Indian Territory, and extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the Yazoo River at Greenwood, Miss.

After passing a large number of private pension bills the Senate, at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

A SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION.

Offered by Mr. Hale and Will Be Supported by Conservative Senators.

Senator Hale offered a substitute for the committee resolutions. It is as follows:

"The President is authorized, directed, and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace in the Island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable, and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and naval forces of the United States to secure this end."

This will be supported by the conservative Senators.

DOCUMENTS WITH THE REPORT.

Testimony Taken in the Committee from Various Persons.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The documents accompanying the report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee consist largely of testimony taken in the committee from advocates of recognition, representatives of the Cuban Junta, business men in Cuban trade, and survivors of the Maine wreck, and lastly of the testimony given by Consul General Lee as to the condition of affairs in Cuba.

Much of the information has been printed in documents, and some of it has been given from time to time in brief, in reports concerning the meetings of the committee. It is all to be printed to accompany the reports of the majority and the minority.

DEMOCRATS SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Executive and Literature and Campaign Book Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Democratic Congressional Committee to-day announced the appointment of the following Executive Committee:

Senators James K. Jones of Arkansas, Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah; Representatives Levin I. Handy of Delaware, John W. Maddox of Georgia, Charles K. Wheeler of Kentucky, Adolph Meyer of Louisiana, Ferd D. Brucker of Michigan, Robert N. Bodine of Missouri, John J. Lentz of Ohio, W. A. Jones of Virginia, and Delegate Marcus A. Smith of Arizona.

The following were appointed on the Committee on Literature and Campaign Book; Representatives Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas, James G. Maguire of California, and James N. Richardson of Tennessee.

Minor Business in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A bill was passed to allow importations for exhibitions at the Texas State fair at Dallas in October, 1898, to be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) from Committee on Elections No. 3, made the report in the case of Brown vs. Swanson from the Fifth Virginia District, in favor of the contestant.

SUPPLIES GOING TO HAVANA.

Talk of Preparations for a Siege by the Spanish Authorities There.

A rumor was current on the Produce Exchange yesterday to the effect that Spanish houses in this city, said to represent the Spanish authorities in Cuba, had made arrangements with the Ward Line and other shipprs to send provisions and supplies to Havana in anticipation of a siege. Color was given to the rumor when the Ward Line steamer City of Washington yesterday started for Cuba loaded with provisions and supplies of all kinds. The vessel carried $570,000 in specie for Muller, Schall & Co., and 195,000 bushels of corn sent by Henry D. McCord of the Produce Exchange.

The company's steamers Saratoga and Kennett will sail to-day, the former going to Havana direct, and the latter to Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports. The Orizaba will sail for Havana next Saturday. It was understood yesterday that one boat of the Ward Line had been secured to sail each day for a week and that the first boat would take out 7,000 sacks of flour. The fact that all the boats of the company are preparing to re-enter the trade, it is said, tends to show that the Spaniards in Cuba are actively engaged preparing for a siege, and that the vessels of the line will be granted immunity by the Spanish Government, being loaded with supplies for Spanish citizens. The steamers, however, might be overhauled by our own fleet.

Secretary Smith of the Ward Line, when questioned on the subject yesterday stated that the cargo of the City of Washington was made up of consignments from produce brokerage firms in this city to various merchants in Havana. Further than this he said he did not know. When asked what assurance the company had that their boats would make the trips in safety, Mr. Smith said that the company was taking chances. The City of Washington carried several bags of United States mail for various Cuban ports. The specie shipped by the steamer is said to be a part of $800,000, which has been in the hands of Muller, Schall & Co. for several months for safe keeping, and the fact that it is being returned to its owners in Havana is looked upon as significant.

NAVY YARD ACTIVITY.

Three Tugs Start for Key West—Men on the Dry Dock Withdrawn.

The tugs Osceola, Tecumseh, and Uncas sailed from the navy yard yesterday. They are to join the Key West squadron, and will stop on the way down at Norfolk for supplies.

The Yarrow torpedo boat, which arrived on the steamer Minnewaska from London on Tuesday, is at the yard, being painted and prepared for service.

Owing to the press of work in the yard, nearly all the mechanics employed on the timber dry dock have been withdrawn. The idea of getting the dock ready for use has been abandoned for a time. It is said that the leakage along the east wall has not been stopped in spite of concreting the wing walls.

At the recruiting station on Cob Dock, twenty-three men were enlisted yesterday.

GORHAM COMPANY
Silversmiths
The new patterns of
HOUSEHOLD SILVERWARE
for the approaching
SPRING WEDDING SEASON
are now on view
BROADWAY and NINETEENTH ST.
TWENTY-THREE MAIDEN LANE

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDER.

No More Bulletins to be Given Out—Gen. Lee Advises—Status of Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Both the War and Navy Departments are now confident that there will be war against Spain within the next forty-eight hours. They are more sure of war indeed than they have been before since the beginning of the trouble over Cuba. Both are rushing preparations with this certainty of war in view.

To-day the Secretary of the Navy issued an order forbidding the giving out of any information connected with the movements of vessels. It is the strictest and most warlike order the department has issued in regard to the affairs of the home office.

The reason given for the new order is that the publishing of such information might be of service to the enemy. If the Spaniards know that a certain vessel left a certain port on a given day and was sailing in a certain direction at a certain rate of speed, it would be an easy matter to calculate just where the ship could be met and captured or destroyed by a superior force. For this reason, although the movements published, as a rule, have been very short ones, between the ports of our own coast, the department will not allow its employes to give out any information concerning ships, and the usual bulletin announcing naval movements has been discontinued from to-day.

Consul General Lee figured conspicuously in the war councils about the departments to-day. He conferred with the War Department and with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy, besides holding a long conference with the State Department. It is said that he gave to both the Navy and the War Departments valuable information about the fortifications of Havana and other points in Cuba. There were a number of things about which both departments wanted accurate information, such as the number of guns that defend Havana, the best way of attacking the city, the best method of making a landing on the island, and the best way of conducting a short and decisive campaign. They also wanted definite information concerning the number and effectiveness of the insurgent troops and the location of their principal armies.

The War Department is still being importuned by the State militiamen who want to go to the war as militia organizations, officers and all. They cannot be persuaded that this is utterly contrary to the Constitution. It is probable that as soon as war is declared arrangements will be made to enable these militia organizations to volunteer, not as such organizations, but through their individual members. If enough of the members of any organization volunteer at the same time the United States authorities will endeavor to maintain the organization intact, and the President will, in all probability, grant commissions to the officers as members of the volunteer army, not the National militia.

The last candidates for militia honors in a war with Spain are the Virginia troops. They have claimed, in reply to the statement that they could not enlist in a body as militia, that they are not militia, but State troops. This makes their case all the worse, as they could not, as such troops, leave the State, and should the President call out the militia, they could not, in the opinion of the War Department, respond to the call. They are not State troops, however, but militia, as they accept the appropriation for the State militia, and make the reports required of militia organizations. Their only chance is through the volunteer service, as suggested above.

OCEAN TRAVEL AFFECTED.

The Paris Takes Out Only Twenty-one Saloon Passengers.

The American Line steamer Paris sailed for Southampton yesterday with only twenty-one saloon passengers and sixty second-cabin passengers. This is an extraordinarily small list of passengers for this season of the year. Manager Griscom said that travel to Europe had been seriously interfered with by the war talk, but he had not figured to what extent. He said that the line would continue to be run regularly because it was under contract with the Government to carry the mails. What arrangements would be made in case of actual war he could not say.

The managers of the Cunard, North German Lloyd, White Star, and French Lines all said that there was a general depression in freight and passenger traffic just now. One manager said it was natural that passengers should be a little timid about taking passage on a vessel that carried the American flag just now, but he thought that those who wanted to go to Europe would do so, but would prefer to go on vessels that were under the flag of some neutral country.

Many who were to have sailed on the Paris yesterday went instead on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed on Tuesday. At the last moment about thirty advance bookings were canceled.

PHYSICIANS' SERVICES ACCEPTED.

Young Men Ordered to the Navy Yard for Examination.

About twenty young physicians from the various New York hospitals recently offered their services to the United States Government in the event of war with Spain. Among this number were Dr. G. Baling Lee of Virginia, a nephew of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee; Dr. A. W. Preston of Maine, and Dr. H. F. Owsley of Ohio, all of whom are taking a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning these three young physicians received letters from the Surgeon General's office in Washington, formally accepting their offer of service and requesting them to report at the navy yard for examination. This examination will begin to-morrow and will continue three days. The physicians will report for examination as directed.

Seven other physicians from New York hospitals will also report for examination, it is said. These examinations, it is said, have been ordered at all the naval stations to test the knowledge and skill of the 600 physicians who have offered their services to the Government.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The St. Louis and St. Paul to be Taken by the Government for Use as Cruisers.

SIGSBEE TO COMMAND ONE

They Will Be Fitted Out as Soon as They Arrive Here—The Board of Inspection Hard at Work.

Secretary Long yesterday notified the American Line that the Government had decided to take the two steamships St. Paul and St. Louis and to fit them out at once as armed cruisers. The telegram ordered the managers of the line to hold the two vessels at this port at the disposal of the Navy Department. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., manager of the line here, said that he knew nothing about the plans of the Navy Department, and did not know whether the two vessels were to be bought by the Government or taken under the Postal Subsidy act. He said that his father, Clement A. Griscom, the President of the company, was going to Washington last night to arrange for the transfer of the two vessels. He thought that the Government intended to buy the vessels.

Lieut. Commander Kelly of the auxiliary board had heard nothing about these two vessels being taken, and said that if they had been it was not done through the board. A short time ago the Auxiliary Board recommended that the St. Paul and the St. Louis should be purchased but the company asked more for them than the Government was prepared to pay, and no sale was made. The Government then said that the vessels would not be purchased until war was actually in sight.

Description of the Vessels.

The St. Paul and St. Louis are vessels of 11,629 tons' displacement. They are 535.5 feet in length, 63 feet beam, and 50.4 feet deep. They are built of steel, and have ten watertight compartments and four decks. The St. Paul has the more powerful engines, their indicated horse-power being 20,000, and the St. Louis 18,000. The St. Paul's best record across the Atlantic is 6 days and 31 minutes, made in August, 1896. Her best day's run was 540 knots, and her average speed 21.08 knots an hour. The St. Louis' best record is 6 days 2 hours and 24 minutes, her best day's run 530 knots, and her average speed 20.87 knots an hour.

These boats will make two very powerful cruisers, and, being fast, they will be valuable as commerce destroyers. It is proposed to strengthen them by putting steel plates about an inch and a half in thickness around the vital parts of the vessels, and to put on an armament consisting of ten 6-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, and a number of small rapid-fire and machine guns. It will take about three weeks to fit them out. In addition to the extra armor that is to be used, the engines, boilers, and steering gear of these two vessels are to be protected by placing coal bunkers around the sides on the interior. They are to be sent to Cramps' yard at Philadelphia, where they were built, to be fitted out as speedily as possible.

The purchase of the St. Paul and St. Louis is probably the most expensive transaction consummated by the Navy Department since the beginning of the war excitement. These vessels cost over $2,000,000 each, and are regarded as among the best vessels of their class in the world, being exceeded in speed only by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line and the Campania and the Lucania of the Cunard Line. The amount to be paid for them is not stated, but it is said to be somewhere about $5,000,000 for the two.

Capt. Sigsbee to be Honored.

Capt. Sigsbee, the hero of the Maine, and Capt. Goodrich, President of the Naval War College, are to command these two vessels. Capt. Sigsbee, it is said, is to have the first one that is ready. The assignment of Capt. Sigsbee has been awaited with interest, for both the President and Secretary Long have been anxious since the commander of the Maine arrived in Washington to give him one the best posts in the Naval Service. If a battleship or a cruiser had been available he would have been assigned to one. Lacking such a first-class ship, Capt. Sigsbee was complimented by a temporary post as Naval Aide to Secretary Long. Now that the Government is about to own the St. Paul and St. Louis, however, there is opportunity for giving Capt. Sigsbee a command which the President and Secretary of the Navy regard as adequate to the character of his recent services. The order has not been officially announced pending the actual purchase of the vessels. The St. Louis arrived at Southampton yesterday, and is scheduled to sail from that port next Saturday. The St. Paul is now on her way across the ocean, and is expected here to-morrow.

The Obdam of the Holland-American Line, it was reported yesterday, had been purchased by the Government, but at the offices of the company in this city it was stated by the assistant manager that the purchase had not been completed. The Obdam is a steel screw steamer of 3,699 tons displacement. She was built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, Ireland, in 1880. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 410 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth, 28 feet 9 inches.

The Auxiliary Board had a busy day yesterday, and after inspecting several vessels forwarded to Washington a report of their recommendations. They inspected the Taormina, belonging to R. M. Sloman & Co., the Venezuela of the Red D Line, the Chateau Lafite of the Bordeaux Line, and El Rio, which has already been purchased. The inspection of El Rio was simply to decide what should be done with the vessel, which is to be sent to Newport News to be fitted out.

In the afternoon Capt. Burnham, representing Charles R. Flint & Co., had a conference with the board, the nature of which he declined to make known. Mr. Bull of the Miller, Bull & Knowlton Company, agents for the Puerto Rico Line, called to offer the Government the Arkadia and the Evelyn, two vessels of about 2,500 tonnage. The board declined to consider the proposition just now, but will probably inspect these vessels later, and may recommend their purchase for use as colliers or transport ships.

For Scout and Patrol Boats.

Several vessels to be used as scout and patrol boats along the coast have yet to be purchased. There will be altogether about 100 of these, which will be smaller than the tugs that have already been bought. These vessels are to be armed with three-pounders and machine guns. All the tugs that have been purchased so far are for use with the squadrons.

The colliers, according to an order issued by the Navy Department, are to be commanded by naval officers, and the Captains are to be retained, if they will accept positions, as executive officers. An effort is also to be made to enlist the crews.

Lieut. Reeder, who has been appointed to take command of a section of the coast line defenses, leaves the board to-morrow. Joseph A. Barton, acting carpenter, has been appointed as clerk of the board. Mr. Barton was formerly Assistant Inspector of incoming steamers under Lieut. J. D. Kelley.

Manager Gustav Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said yesterday afternoon that he had been advised by the home office by cable that the report to the effect that the Saale and Spree had been sold to a Spanish company was incorrect, and that no negotiations whatever had taken place with regard to the sale of these two steamers.

Emil Boas, the agent of the Hamburg-American Line, talking of the sale of the Normannia and the Columbia, said that his company had come to the conclusion that this year would be a bad one for European travel and that next year travel would not be much better, but that the Paris Exhibition of 1900 would attract a great many across the ocean, so they decided to sell some of their old boats and build new ones with the money and try to catch the best of the business. The two vessels were offered to the United States Government, but no action had been taken by the Navy Department on the offer. Ross & Co., a firm of ship brokers in London, hearing that the two vessels were for sale, had made an offer for them, and the offer had been accepted. He did not know until he saw the news in the papers that Ross & Co. were acting for the Spanish Compania Trasatlantica. Mr. Boas said he thought that the two vessels would be retained by that company, and not be turned over to the Spanish Government. Mr. Boas contradicted the report that the Normannia or Columbia were built under Government inspection and were ready to be equipped as armed cruisers. The Columbia was built by Laird Brothers of Liverpool, and the Normannia by the Fairfield Company at Glasgow.

Sale of the Hamburg Steamers.

From Editorial in Staats Zeitung of Yesterday.

We notice that Spain has also bestirred herself to increase her fleet, and that, among others, she has acquired two fast steamers of the Hamburg Line. This company is a German concern, and has as a matter of fact no legal or political obligations toward the United States. It is another matter, however, whether the company, which is dependent upon at least as much American as German patronage, has acted wisely to challenge the American feeling against it by such a transaction.

POWER OF THE NEW ORLEANS.

The New Cruiser's Main Points Compared with Those of the Cincinnati.

Considerable interest is being taken in the New Orleans, which is expected here to-day, and the boat will be freely criticised when she arrives. She is a cruiser of the same type as the Cincinnati and Raleigh, but the New Orleans is a little faster than these boats and more heavily armed. The New Orleans was built for the Brazilian Government by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., at their Elswick yard at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. This company contracted to build three vessels for Brazil. The first of the three was launched Aug. 25, 1896, the second, the Amazonas, now called the New Orleans, was launched Dec. 4, 1896. The third was the Abrouall, now called the Albany. These three vessels are built of steel, sheathed with teak and copper.

The dimensions of the New Orleans are as follows: Length, 330 feet; beam, 43 feet and 9 inches; mean draught, 16 feet 10 inches; displacement, 3,450 tons. She is a protected cruiser. Her armor consists of 4½ inches of steel on the gun positions and a curved steel protective deck extending over her whole length about the water line. This deck is 1¼ inches thick on the flat and 3 inches thick on the slopes. She has twin screws which are driven by two vertical inverted triple expansion engines to give 3,750 indicated horse power each. The estimated speed of the boat is 20 to 20.25 knots. No data have been published of her trials, but the Barroso, a sister ship, made a six-hours' trial under natural draught and a four-hours' trial under forced draught. Under natural draught her mean speed was 19.5 knots, and under forced draught 20.5 knots. In each trial she exceeded her contract speed by half a knot.

The price paid for the New Orleans and Albany, according to Marine Engineering, was about $2,500,000. That magazine has published an interesting table, comparing the New Orleans and the Cincinnati, and pointing out the differences in the two vessels. It is as follows:

Hull material—Cincinnati, steel; New Orleans, steel, sheathed and coppered.

Normal displacement—Cincinnati, 3,213 tons; New Orleans, 3,450 tons.

Length of water line—Cincinnati, 300 feet; New Orleans, 330 feet.

Beam extreme—Cincinnati, 42 feet; New Orleans, 43 feet 9 inches.

Mean draught—Cincinnati, 18 feet; New Orleans, 16 feet 10 inches.

Maximum horse power—Cincinnati, 10,000; New Orleans, 7,500.

Maximum speed—Cincinnati, 19 knots; New Orleans, 20 knots.

Normal coal supply—Cincinnati, 350 tons; New Orleans, 700 tons.

Bunker capacity—Cincinnati, 460 tons; New Orleans, 850 tons.

Steaming radius at 10 knots—Cincinnati, 3,000 knots; New Orleans, 8,000 knots.

Protective deck, slopes—Cincinnati, 2½ inches; New Orleans, 3 inches.

Protective deck, flat—Cincinnati, 1 inch; New Orleans, 1¼ inch.

Armor on gun positions—Cincinnati, 4 inches; New Orleans, 4.5 inches.

Torpedo tubes—Cincinnati, 2; New Orleans, 3.

Batteries—Cincinnati, 10 5-inch rapid fire; 1 6-inch B. L. R., (bow chaser;) 8 6-pounder rapid fire, 2 1-pounder rapid fire, 2 Colt guns; New Orleans, 6 6-inch rapid fire, 4 4.7-inch rapid fire, 10 6-pounder rapid fire, 4 1-pounder rapid fire, 4 Maxims, 2 field guns.

Total muzzle energy per minute—Cincinnati, 175,268 foot tons; New Orleans, 231,896 foot tons.

Weight of discharge per minute—Cincinnati, 4,980 pounds; New Orleans, 5,040 pounds.

MORE MAINE SURVIVORS HERE.

Twelve of Them Arrive from Key West on the Nueces and Go to the Navy Yard.

The Mallory Line steamer Nueces, which arrived here yesterday from Key West, brought twelve sailors, survivors of the wrecked battleship Maine. The men were all more or less severely wounded in the explosion in Havana Harbor, and have since been inmates of the hospital at Key West. They are the last members of the Maine's crew who will arrive here in a body, the others either having arrived already or been assigned to vessels in the war fleets.

Yesterday's arrivals were John Haffren, Theodore Mack, D. Cronin, John Kane, J. E. White, Frank Cahill, Oscar Anderson, John Coffey, Charles Pilcher, Washington Mattison, William Allen, and John Panck. The party was met at the Mallory Line pier by the naval tug Nina and taken to the navy yard. Although the men have practically recovered from their injuries, many of them are still unfit for active duty and will be transferred to the Marine Hospital.

A large crowd assembled in South Street in the vicinity of the Mallory line pier to greet the returning sailors. The men presented a rather disordered appearance, giving startling evidence of the terrible effects of the catastrophe in Havana Harbor. Several had their arms and hands suspended in slings, while others by their halting gait, which they in vain tried to hide in the old-time sailor swing and roll, showed that they had been crippled probably for life. They were heartily cheered as they boarded the Government tug. Those fit for active duty will be at once drafted to vessels in need of additional men.

A SPANISH STEAMER SUNK.

Information was received by J. M. Ceballos of 80 Wall Street yesterday that the Spanish steamer Santo Domingo of the Compania Trasatlantica had sunk off Progresso, in the Gulf of Mexico, without loss of life. The ship sailed on April 4 from Vera Cruz for Havana and New York, and was due to arrive here to-day.

According to information received by Mr. Ceballos, who is the agent of the vessel, the loss of the Santo Domingo was occasioned by the vessel fouling one of the flukes of her anchor while several miles off Progresso. On the morning of April 5 she anchored off that place, several miles from shore, as the water is shallow at that point. The shift in the tide swung the boat against the anchor and tore open so large a hole that in less than an hour she sank to the bottom. All the passengers and crew escaped in the small boats, and are now making their way to Havana en route to New York.

The Santo Domingo was scheduled to leave New York for Havana next Wednesday. A number of Spaniards who desired to leave the United States before the outbreak of hostilities were booked to sail on her. Her tonnage was about 1,027, and she carried a crew of about forty men. She was soon to be equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, and was to be fitted with several rapid-fire guns.

YORKTOWN AND NICTHEROY.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Navy Department probably will buy the Yorktown of the Old Dominion Line and transform it into an auxiliary cruiser. The Yorktown is of 2,200 tons net register. How she will be armored is not determined, but the officials here are prepared to do whatever shall be required as soon as the vessel shall be bought.

Whether the Government will purchase the Brazilian vessel Nictheroy depends on the report of a board of officers. It is said the vessel is not in a satisfactory condition.

THE TOPEKA AND SOMERS SAIL.

PORTLAND, England, April 13.—The United States cruiser Topeka (formerly the Diogenes) and the United States torpedo boat Somers, which put in here owing to the severity of the weather on Sunday last after leaving Weymouth for the United States on April 9, sailed again to-day. Their crews have been largely changed, and the Somers, which sustained some damage, has been repaired. No danger to the torpedo boat is apprehended if the sea is fairly smooth, but she will be towed by the Topeka in order to avoid coaling the smaller vessel in mid-ocean.

THE NANTUCKET IN SERVICE AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Arrangements are being made to put into immediate service the monitor Nantucket, which has been in use as a training ship for the North Carolina Naval Reserves for four years. This old craft took a prominent part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and is said to have been one of the best monitors of the war. She will have new protective armor and high-power guns will be placed in her turrets.

Trial of the Holland Postponed.

The expected official trial of the submarine boat Holland did not take place yesterday on account of many inner repairs to the vessel not having been completed. The official test will take place Saturday according to the present arrangement. It required more than half a day yesterday to adjust the boat's compass. Permanent ballast has been placed in the vessel.

Torpedo Boat No. 14 Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 13.—Torpedo Boat No. 14, which has been named the Morris, was launched at the Herreshoff yards this afternoon. The launching was a success in every way. The Government has given orders to get the Morris in condition for service with all the haste possible.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as signal officer, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to Governors Island, New York, and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department: Capt. James C. Ayres is relieved from duty at Governors Island, New York, as a member of the Ordnance Board and as Inspector of seacoast carriages, and will proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

Capt. Henry D. Borup is relieved from inspection duty at the works of Robert Poole & Son Company, Baltimore, and will take station in New York City, relieving Capt. Ayres of all inspection duty.

Second Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Fourth Artillery, is transferred from Battery C to Battery E of that regiment.

Transfers: Second Lieut. Clarence C. Williams from the Fourth Artillery to the Sixth Artillery, Light Battery D, to date from March 8.

Second Lieut. Albert J. Bowley from the Fifth Artillery to the Fourth Artillery, Battery C.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Lieut. Col. George W. Davis is promoted from Major, Ninth Infantry, to the Fourteenth Infantry, to date from March 25, vice Russell, retired.

Major William H. Boyle is promoted from Captain, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Ninth Infantry, to date from March 25, vice Davis, promoted.

Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet is promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry, Company G, to date from March 8, vice Burbank, deceased.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards is promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company K, to date from March 10, vice Andrews, appointed Major, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. William L. Buck is promoted from First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company I, to date from March 23, vice Bishop, retired.

Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow is promoted from First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company K, to date from March 25, vice Boyle, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry A. Smith is promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry, Company H, to date from March 5, vice Kalk, deceased.

First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark is promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Tenth Infantry, Company A, to date from March 8, vice Van Vliet, promoted.

First Lieut. George C. Saffarans is promoted from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company F, to date from March 10, vice Edwards, promoted.

First Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce is promoted from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company K, to date from March 23, vice Buck, promoted.

First Lieut. Lutz Wahl is promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, to the Twenty-first Infantry, Company H, to date from March 25, vice Sparrow, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Henry Abbott, Twentieth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, Company K, March 5, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Smith, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, Eighth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, Company K, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Clark, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, Twelfth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, Company F, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, Vice Johnston, transferred to the Seventh Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, Company H, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Conklin, transferred to the Seventh Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, Ninth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, Company H, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Koehler, transferred to the Sixth Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. John G. Workizer, Second Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, Company K, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice J. F. Brady, transferred to the Seventh Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, Sixth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Twenty-second Infantry, Company H, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Applewhite, transferred to the Sixth Artillery.

Lieuts. Abbott, Collins, Welch, and Barlow will remain on duty with the regiments with which they are now serving, respectively, until July 1, when, in the absence of further orders, they will proceed to join their proper stations.

Major James M. Lancaster and Capt. William Ennis, Fourth Artillery, are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, on April 12, for service therewith only during the examination of such officers as may have been reported by the board as physically disqualified for promotion.

Navy.

Commander R. E. Impey is detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 12, and ordered to command the Sterling.

Lieut. J. B. Blish is detached from the Michigan, April 12, and ordered at once to the Yosemite.

Commander G. A. Bicknell is detached from charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District and ordered at once to command the Niagara.

Commander G. C. Reiter is ordered to command the Solace, April 12.

Surgeon L. G. Heneberger is ordered to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, April 12.

Past Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips is detached from the Franklin, ordered home to settle accounts, April 12, and to the Prairie, April 21.

Lieut. F. H. Lefavor is retired, April 12.

Paymaster C. W. Littlefield is ordered to the Franklin, April 12.

Boatswain C. Miller is detached from the New York Navy Yard, April 12, and ordered to the Michigan.

Ensign A. A. McKethan is detached from the Saturn, April 12, and ordered at once to the Solace.

Lieut. J. W. Stewart is detached from the Constitution, April 12, and ordered at once to the Solace as executive officer.

Ensign O. P. Jackson is detached from the Constitution, April 12, and ordered at once to the Yosemite.

Mate W. M. Willett is appointed and ordered to the Solace at once, April 12.

Mate W. W. Barrett is appointed and ordered to the Solace at once, April 12.

Mate John McGrath is appointed, April 12.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Alliance, training ship, arrived at Fort Monroe, April 12.

Tecumseh sailed from navy yard, New York, for Norfolk, April 12.

Osceola sailed from navy yard, New York, for Norfolk, April 12.

Pastor Refuses Seattle Call.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, has sent word to Bishop Well of Washington that he will not accept the call tendered to him to take the Deanship of All Saints' Cathedral, at Seattle. Dr. Galloupe has not yet decided whether or not to accept the position of Post Chaplain, for which he was recently nominated by President McKinley.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup No need to despair if you have consumption or asthma in its incipiency. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures it or any other pulmonary trouble.

BULLDOG BENCH SHOW.

W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen Won the Blue Ribbon for the Best Dog of the Exhibit.

The first open bench show of the Bulldog club of America, which was held in connection with the fourth annual Produce Stakes, at the Logerot Garden, Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday, brought out a large number of fanciers of the bulldog. The club is probably the largest and richest organization in the country devoted to any individual breed of dogs, and it was the first to take up the work of fixing a standard by which bulldogs are judged in competition. Eight classes, open to all comers, with liberal money prizes, were offered, and the best dogs of the breed in the country were put in competition.

The classes were judged by John H. Day, a breeder of London, and the Grand Produce Stakes, entries to which are made before the dogs are whelped, by H. C. Beadleston and W. C. Codman.

The fanciers who attended the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden in February were greatly astonished when Mr. Day awarded the blue ribbon for the best bulldog in the show to W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen. The competition for the highest honors in the show narrowed down to a choice between Glenwood Queen and E. K. Austin's Orient Don, as was the case at the Westminster show, and the spectators felt sure that the blue ribbon would remain with Orient Don, who won it at the Garden. Mr. Day, however, contended that Glenwood Queen is a better bodied bull than Orient Don, and that, although not so blunt in the muzzle, she is equally big in the skull, and therefore entitled to supremacy.

Besides the class prizes, there were a number of special prizes, the competition being limited to members. Orient Don won the silver medal for the best dog in the show, and Glenwood Queen the club cup for the best bitch.

The silver cup offered by Robert S. McCreery for the best puppy dog or bitch was awarded to James Sheldon's Bombard, and the silver tankard for the best American-bred dog or bitch under three years was won by Clifton Dryad, R. S. McCreery's entry.

While the show was in progress the club held a meeting and listened to an address by President John H. Matthews.

The awards in the various classes at the show were as follows:

Fourth Produce Stakes.—Dog Division—First prize won by William N. Le Cato's Diplomat; E. K. Austin's Charondas second. Bitch Division—First prize won by Robert S. McCreery's Clifton Dryad, E. K. Austin's Ceres second, R. S. McCreery's Clifton Nancy third.

Class C.—Open, for Puppy Dogs—First prize won by James Sheldon's Bombard, W. C. Codman's Glen Monarch second.

Class D.—Open, for Puppy Bitches—First prize won by James Sheldon's First Success.

Class E.—For Dogs, over 45 Pounds—First prize won by Charles G. Hopton's L'Ambassador.

Class F.—Open, for Bitches, over 40 Pounds.—First prize won by Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Empress, Charles G. Hopton's Robin Pelagia second, Tyler Morse's Beaver Brook Dowager third, R. S. McCreery's Belle Venus very highly commended.

Class G.—Open, for Dogs Under 45 Pounds—First prize won by E. K. Austin's Orient Don, J. H. Mullins's Pleasant second, Charles G. Hopton's Rodney His Lordship third.

Class H.—Open, for Bitches Under 40 Pounds.—First prize won by W. C. Codman's Glenwood Queen, E. K. Austin's Princess Venn second, George M. Valentine's Pressmoor Florrie third.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Over 3,500 People Witness the Washington Jockey Club's Events.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—There was another increase in the crowd at Bennings to-day, over 3,500 persons witnessing the sport. The fields were small, but the entries good, and the betting livelier than at the first day. Track good and weather fine. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse, $300. Six furlongs. Sanders, 101 pounds, (Hewitt,) even, won; The Manxman, 118, (Lewis,) 11 to 7 and 7 to 10, second; The Tory, 118, (Scherrer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Tinkler, Hermano, and Red Gidd also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds; purse, $300. Six and a half furlongs. Lucid, 106 pounds, (Littlefield,) 8 to 1, won; First Fruit, 106, (O'Connor,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Gaspard, 106, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:23. Kamurasaki, Sir Dick, Long Acre, Nabob, and Warrenton also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; purse, $300. One-half mile. Gold Fox, 104 pounds, (Littlefield,) 1 to 2, won; The Diver, 100, (O'Leary,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Al Reeves, 101, (Wapshire,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:50¼. Scarlet and Green, Classique, and Holy Sally also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; purse, $300. Seven furlongs. Louis N., 106 pounds, (Littlefield,) 11 to 20, won; Passover, 106, (Hewitt,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Snapshot, 104, (Irving,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Marsian, Will Elliott, and Burnap also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Owners' Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; purse, $300. One mile. Mazzarine, 100 pounds, (Clay,) 7 to 2, won; Cherry Leaf, 100, (Hewitt,) 5 to 2 and even, second; King T., 100, (Coylie,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Our Johnny, Atlantus, Manassas, and Chugnut also ran.

Entries for To-morrow.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Takanassee, Her Own, 106 pounds each; Sagacity, Kamurasaki, 94 each; Oceana, Summer Sea, 104 each; Princess India, Tabouret, Sweet Sound, 92 each; Our Breezy, 96; Lambent, 107.

SECOND RACE.—One-half a mile. Rex Light, Cavalleria, Overboard, 101 pounds each; Clap Trap, Bezique, Mazie O., 95 each; Tryan, Caoutchouc, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Potomac Stakes; three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Handpress, Glenoine, Sensational, Sailor King, 116 pounds each; Don't Care, 119; Masoonomo, 103; Varus, 126; Judge Wardell, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. James Monroe, 101 pounds; *Filament, *Plantain, 86 each; Charentus, Bob Leach, 99 each; Dogtown, 97; Nay Nay, 106; Princess India, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Festa, 95 pounds; Knight of the Garter, King T., Doggett, Thomas Cat, 105 each.

The hurdle race is declared off.

*Apprentice allowance.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Weather clear, track fast, at Oakland to-day.

First Race.—Selling; eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Fly won, Alma second, McFarlane third. Time—1:08¼.

Second Race.—Six furlongs; selling. Oahu won, Apple Jack second, Joe Levy third. Time—1:15.

Third Race.—Selling; seven-sixteenths of a mile. Juggle won, Roy Hooker second, Zacatosa third. Time—0:43.

Fourth Race.—Selling; mile and a furlong. Earl Cochran won, Twinkler second, Sweet Favordale third. Time—1:55½.

Fifth Race.—Six furlongs. Peixotto won, Lost Girl second, Midlight third. Time—1:15.

Sixth Race.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. George Miller won, Potentate second, San Mateo third. Time—1:08¼.

Official Turf Guide.

Goodwin Brothers, 1,440 Broadway, to-day issue the first number for this year of The Official Turf Guide, that very valuable and always welcome handbook to every racegoer and follower of thoroughbred racing. They have this year added to all the other valuable features of their Guide a "form chart" of races run, showing the position of the various horses at different points of a race, a feature that is sure to be appreciated by all who occasionally "take a flier" at the races. The price of the volume is this year fixed at 60 cents a number, and it is well worth it.

Dr. Lobb Buys Two Race Horses.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 13.—Dr. Henry Lobb, Philadelphia, has purchased the bay mares Lady Allerton, six years old, 2:24, by Allerton, and My Lady, 2:22¼, by Vatican, of John Madden, for $2,000 each. The doctor will race them East.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL.

The Giants Defeat the Montreals and Close the Series.

The Giants closed their exhibition series at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a victory over the Montreals of the Eastern League. The Canucks scored five runs, mainly through errors and bases on balls. The New Yorkers played a ragged fielding game at times, and, as the Canucks also played poorly in the field, the game was devoid of any interesting feature. The Giants batted the ball hard, because McFarlan, who pitched for the visitors, did not display any great amount of speed.

Manager Joyce again sent Meekin and Rusie to pitch two innings each, and allowed Doheny to finish the game. The latter will officiate in the opening game. Score by innings:

New York	5	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	x—10
Montreal	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Columbia, 13; N. Y. University, 10.

The baseball teams of Columbia University and New York University met at Ohio Field yesterday. The game was close, the Columbia boys winning by a score of 13 to 10.

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SAVONNERIE,
AXMINSTER,
VELVET, and
BRUSSELS Carpeting.

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Broadway & 19th St.

THE EIGHTH FOR WAR.

A Meeting in Martin Engel's District Says the Maine Slaughter Should Be Avenged.

That portion of the east side known as the Eighth Assembly District won for itself long ago the title of "de fightin' Ate," because of the turbulency of its political parties, but it won the name of "the warlike Eighth" last night, when at a meeting of the disgruntled Democratic organizations of the district at New Prospect Hall, on Orchard Street, a resolution was adopted favoring war to put an end to Spanish tyranny in Cuba and to avenge the Maine slaughter.

The meeting was called principally for the purpose of instructing the Democratic voters of the district who enroll themselves under the banner of Bernard Rourke in the workings of the new primary law, and incidentally to give speakers an opportunity to call Martin Engel, the Tammany Hall leader of the district, some harsh names. The principal object of the meeting was almost forgotten when the warlike spirit cropped out, and only denunciations of Engel and cheers for the action of Congress were heard.

Bernard Rourke, who has been the guiding spirit in the fight to overthrow Engel; Henry Loewy, who came from Harlem to assist him; Dr. Leon Cherurg, and M. Graubard, Secretary of the Citizens' Peddlers' Association, have been making a bitter fight against the leadership of Engel for some time past, but their claims have not been recognized by Tammany Hall, and they announced through their speakers last night that Engel's leadership is at end, whether the central organization recognizes their claims or not.

John Sherry, who has voted forty years in the district, paid particular attention to Engel's record, and accused him of numerous offenses, the mildest of which were being a stool-pigeon for the Pinkerton detectives and Dr. Parkhurst," and "a member of that notorious band of thieves, the Essex Market Gang."

"I was in Tammany Hall in this district," said Mr. Sherry, "before recognition was accorded him, and I shall be in the same place when the notorious Martin Engel is cast out of politics."

Mr. Sherry was interrupted by one of the other speakers, who had the following resolution to offer:

> Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is in entire accord with Congress, that war should be declared at once, if necessary to put an end to Spanish tyranny on the Western Continent, and thereby avenge the slaughter of 266 American seamen.

The resolution was adopted amid great cheering, which was strengthened by the brass band at the back of the hall, which played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Another resolution calling upon all Democrats in the district to enroll for the primaries on June 7, and prophesying that day as the date of Martin Engel's retirement from leadership, was also adopted.

Louis A. Jaffer was the next speaker, and his address was a fiery denunciation of Engel. "We of the east side," he said, "must sometimes tolerate pickpockets and divekeepers, but there is a limit to our endurance, and we will not permit such people to be put before us and to dictate our politics. We strenuously protest against the character of the man who is the nominal leader of the Democratic organization in this district, and we will show this disreputable leader on June 7, that we are not bums, and that we will throw him out of politics."

Colored Thief Arrested.

Frank Garretson, a colored youth of twenty-one, who refused to give his address, was seen yesterday by Detective Harrington pawning some portières in a shop in Court Street, Brooklyn. Harrington arrested him, and found that he lived with his brother-in-law, Abraham Wade, at 8 Tallman Street. At that address a large number of fine underwear, table cloths, pillow slips, &c., were found, which were subsequently identified as the property of James McMahon of 87 McDonough Street, President of the Emigrants' Savings Bank. Mr. McMahon's house was entered and robbed early yesterday morning. When arrested Garretson had a large and dangerous-looking blackjack.

Cigarettes Cause a Fire.

Some boys attending the Westleigh Institute, at Westleigh, Borough of Richmond, climbed into a haystack yesterday afternoon to smoke cigarettes. The haystack caught fire and was destroyed. An ice house belonging to the Prohibition Park Land Company caught fire and was destroyed. The loss is about $200. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the boys.

Trial of a New Ferryboat.

The new ferryboat Joseph J. O'Donohue of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company had its trial trip yesterday. All the officials of the company as well as many invited guests were aboard. The boat went to Yonkers and will go into commission on the Twenty-third Street line to-day.

Defeated, He Blamed the President.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—John C. Eisele, who ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket at yesterday's election and was defeated, said, when he knew the election had gone against him: "It strikes me that the people wanted war, and as President McKinley did not give us war, they wouldn't have any Republicans; that's all."

Post-Graduate Hospital Nurses.

The commencement of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital Training School for Nurses will be held at the school this evening. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford will make addresses.

"FORWARD IS THE WORD"

and forward we go. There's a propelling power behind us in the shape of the suits and topcoats that we make to order for

$15.00

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BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

NEARLY DEAD OF STARVATION.

Old Man Sank Exhausted in a Brooklyn Street.

An old man was seen lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Second Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was in such a pitiable condition that a passer-by summoned an ambulance. The man, who gave his name as Christian Gernadt and his address as Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, was suffering from starvation, and was so weak that in walking along the street he had fallen down and been unable to regain his feet.

He was taken to the Seney Hospital. He is seventy-eight years old. He formerly lived at the address he gave, and has no family. Three weeks ago the people who rented him a room moved away, and Gernadt was obliged to go. Where he has been in the interval is not known.

Railroad Victim Is Rudolph Grass.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—The body of the well-dressed young man which was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near Commerce Street early on Monday morning, has been identified as that of Rudolph Grass of 701 High Street. Grass is a nephew of Sazor Sternberg, the well-known merchant. He had been to New York on Sunday, and, it is believed, jumped from the train at the point his body was found, so as to save a walk of a hundred yards to the street cars, which he would have had to take had he waited until the train came to a stop.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:24	Sun sets...6:38	Moon rises...2:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:39	Gov. Isl'd...1:53	H. Gate....3:47
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....2:25	Gov. Isl'd...3:00	H. Gate....4:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Siberian, Glasgow	....	....
Merida, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	....	....
Kennett, Vera Cruz	....	....

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal, and Key West	....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Taormina, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 14.

City of Augusta, Savannah, April 11.
Croma, Dundee, March 31.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 9.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 2.
Hispania, Havre, March 31.
Lahn, Bremen, April 5.
Liv, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 6.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, April 7.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 31.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Alliança, Colon, April 8.
Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 12.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 9.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Catania, Havre, April 2.
Francisco, Hull, April 2.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 14.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17.

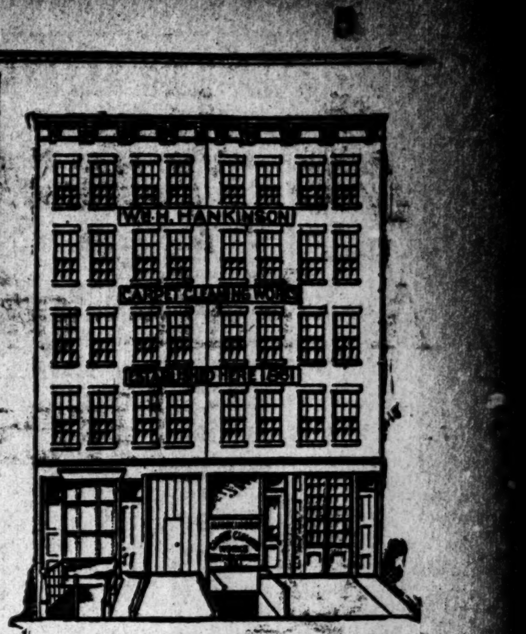
Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
La Navarre, Havre, April 11.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 14.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

El Monte, New Orleans, April 13.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 8.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 12.
Seguranca, Havana, April 14.
Winifreda, London, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Alene, Port Limon, April 12.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 7.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Westernland, Antwerp, April 9.



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The finest appointed Keeley Institute in the world just fitted up at 145 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant mansion, fine grounds, private, restful. Business and medical management under long experienced graduates of the cure. Neurasthenia, alcoholic and drug diseases successfully treated. Visitors and correspondence invited. Employers and business men should investigate this treatment.

I have sent about 200 of my employes, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

Arrived.

SS Arkadia, (Br.,) Lloyd, Ponce March 29, Gabucoa April 1, Arecigo 2d, Aguadillo 4th, Mayaguez 5th, and St. John 6th, with sugar and passengers to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Leon, (Br.,) Lampe, Port Antonio, Ja., April 6, Anatto Bay, St. Ann's Bay, and Port Maria 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol March 27 and Swansea 29th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS New York, Johnson, San Domingo March 30, Macoris April 4, Sanchez and Samana 5th, Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi 6th, and Turk's Island 7th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 A. M.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Anderson, Cardenas April 2 and Matanzas 6th, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Verona, (Br.,) Masson, Laguna March 28, Campeachy 30th, and Progreso April 5, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville April 10 and Charleston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston April 6, and Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Santa Marta April 6, with fruit to Hoadley & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

Brig Fredericka Schepp, Foote, Corn Island March 16 and San Andreas 23d, with cocoanuts to L. Schepp.

Sailed.

SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Virginian, (Br.,) for London.
SS Paris, for Southampton.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Briardene, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Greytown.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS City of Washington, for Havana.
SS Hempstead, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Bratten, (Nor.,) for Puerto Rico.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

United States gunboat Osceola passed out at Sandy Hook at 6:40 A. M.

United States gunboat Tecumseh passed out at Sandy Hook at 8:44 A. M.

United States gunboat Uncas passed out at Sandy Hook at 11:18 A. M., and returned and went into lower bay at 1:16 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 13.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 3 A. M.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York for this port, passed Deal to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York, via St. Michaels, arr. at Naples April 11.

SS Fallodon Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffels, from New York, via Algiers, for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, for Rio Janeiro and New York, sld. from River Plate April 7.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, from Palermo, &c., for Boston and New York, sld. from St. Michaels April 9.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Venice, &c., for New York, arr. at Ancona April 8.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Edwin, (Br.,) Capt. Matthews, for New York, sld. from Girgenti April 6.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, for New York, sld. from Palermo April 6.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Montauk, (Br.,) Capt. Townley, from New York, arr. at Cape Town April 10.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Capt. Beyer, from New York for Para, sailed from Barbados April 10.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 13, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JOINT ATTACK ON HAVANA

Navy Will Invest the City as Soon as War Is Declared, and an Army Will Co-operate.

TO RAISE 150,000 VOLUNTEERS

Troops Would Be Landed in Pinar del Rio and Join Gomez and Garcia—Forty-eight Hours Needed to Prepare.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The plans for the joint land and naval attack on Havana have been practically decided on. They have been the subject of deliberation of a number of meetings of the Naval Strategy Board, of councils of the Joint War and Navy Board, and of conferences between the Governmental and military officials. From the first it was considered absolutely essential that there should be a joint movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the Spaniards in Cuba; and the only thing left for discussion was the best course to be pursued in carrying out this plan.

One difficulty that has continually presented itself is the fact that the navy is ready for an advance on Havana within an hour after the declaration of war, while the army could not possibly throw any considerable force in Cuba in less time than forty-eight hours. Should the fleet of Capt. Sampson wait until the army was ready? has been asked. Or should it, as soon as war was determined on, proceed to carry out its instructions and invest Havana from the sea? It is now decided that the fleet will at once move on Havana, invest it, and at the same time hold open the Florida straits for the free transportation of troops into the island. A part of the fleet will be employed for this purpose, as well as to keep open the Gulf to the west of Havana for a like purpose.

As soon as the army is ready, which will be within forty-eight hours, a considerable body of troops will be thrown into the Province of Pinar del Rio, in the neighborhood, probably, of Bahia Honda, and an advance upon Havana will be begun at once. The fleet will co-operate with the land forces from the moment they land in Cuba, and both will attack Havana simultaneously.

To Unite with Gomez and Garcia.

Even if the resolution finally passed by Congress does not recognize the present republican Government in the island, the plan of the army is to unite with the armies of Gomez and Garcia as allies against the Spaniards. It is probable that troops will be sent to join these revolutionary armies in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara, or that ships will be sent to transport some of the Cuban troops to the vicinity of the capital. In any event, an effort will be made to co-operate at once with the armies of the revolutionary leaders in the work of driving the Spaniards out of the island. With the establishment of a stable and independent government in Free Cuba, the army will have nothing to do, at least in the preliminary part of the campaign. Its task is to sweep the Spaniards out of the island. To do this most effectively it will at once seek the closest alliance with the revolutionary troops.

The War Department is certain that Gomez and Garcia have respectable armies in the eastern part of the island. This conclusion is based upon the fact that they have been able to hold back the Spanish arms, and even to win notable victories against some of the best officers of Spain. These revolutionary troops, aided by some American regulars, and supplied with arms and ammunition, will be able, it is thought, to do very effective work against the soldiers under Blanco and Pando.

Cubans May Need Assurances.

The department is aware that such a resolution may be adopted as will make it difficult to co-operate cordially with the revolutionists. The fact that the recognition of the Republican Government may be delayed may create a bad impression in the minds of the revolutionists, and they may want to know what kind of a government this country wishes to establish or recognize before joining forces with us. This, it is thought, may make the work of co-operating with the troops that are now carrying on the war in Cuba exceedingly difficult. It is very probable, however, that such assurances will be given to the insurgent leaders and to the Republican Government that there will be no opposition to an alliance with the United States Army.

As soon as war is declared the War Department will issue, upon the call of the President, orders for the enlistment of at least 150,000 troops. At first there was some talk of 40,000 volunteers being sufficient for the purpose, but it was soon found that this number would not be sufficient to keep up the garrisons along the coast, together with a body of troops sufficiently large to defend the country from invasion. It would not be at all adequate to the task of supplying reinforcements for the army of occupation, or of forming a nucleus of a still larger army for any operations on a larger scale than is now contemplated. Certainly not less than 50,000 troops will be called for at once, and 150,000 will be assuredly organized within a short time after the opening of hostilities. Orders for the organization of a great volunteer force are now prepared, and can be issued instantly upon a declaration of war.

Until war is declared or recognized as existing nothing further can be done. As soon as it is declared, with a clause in the resolution authorizing the organization of a volunteer army, these orders will be transmitted to the proper quarters, and at least 175,000 men will be ready to respond to the call of the President to go wherever the Government thinks it advisable to send them.

A SPANISH CONSUL GETS OUT.

Senor Seco Afraid of Cubans at Key West—A Steamer Going to Matanzas for Refugees.

TAMPA, Fla., April 13.—The steamship Mascotte arrived in port this afternoon from Key West and among her passengers were Spanish Consul Seco and Vice Consul Fernandez. They brought with them their families and baggage, and have left Key West permanently. Notwithstanding their denial it is a fact Consul Seco has received instructions from his Government to leave his post, and has brought with him the archives of the Consulate, as he says there is no one in Key West with whom he could leave them. Vice Consul Fernandez admitted that it was not safe for them to remain in Key West, owing to the excitement now prevailing among the Cuban element. He says that they had no fear of violence from the Americans, but that the storm among the Cubans was already brewing. Consul Seco will go to Washington, and the Vice Consul will remain here temporarily.

The customs authorities here received from the Government this afternoon an urgent query asking if there were any vessels here available which could be sent to Matanzas, Cuba, for refugees who are there now and in serious danger. The Collector immediately communicated with the Plant Steamship Company and ascertained that the steamships Olivette and Florida were available, and could be ready to go to Matanzas within six hours. The company stipulated, however, that the Government charter must assume all risk. It is probable that a reply will be received from the Government in a few hours, and that the ships will sail in the morning to bring back the Americans congregated at Matanzas.

The head office of the Crowell Savarese Company, in this city, which runs a line of schooners between Tampa and Spanish Honduras, to-day discontinued its service, so that now there is from Florida no possible communication with Cuba or Central America except the one cable which is expected to be cut at any moment. The Crowell Savarese people say that they have received advices from Washington which warrant them in discontinuing their schooner line between here and Honduras. Several of the schooners belonging to it are now here and the others are either at Puerto Cortez or on the way to this port.

SPANISH LEGATION'S CUBAN NEWS.

Americans Said to be in No Danger—Insurgents Have Not Attacked.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Spanish Legation has received information from Cuba that "No trouble has been or is to be apprehended, and that the Americans are not in the slightest danger there, the alarm caused by Gen. Lee having no foundation whatever.

"In Puerto Rico order prevails, and the reports sent of trouble are false. Elections took place with tranquillity, although certain opposition people try to make capital of an unimportant street riot."

The legation has no word from Cuba as to what the insurgents in the field will do toward the suspension of hostilities. With to-day seventy-two hours have passed with the Spanish soldiers resting their arms. In this time no word has come of an aggressive movement by the insurgents. It was thought that a skirmish or a raid would serve to show that the insurgents proposed to continue their fighting. No such move has occurred, however, and it is now stated that the absence of active operations by the insurgents will not be significant in disclosing that they accept an armistice. Their plans of warfare, it is said at the Spanish Legation, are not so much aggressive as they are to maintain their organization in the mountains, swamps, and inaccessible places.

THE VIZCAYA AND OQUENDO.

It Was Expected in Puerto Rico that They Would Join the Torpedo Boat Flotilla.

The New York and Puerto Rico Line steamer Arkadia, Capt. Lloyd, arrived yesterday from Puerto Rican ports, the last of which being San Juan, on April 6. While the Arkadia was at San Juan the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo arrived, entering the harbor on April 5, and were received with great acclaim by the populace.

The cruisers began coaling immediately after arriving, and it was said they would sail on the 7th to join the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats on its way westward. In addition to the cruiser in San Juan harbor there were three small Spanish gunboats, which are regularly stationed at Puerto Rico.

Supplies for Cubans Pouring In.

The stock of provisions in charge of the Central Cuban Relief Committee has been increased by the arrival of the World-Times special train of twenty-two cars, which arrived from Omaha on Tuesday night. The provisions were transferred to the Brooklyn warehouse yesterday, where they will be stored until a steamer is chartered to take them to Cuba. Word was received by the committee that the citizens of Marengo, Ill., were preparing to ship a carload of provisions, and that another was to be sent from Canton, Ohio.

FOR SIGNALS ON LONG ISLAND.

Naval Militia Stations from Montauk Point to This City.

It was learned at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday that the Signal Corps of the New York Naval Militia is to be stationed on Long Island in case of hostilities with Spain. The men are under orders to report at a moment's notice to the officers of the corps and go to the places they have been assigned to. It is the intention of the militia to establish signaling stations from one end of Long Island to the other. The two principal points will be at Montauk Point, the extreme end of Long Island, and the top of the Commercial Cable Building, in Broad Street, Manhattan. The paraphernalia of the militia is packed up and ready for transportation.

Flags are to be used in the day time for signaling, and colored lights at night. The idea is that the men stationed at Montauk Point will be able to discover any hostile war vessel a long time before she would come within firing distance, and by means of their signals the appearance of the vessel would be sent to the army officials at New York. It is known that the moment war is declared the Signal Corps will begin duty.

Experiments with War Balloons.

The Government officers at Fort Wadsworth maintain the strictest secrecy as to the experiments to be made with the war balloons. It had been announced that a test was to be made at Fort Wadsworth to-day. From an unofficial source it was learned yesterday that no experiments would be made at Fort Wadsworth, but that two of the balloons would be sent to Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, where the tests would be made.

From the same source it was learned that two more war balloons are to be sent to Boston for similar trials there.

Gen. Merritt at Willets Point.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commander of the Department of the East, accompanied by his staff, paid an informal and totally unexpected visit at Willets Point yesterday. The first thing Gen. Merritt did upon arriving was to order that no salute be fired. Accompanied by Major Knight, the post commander, Gen. Merritt made a hurried inspection of the fort, and then started for Governors Island. One of the new rifles arrived Tuesday, and was at once placed in position. By last night the work on it was almost completed.

War Outfits for Guardsmen.

The Brooklyn National Guard has received orders to prepare lists of articles which will be sent to the men as soon as orders to move are received. The articles include for each man extra shoestrings, extra suspenders, extra razors, soap, comb and brush, a dozen pairs of socks, two blue flannel shirts, an extra outfit of underclothing, two pairs of shoes, rubber overshoes, needles and thread, buttons, two pairs of heavy white gloves, towels, and writing paper and envelopes.

Big Arrivals of Powder.

Twenty tons of quick-firing smokeless powder, which was brought on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Europe was transferred to the navy yard yesterday. The Quartermaster's Department at the army building was notified yesterday that 4,500,000 pounds of smokeless powder had arrived at Perth Amboy from Dover, N. J. The powder will be distributed among the fortifications of this harbor and the East River. It will be shipped to them at once.

Gunpowder Shipment to Dover, N. J.

William F. Holwill of 110 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, the General Manager and Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, yesterday received from an officer of the War Department a request for trains to take ten or twelve carloads of gunpowder from Buffalo. The powder is shipped by the Nickel Plate Road from Chicago to Buffalo, and will thence be conveyed to the Government arsenal at Dover, N. J. The trains will be ready this morning.

Won Commissions from the Ranks.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President to-day nominated the following non-commissioned officers to be Second Lieutenants: Sergts. Samuel C. Vestal, Second Infantry; John Robertson, Second Cavalry; Joseph D. Bradley, Twelfth Infantry; Charles S. Lincoln, Second Infantry; Corps. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Fifth Infantry; Richard H. McMaster, Tenth Infantry; Patrick H. Mullay, Sixth Cavalry; Sergt. Major Robert McCleave, First Infantry; Private James V. Heidt, general service.

The 25th Infantry Bound South.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanded by Col. Andrew Burt, arrived in Chicago to-day over the Great Western Road, and left fifteen minutes later over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, bound for Chickamauga. No time was lost in carrying the troops through the city, a flying switch being made at the Sixteenth Street yards, where the tracks of the Eastern Illinois and those of the Great Western come in contact. The troops were not in the city over thirty minutes all told from the hour of their arrival until they pulled out for the South.

UPHOLDING THE PRESIDENT.

Resolutions Adopted by the Harlem Republican Club.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Harlem Republican Club and sent to President McKinley:

Resolved, That we commend the wise and patriotic course of William McKinley, President of the United States, in exhausting all honorable means through diplomatic negotiations to accomplish, without involving this country in war, the termination of the inhuman conflict in Cuba.

Resolved, That all the resources of diplomacy having been exhausted, it is the sense of this club that Congress should immediately take such action as will speedily, effectively, and forever end the centuries of barbarous misrule of Spain in the island of Cuba, and enforce proper reparation for the loss of our battleship Maine, and to vindicate our right to send our vessels and men to any harbor we desire, our flag being their sufficient protection. And to these ends the entire naval and land forces of this country should be employed.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH ACTS.

Employes Who Enlist Are to Have Leave of Absence with Pay.

The Board of Health took action in anticipation of war yesterday. The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Jenkins, was adopted:

Resolved, That leaves of absence be granted to all officers and employes of this department who are members of the National Guard of the State of New York, or of the Naval Reserves, when called out in the service of the United States, with pay; the salaries of said officers to be paid to their families during their terms of enlistment.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Cosby, was adopted:

Whereas, Conditions may arise requiring the employment of a large number of experts who have had experience in this department to prevent the spread of pestilential and epidemic diseases,

Resolved, That all persons who have been employed by this department during the past twenty years be and are hereby respectfully requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Gen. Clark, at his office, which names are to be placed on a roll to be known as the Reserve Sanitary Corps.

War Might Prevent a Reunion.

The Committee of Union Veterans, which was appointed at a meeting of veteran organizations of New York and its vicinity, held on April 6, to make arrangements for a reunion of Union Major Generals and Admirals of the late war held a meeting at the Hotel Majestic last evening. George W. Smith presided. The dates for holding the reunion had been fixed for May 3 and 4. At last evening's meeting, however, the prospect of impending war and its interference with the reunion was discussed. Decoration Day was suggested, as it was thought that by that time there would be more certainty about the possibility of holding the affair which has been spoken of. In the event of war it is likely that the reunion will be indefinitely postponed.

STORY OF CUBAN BLACKMAIL.

An Alleged System of Obtaining Money in This Country for the Insurgents.

A story was published yesterday afternoon to the effect that the insurgents in Cuba were being largely supported by blackmail levied in this country by the Cuban Junta. By a recital of alleged facts, it is indicated that the Cuban Junta has established a systematic method of obtaining large sums of money from Americans who own great plantations and who have many financial interests in Cuba; that these people have been intimidated by threats of the destruction of their property and of attacks upon relatives who live in Cuba, and that they have been afraid and are now afraid to appeal to the Government or to make the facts public.

An alleged incident was recited wherein a Brooklyn man now cultivating a large plantation on the island was warned two years ago by the insurgents not to cultivate his sugar plantation under threat of destruction of all the property and of death to all concerned, while an equally emphatic order to begin at once to cultivate the fields came from the Spanish authorities. Under the stress of two impending evils, the planter appealed to a relative in New York, and the latter appealed to the Cuban Junta here. Protection, it is said, was guaranteed, but a demand, it is alleged, was made upon the relatives for several thousand dollars. This was paid, the story says, and an order of immunity was forthwith issued by the Junta to Gen. Gomez.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Junta, said yesterday with regard to the subject: "We are not in the habit of answering anonymous communications. The Cuban Government, by law, decreed the payment and collection of taxes on the mills which were permitted to grind. When the law was disobeyed, the Cuban Government took means to punish the violators of it. If there has been any blackmail in this country, the law will cover the case. This will at once give opportunity for proof and punishment. Whatever has been paid into the Cuban treasury on the island or through its agents abroad has been in accordance with the laws of the Cuban Republic."

FLYING SQUADRON SAILS.

Report that the Vessels Have Gone Out for Practice—The Minneapolis Fouls Her Anchor.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Despite the utmost precaution of the Navy Department, it developed shortly before noon to-day that the flying squadron had been ordered to move from Hampton Roads. The first reports were that the squadron would sail under sealed orders, going south. This occasioned much excitement, and a quieting and cautionary semi-official statement was made that the squadron would go out for a practice cruise of forty-eight hours. It was thought about the Navy Department that it would be a good thing to appease the anxiety of the officers and men by giving them a little practice work. It will serve, it is said, to limber up the men and to put everything aboard ship in perfect readiness for more serious work. Moreover, the practice cruise probably will take the squadron outside the Capes, where they can be reached easily by a dispatch boat if it becomes evident that they are needed at some other point.

Commodore Schley started to move the flying squadron to sea precisely at 2:30 o'clock, and by dark would have been many miles from land but for the fact that the Minneapolis fouled her anchor chain and wasted over two hours in efforts to free it. Finally, when near Cape Henry, the Minneapolis not having joined the squadron, Commodore Schley sent the Columbia back to Fort Monroe to tell the Minneapolis that she could find the rest of the squadron fifteen miles east of Cape Henry, where they would wait her arrival.

Beyond this fact none of the officers or men on board the Brooklyn were aware at 6 o'clock of her destination, and Commodore Schley declined to say what her mission was.

The squadron presented a most imposing picture when it finally got together. First came the Brooklyn, then the Massachusetts, then the Columbia, and finally the battleship Texas, holding the left of line, the second place of honor. They bowled at a splendid speed, and Commodore Schley said as he looked back on them from the bridge: "There's a good lot of fighters for you. I'd like to see anything that can whip them."

The Brooklyn had 504 men on board when she left Fort Monroe, four having gone ashore because of illness.

If the cruise started to-day is not a practice one, the first stop will be made at Bermuda.

It became known early in the forenoon that Commodore Schley had received sailing orders, and immediately the scene on the ships and ashore became one of animation. Hundreds of persons crowded to the piers, and at 11:30 Commodore Schley and a number of other officers came off in the launches to bid farewell to their wives and families who have been stopping at the hotel. The all-aboard gun was fired as they were leaving.

TROOPS READY TO MOVE.

To be Mobilized at Chickamauga—How Volunteers Will Be Called Out—Gen. Miles's Plan.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Everything is in readiness for a prompt movement of troops toward some central point, particularly of the forces east of the Rocky Mountains, but Gen. Miles says that nothing is likely to be done in the way of moving any large body of troops southeastward until there is evidence that their services will be needed, which will be determined by the action Congress takes.

Complete arrangements have been made for the immediate mobilization of practically the entire military force of the Government at the Chickamauga National Park at the first signs of trouble. It is expected that in case of necessity a call will be issued for about 40,000 troops, preferably from the National Guard of the different States and Territories. In the event that the war policy contemplates the invasion of Cuba, the army may be increased to 100,000 men. Of this the regular troops and the National Guardsmen will aggregate about 55,000 men, and the remainder will be made up of volunteers. In the event of a call upon the National Guard attention will be directed first to the organizations in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

Gen. Miles's plan is to mobilize seventeen of the twenty-five regiments of infantry and five of the ten regiments of cavalry at the Chickamauga Park as speedily as possible. The Third Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; the Sixth at Fort Myer, Va.; the Tenth at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; the First at Fort Riley, Kan., and the Fifth at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are all held in readiness for orders to rendezvous at Chickamauga in the event of hostilities. If Gen. Miles's recommendations are carried into effect the 40,000 volunteers incorporated into the army under the President's first call would be attached to this large army at Chickamauga.

DEFENSE BILLS IN THE SENATE.

They Provide for the Army, Militia, and Coast Protection.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senators Proctor and Sewell have introduced bills for the reorganization of the line of the army. Both bills are on the same lines, and provide that the army shall consist of two regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of artillery, a battalion of engineers, and twenty-five regiments of infantry. The total enlisted men in the army is restricted to 30,000 in time of peace, but an increase is provided for in time of war by enlarging the infantry companies to 150 men each.

Senator Thurston has introduced a bill making a permanent annual appropriation of $2,500,000 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the National Guard and of $300,000 for the improvement of the naval militia.

Senator Hale has introduced a joint resolution at the instance of the Navy Department providing for an auxiliary navy force for coast defense, to be enrolled in such numbers as the President may direct, and to serve for one year. The resolution provides for officers for the force to be selected from merchant vessels.

GEN. LEE AND A RECEPTION.

Veterans Ask Him to Accept It, but He Is Not Inclined, and Will Decide To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A joint committee from the Union Veteran Legion and the Confederate Veteran Association of the District of Columbia called on Consul General Lee at the Shoreham Hotel to-day and invited him to attend a public reception to be given in his honor. In response to their very pressing invitation, the General said that he would rather not have a reception. The people of Washington had been very kind to him, and he appreciated their kindness. He was very tired, however, and would much prefer to rest while in Washington.

It was explained that there would be no handshaking except with the ladies, and the only speech that would be permitted would be a very brief address of welcome by Corporal Tanner. The old soldiers in line would give him the military salute instead of shaking hands, and altogether the reception would be made very easy for him. It was stated further that the citizens of Washington were extremely anxious to meet him, and out of deference to their wishes the committee thought the General should waive his objections and permit them to proceed with their arrangements. He stoutly insisted, however, that he needed rest, and in addition he thought it unwise to appear in so public a manner.

To an appeal from an old comrade that he could afford to surrender once in his life, especially to his friends and admirers, the General finally consented to hold the matter in abeyance until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow, when he would give the committee his answer. Several members of the committee afterward expressed the opinion that the General should not appear in this public way, especially at this time. His consent, it was said, might be misinterpreted, and give rise to criticism. It is altogether probable that the reception will not be held. During the committee's conference with Gen. Lee, Señor Palma, the head of the Cuban Junta in New York, and Quesada, their Washington representative, were introduced. The General shook hands with them in a formal way, but said nothing.

SPANIARDS TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Several of Them Renounce Allegiance to the King of Spain.

José Mundet, a merchant, of 178½ Water Street, appeared before the Naturalization Bureau, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and took out his first papers signifying his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. Mundet was born in Barcelona, Spain. He came here in June, 1892, and is twenty-nine years old.

"From the day I landed here, six years ago," he said, "I have been an ardent admirer of Americans and American institutions. However, I might not have filed my application for citizenship for an indefinite time yet had not the present trouble with Spain arisen to determine me. I never liked the Spanish Government, although I naturally felt a love for Spain itself, the country of my birth. But the barbarous warfare in Cuba crushed out the last vestige of regard I had for Spain."

Francisco Lopez, who was born in Corunna, Spain, also filed a petition in the Naturalization Bureau in order that he may take out his papers of citizenship in this country. Lopez is a fireman, and lives at 248 West Sixty-second Street. He came here in November, 1884, and filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen in the Court of Common Pleas in March, 1887.

José Pesado, who came here in 1887, and filed his declaration to become a citizen in 1890, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday also filed a petition to be naturalized. He states that he is a machinist, and lives at 25 Cherry Street.

Lawrence Alvarez of 28 Perry Street filed his declaration to become a citizen. He was born in Puerto Rico and came here four years ago.

GERMANS LOOK FOR PROFITS.

Ship Owners Expect to Reap a Rich Harvest in Event of War.

LONDON, April 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"In the practical spirit which has distinguished them for twenty years past, the Germans are at present chiefly concerned with the probable effects of a war between the United States and Spain upon German commerce and shipping. Many German firms have sagaciously curtailed business transactions with Spain and Cuba in the belief that, as one forecast expresses it, America will be the iron kettle and Spain the earthenware pot in the event of a conflict.

"The shipping interest takes the view that even if Spain should be successful at first on the seas, solid advantages might be reaped by German shipowners. At present the American coasting trade is conducted under the American flag. If the American coasting vessels are prevented from putting to sea, the United States will be obliged to maintain its trade by handing this over to foreigners, and it is reported that strenuous efforts to secure a large share of it are now being made by German firms.

"Transport vessels will also be required; and the question as to what actually constitutes contraband of war is being eagerly discussed. The view is expressed that, while modern definitions include such commodities as victuals and coal as contraband, Spain would not venture to stop German or English vessels with cargoes of this character. Unless the Spanish fleet can establish an effective blockade at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Spain's claim to seal up these ports will not be recognized.

"The possibility of a bombardment of New York is discussed; and it is admitted that, in such an event, Hamburg and Bremen would be involved in grave commercial losses."

Murderer Dies in Jail.

CORNING, N. Y., April 13.—Daniel P. Smith of Hornellsville died at the County Jail at Bath to-night. Two months ago Smith shot and instantly killed his niece, Mary Van Norman, because she refused to marry him. He was indicted by the Grand Jury in this city to-day for murder in the first degree. It is believed he committed suicide by breaking up his watch crystal and swallowing the fragments. Just after killing the girl he tried to kill himself by shooting, but the bullet lodged in his neck. Later he took a dose of laudanum.

New London Race June 25.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—The Yale-Harvard-Cornell 'Varsity boat race at New London has been definitely fixed for Saturday, June 25, and the freshman class races of the same universities for Friday, June 24. The dates are unusual in that they come a week earlier than heretofore and also at the end of the week.

Free Bicycle Bill Killed.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Senate to-day killed the bill providing for the free transportation of bicycles on railroads.

Milwaukee Carriage Works Burn.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Fire to-night destroyed the Abresch carriage works. Loss, $80,000; fully insured.

JEFFERSON'S MEMORY HONORED

W. J. Bryan Addresses an Enthusiastic Meeting of Democrats in Washington and Speaks of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated here to-night by a dinner given at the National Rifles Armory under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. About 400 representative Democrats from all sections of the country were present, including many Senators and Representatives. The guest of honor was W. J. Bryan of Nebraska. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, President of the association, delivered the address of welcome, and the Senator of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic National Committee, presided.

Mr. Bryan, who responded to the toast of "Thomas Jefferson," was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and throughout his speech there were many demonstrations. In the course of his remarks he spoke feelingly of the Cuban situation, declaring that if the United States assumed the responsibility of deciding that the cruelties and barbarities of the warfare on that island should cease no nation in Europe could protest without defending the things which we condemned.

He said that any man had a right to prevent the erection of a slaughter house in his own yard, and that we, who lived side by side with those who suffered, could not refuse in the name of humanity to insist that those who had manfully resisted the tyranny of Spain had earned their right to self-government. In addition to our right to stop the war on humanitarian grounds he declared that we had a right to insist that any Government at our doors should be of such a character that one of our ships would not be blown up while under its protection.

He congratulated the Democratic Party also upon the fact that recent events had vindicated it from a charge persistently brought in the North that it was not a patriotic party. "As we assemble to-night," he said, "the civil war is over, never to be resurrected. When the President asked for an appropriation for the National defense, every Democratic Senator and Representative North, East, South, and West, responded, and what we told our friends years ago, that in the time of danger the men who wore the gray would be as loyal as those who wore the blue, has proved to be true."

He paid a glowing tribute to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, which set his hearers wild with enthusiasm, and in concluding declared that the enemies of the Democratic Party could no longer revive the issues of the civil war, but must meet the Democracy upon the issues which arose in time of peace.

Senator White of California, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, responded to "The Next Congress and Its Work"; Representative De Armond of Missouri to the sentiment of Jefferson, "I am not among those who fear the people"; Representative Cummings of New York, "Our Endeavor Should Surely Be to Make Our Hemisphere That of Freedom"; Stilson Hutchins of this city, "The Inequalities of Citizenship"; Representative Norton of Ohio, "American Democracy," and Representative Jones of Virginia, "The State That Gave Us Jefferson."

THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

He Receives Many Congratulatory Telegrams on His Message from Conspicuous Persons.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President is in receipt of a number of congratulatory telegrams on his message to Congress, including the following:

Boston, Mass., April 12, 1898.

Permit me to congratulate you on your message, the temperate yet firm character of which I believe will be applauded by all thoughtful people when carefully considered.

HENRY R. REED.

New York, April 11, 1898.

Your message fully meets the public expectations. Its positions are unassailable. Its arguments unanswerable. It is a guarantee of peace for which a grateful people will hold you in everlasting remembrance.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 11, 1898.

Thanks for your noble message. It is a splendid embodiment of the highest ideals and traditions of our Republic. Such wise, sober, and patriotic statesmanship the Nation will support and future generations laud and magnify.

J. G. SCHURMAN,
President Cornell University.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 11, 1898.

I desire most respectfully to commend your admirable message to Congress. I believe the country, while it earnestly desires peace, will stand by you whether the issue be peace or war.

SHERMAN S. ROGERS.

New York, April 11, 1898.

The message is admirable. The facts candidly and forcibly stated, the conclusions logical, the tone manly, patriotic, and just. I congratulate you and the country.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

New York, April 11, 1898.

The Ohio Society of New York, at a regular meeting now in session, unanimously indorses and heartily approves your noble and patriotic message sent to the Congress of the United States this day.

New York, April 11, 1898.

Your message fully justifies the public confidence in your integrity and courage. Hearty congratulations and indorsements are heard on every side.

A. R. WHITNEY.

New York, April 12, 1898.

I beg leave to thank you for your message to Congress, which truly represents a Christian and peace-loving people.

WAGER SWAYNE.

New York, April 11, 1898.

Your message is most excellent, convincing in statement, cogent in demand, and powerful in its reserve for such further action as may be necessary.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

St. Louis Mo., April 11, 1898.

Your message, strong, explicit, and convincing, is well received by all classes. You have done your duty regardless of what action Congress may take. The American people will sustain you.

S. W. FORDYCE.

Worcester, Mass., April 12, 1898.

Your letter to Congress is superb, severe in rebuke, patriotic in dignity, humane and Christian in sentiment. Long may you live.

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 12, 1898.

John Addison Porter, Executive Mansion.

Please give my congratulations to the President for his brave, noble message.

R. C. PARSONS.

Connecticut Murderer Executed.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—Charles A. Boinay, who was convicted of the murder of George Marcus Nichols of Trumbull, on July 22, was executed at the State Prison at Wethersfield shortly after midnight. The drop fell at 12:18 and at 12:31 he was pronounced dead.

A Waif Inherits a Small Fortune.

From The Washington Star.

Charlotte Grayni, a little Italian waif who was rescued from the streets of this city by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Wharton of Baltimore about a year ago, has fallen heir to $60,000 in Italy. After passing into the hands of Dr. Wharton she was taken to the "Whosoever Farm," a charitable home for orphan children organized by Dr. Wharton near Luray, Va., where she has remained ever since. Lately it was learned that she had inherited the fortune above referred to, and a few days since she was given over to the Italian Consul at New York, who went to the Whosoever Farm for her. She will now be taken to Italy and cared for there.

Prince Bismarck's Birthday.

From The London Standard.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his eighty-third birthday, in the company of all his nearest relatives, including his sister, Frau von Arnim, and his grandson and namesake, Count Herbert's son, whom he saw for the first time. The Emperor congratulated him, and sent him a walking stick with a gold handle and ferule. The Bismarck Ironworks, one of the largest in Germany, has sent him a magnificent steel shield about five feet high and more than three broad, with the Bismarck arms in the middle, surmounted by a large bouquet of flowers, all of sheet steel and uncolored. In honor of his birthday the Prince has decided to give his old head forester, Lange, the whole of the pension claimed by him in consideration of his long and faithful services.

HINT TO PHILATELISTS.

Description of the New Issue of New Zealand Postage Stamps.

From The London Times.

The Government of New Zealand will issue in the colony on April 5 a complete new set of stamps. On and after that date English dealers and collectors will be able to secure supplies in London. The stamps are the work of the Messrs. Waterlow, and have been printed by the steel process in the best style. The object of the Colonial Government in bringing them out has been to make use of characteristic designs of the scenery, birds, and vegetation of the islands. The ½d. stamp contains a picture of Aorangi, or Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand. The 5s. stamp gives a larger and more beautiful representation of the same mountain. The scene on the penny stamp is a view across Lake Taupo, the largest lake in the North Island, together with the active volcanoes of Tongariro and Ngaruhoe, which rise near it. The 2d. and the 2s. stamps both give scenes in the famous sounds or fiords of Southwestern New Zealand, the view selected for the 2s. stamp being the famous entrance to Milford Haven. The blue 2½d. stamp, which, so long as the present postal rates continue, is likely to be that most often seen in England, represents the Southern end of Lake Wakatipu, in the South Island, and the snowy heights of Mount Earnslaw rising beyond it. The 4d. and 9d. stamps attempt to depict the Pink and White Terraces destroyed in the eruption of 1886. The 9d. stamp is an exceedingly successful piece of engraving. The 5d. is intended to be a presentment of the lovely Otira Gorge, the principal pass across the Southern Alps. The design on the 3d. stamp gives a pair of sacred huia birds, the feathers of which were worn in the hair of the Maori chiefs alone. On the 6d. stamp appears the well-know apterix or kiwi, and on the 1s. an exceedingly well-executed pair of kakas, the wild hawk-like parrot of the New Zealand forest. A Maori war canoe is figured on the 8d. stamp, surrounded by the fronds of a tree fern and other foliage.

PURSUING LAUREATE AUSTIN.

American "Ill-Bred Chaff" Scarcely Equals These Characteristic Remarks.

From The London Saturday Review.

If an arrangement could be made with the Treasury by which, on the stipulation that he should write no verse whatever, the stipend of the Poet Laureate could be doubled, we believe that it would be hailed as en economy. We are very sorry for Mr. Alfred Austin, for whom we have a weakness. He is a gentleman, a patriot, and a kind-hearted man; when he was placed in his present false position, we hoped that common sense would make him adroit and careful. He is no poet, of course, yet men of even smaller gifts could steer their course with safety by the exercise of tact and humor. But of these the Laureate has not a trace. In the ocean of inane public utterances his dreadful ballad of "Jameson's Ride" stands up, a Teneriffe of tactlessness, the worst literary blunder of the age. This week, when all the world is so touchy, Mr. Austin circulates to the morning papers an ode called "A Voice from the West," in which he treats America with the sort of unconscious patronage by which he drove Mr. William Watson wild in graciously beckoning him up the slopes of Parnassus.

The misfortune is that Mr. Alfred Austin has never become known in America, and since his appointment his name has been greeted with a great deal of rather ill-bred chaff in New York and Boston. The Americans are not aware of those genuine qualities of head and heart which he possesses. They will not appreciate being told that they "are lords of a strong young land and we are lords of the main." The habit of employing richly figurative speech is often abused in the United States; we feel a melancholy certainty that it was abused when "A Voice from the West," (which is surely a geographical blunder, as Mr. Austin is not singing from Japan,) was reprinted. Nor can English ears have done less than redden and tingle at this foolish, second-hand bunkum about the "sons of the self-same race, and blood of the self-same clan," about "loyally loving and trusting each other," about "the tale of an ancient wrong," and all the rest of the rhetoric. This stuff, so tame, so trite, so false, so tuneless as verse, so parochial in manner, is likely to do no more than remind us, with a sigh of regret, how dignified and weighty were the rare utterances on such occasions made by the great Alfred who reigned last in the laurel.

Panics at a Paris Theatre.

From The London Standard.

PARIS, March 28.—During the performance of M. Sardou's new play "Pamela" at the Vaudeville last night, a strong odor of burning spread throughout the theatre, and the spectators perceived a light column of smoke rising from the right of the stage. Some one, in alarm, shouted "Fire!" At once a considerable number of spectators rose from their seats and rushed toward the doors. The orchestra stalls were emptied in an incredibly short time, but not without several persons being knocked down and trampled on by the panic-stricken people rushing on from behind. M. Rouffand, the Police Commissary, who occupied a seat in the dress circle, came forward shouting to the people to keep their seats, assuring them that there was absolutely no danger. He succeeded in some degree in allaying the panic. Most of the ladies and gentlemen who had not reached the door returned to their respective seats.

The performance was about to be resumed when another incident occurred. Some figurantes in light dresses were on the stage with Madame Réjane. Suddenly these young women took fright and fled away, holding their skirts tightly around them, to prevent them from catching fire. Every person in the theatre sprang to his feet, and the panic would certainly have been terrible had it not been for the presence of mind of Madame Réjane. She came forward to the footlights, and in a loud voice told the public there was absolutely no danger. She said: "It is nothing but a bit of electric wire burning its india rubber coating. They are going to cut it off. Please sit down and keep calm." She then set the example by sitting down on the prompter's box. She added, laughing: "When you are all back in your seats we will go on and try to amuse you." Madame Réjane earned for these words applause which was as well merited as any she had ever won. Her sang-froid prevented a panic which might have had tragic results. The electrician cut the wire, and the performance was resumed, while the doctor of the theatre was occupied in dressing the slight wounds and bruises of the persons who had been trampled down during the first moments of panic.

Workman Falls Forty Feet.

From The Baltimore American, April 12.

George Schlutter of 741 West Baltimore Street, employed as a general helper at Camden station, fell forty feet yesterday morning from the second-story window of the station, and almost miraculously escaped death by landing upon an empty orange box. He was cleaning the window in the telegraph department, with the rough-stoned yard below him. Somehow he lost his balance, and plunged backward into space. As he fell he stretched out his hand and grabbed hold of the main line telegraph wire, which regulates the movements of many trains. He hung suspended in mid-air for a moment, then the wire parted, and he plunged downward. He crashed through the orange box, and this in all probability saved his life. If he had not caught hold of the wire he would have landed on the stones on his head. As it was his left leg was badly sprained, and his head was cut, and for a time it was feared he was injured internally. After falling he immediately jumped to his feet and ran into the cellar. "Get me a glass of water, quick," he said to a fellow-workingman, "I just fell from the second-story window." "This ain't April Fool Day," was the man's answer, but seeing the blood on Schlutter's face he suddenly realized that the man was injured. Schlutter was attended by Dr. Claggett, the railroad physician, and afterward went to his home. One of his first acts after washing the blood from his face was to inform the telegraph department that the main line was broken. Every one who saw him greatly commended his nerve in the matter.

An Incendiary Meteor.

From The London News.

A few days ago at Fiume a large warehouse was burned down, having been, as was believed, struck by lightning. Now our correspondent telegraphs that the workmen, in clearing the place yesterday morning, found a great meteoric stone which had buried itself in a deep pit. Its weight is estimated at four tons. It is thought that the premises were set fire to by the glowing stone.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Wallace M. Johnston, London; Dr. Frederick Marvin, Indianapolis.

IMPERIAL—Dr. E. Freidlander, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; ex-Senator W. D. Washburne, Minneapolis; Gen. William H. H. Hart, San Francisco.

ASTOR HOUSE—Judge Lysander Hill, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Angsbury & Wilcox, Ploosis, N. Y.; G. W. Angsbury, general storekeeper; Sinclair House.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; 751 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Benjamin, F. P., Fishkill, N. Y.
Bowes Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; H. L. Bowes, paper and stationery; Ashland House.
Binburgh, Henry, Oneida, N. Y.; crockery; Continental Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Kafka, silks; Hotel Marlborough.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Porter, laces and veilings; 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. Bry, cloaks; 10 White Street; Hotel Savoy.
Brunner, A., Portsmouth, Ohio; general merchandise.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Camp & Massey, Watertown, N. Y.; G. B. Massey, drugs.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Coons, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.
Cook, Lyman & Sexias, Chicago, Ill.; N. W. Lyman, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.
Custer, B. F., Lucyville, Penn.; merchant; Continental Hotel.
Cohen, William H., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery jobber; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, The, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; 447 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dean, A. G., Sindown, N. Y.; general merchandise.
De Jong, Mac, Evansville, Ind.; cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Dillon, H. A., Gloversville, N. Y.; J. E. Johnson, jewelry; Catherine M. Johnson, jewelry; Sarah M. Johnson, jewelry; Stuart House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Eiseman Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. McCracken, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Friedheimer, S., Rockhill, S. C.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.
Hatstrick, Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; church furniture.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Hecht, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Hopkins's, F. M., Sons, Keeneville, N. Y.; F. H. Hopkins, drugs; Park Avenue Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Holeman, A., Pleasantville, Penn.; general merchandise; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics and ribbons; Grand Hotel.
Joneston & Brevillier, Erie, Penn.; Frederick Brevillier, wholesale grocers; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jones, D. W., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. C. Jones, shoes; Morton House.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Combs, silks and velvets; J. Wentworth, dress goods; J. W. Waters, cloaks; 8 Greene Street.
Keeher Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. S. Keeher, grocers; St. Denis Hotel.
Kuhn Brothers' Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. P. Kuhn, grocers; St. Denis Hotel.
King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Alexander, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Levi, Julius, Buffalo, N. Y.; manufacturer and jobber in gents' furnishings; Hotel Imperial.
Mackey, B. G., & Co., Moravia, N. Y.; general store; B. G. Mackey and J. B. Shaff; 34 East Twelfth Street.
Meserole, W. A., & Brother, Harrisonburg, Va.; W. A. Meserole, dry goods.
Mellor, C. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Walter C. Mellor, pianos, music, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Mellor, C. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Harry S. Patterson, pianos, music, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; D. C. Nugent, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; D. P. Buckley, dress goods and silks; E. C. Hassgen, laces and embroideries; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Gerlach Hotel.
Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Coffee, laces; Grand Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; J. Matthews, notions and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Riggs Printing and Publishing Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. B. Leak, printing, electros, &c.
Ross, D. G., Ilion, N. Y.; dry goods and carpets; Continental Hotel.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Sabine Curative Oil Company, Warren, Penn.; D. L. Gerould, proprietary medicine.
Sehan, D., & Co., North Olean, N. Y.; Elizabeth Sehan, general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 708 Broadway; Holland House.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, fancy goods and ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; P. Murray, dress goods and linens; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Schwab Clothing Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schwab, clothing; 10 White Street; Hotel Savoy.
Thompson, C. A., & Co., Copenhagen, N. Y.; C. A. Thompson, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Trankla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Wagner, M., & Sons, Fond du Lac., Wis.; M. Wagner, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weinberg Cloak Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Weinberg, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Wheeler & Dusebury, Endeavor, Penn.; W. H. Styles, general store.
Wheeler & Dusebury, Endeavor, Penn.; Agnes M. Styles, general store.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn., clothing; Westminster Hotel.
White, R. H. W., Boston, Mass.; A. Murdoch, cloaks; J. D. Wilson, misses and children's suits; P. J. Reilly, ribbons; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wood, C. M., New Milford, Penn.; general store; Union Square Hotel.

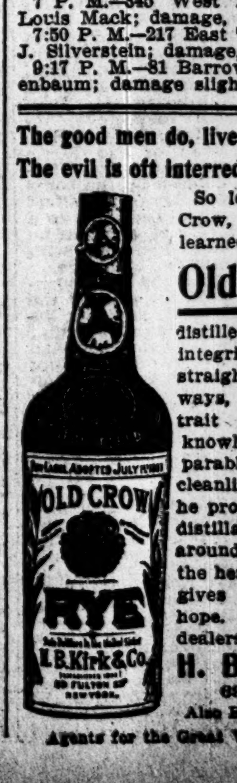
Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:20 A. M.—20 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
2 A. M.—119 Suffolk Street; Jacob Goldberg; damage, $500.
4:10 P. M.—320 Broadway; Meyer & Co.; damage slight.
4:15 P. M.—446 West Thirty-third Street; Jennie Shelby; damage, $10.
4:15 P. M.—Pelham Bay Park; Holcomb House; damage, $3,500.
5:10 P. M.—125 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; David Levey; damage slight.
6:40 P. M.—87 Mulberry Street; John Carrito; damage, $50.
7 P. M.—345 West Forty-fourth Street; Louis Mack; damage, $50.
7:50 P. M.—217 East Twenty-ninth Street; J. Silverstein; damage, $600.
9:17 P. M.—81 Barrow Street; Alfred Eisenbaum; damage slight.



The good men do, live after them;
The evil is oft interred with their bones.

So let it be with James Crow, the talented and learned founder of the

Old Crow Rye

distillery. His rugged Scotch integrity kept him in the straight path of honest ways, so that with this trait and his scientific knowledge and the incomparable spring of water, cleanliness, and fine grain, he produced the wonderful distillation now known around the world. It cheers the heart of the weary and gives the invalid fresh hope. Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 FULTON ST.,
Also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.
Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

THE SPHINX CLUB DINNER

Robert C. Ogden Delivers an Address, Taking "Art in Advertising" as His Subject.

THE INFLUENCE OF PICTURES

The Speaker Refers to the History of Art as Applied to the Uses of Commerce—The Posters of To-day.

The Sphinx Club held its regular meeting and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, at which an address on "Art in Advertising" was delivered by Robert C. Ogden of John Wanamaker's house. There were fifty members present. Mr. Ogden spoke as follows:

When one essays to speak upon "Art in Advertising" it may be fairly assumed that he understands both art and advertising, therefore a sense of common honesty compels me to disclaim any large knowledge of pictures, or, indeed, of any of the fine arts, and to confess only to a slight knowledge of advertising, and a slighter knowledge still of the relation of art to advertising.

Pictorial art is so beneficial and uplifting an influence upon humanity that the artists who have expressed it to a weary and dreary world seem to belong to a spiritual and intellectual sphere so widely removed from the average man that it is hardly possible for one less gifted than themselves to understand the sacred spirit of their art. The technique of form and color is so involved with the imagination in all serious art that only the mind that controls the trained hand can speak intelligently of the artist's work. To the common mind great art develops feeling as the only means whereby the ignorant may find sympathy with the great masters of ideal thought. For myself I am simply a very common man, groping confusedly in the realm of art, and I cannot enter the higher precincts with any grasp of its meaning, familiarity with its history, comprehension of the forces that have created it, or the ends that it can attain, and therefore I must dismiss that part of my subject without even venturing over the threshold of the temple of art, and discuss merely the commercial side of my topic.

Native Artistic Feeling.

I do claim, however, to have enough native artistic feeling to distinguish between that which is merely mechanical and that which has a soul, and whatever I may have done in bringing higher forms of art to the uses of commerce has, perhaps, resulted from the simple impulse that I have in common with every average man.

It is cognate to the subject of which I am trying to speak to consider the history of pictorial art as applied to the uses of commerce, but this is a field upon which I must lightly touch, for literary completeness awaits the student of art in advertising. The books of Hiatt, Penfield, and the group that produced the dainty little volume, "The Modern Poster," are devoted to its history, ancient and modern. "The History of Advertising," by Henry Sampson, also sheds a flood of light upon our subject, and it invites not only the study of the commercial man, but that of the critic, antiquarian, and the art historian. It is, of course, very interesting to know that before the time of Christ, illustrated advertising was known, for we have the record of a papyrus poster bearing the date 146 B. C., which contains a reward for the recapture of two runaway slaves. We know that the book sellers have from time immemorial enjoyed a special right in the matter of the poster, and illustrated advertising posters adorned the book stores in the streets of Athens and Rome in the time of the Roman Empire. We know that in the Temple of Herod the Great at Jerusalem there were posters warning certain foreigners not to enter certain exclusive and sacred precincts, and from this early and crude beginning down to the rich development of the present, that may be called the poster age of advertising, there has been a development which, although not continuous, shows, when viewed through the lapse of ages, a steady progress.

The Purpose of Giotto.

If it be asked, "Who was the first to decorate modern scenery in the interests of business?" we may answer that the great Florentine architect and artist, Giotto, who began his career in the sheep business, chalked the rocks with portraits of his sheep, doubtless for the three-fold purpose of cultivating his taste for art, defacing natural scenery, and promoting the business of his employer.

I have always protested with all the vigor of which I am possessed against the tenet "Art for art's sake." I cannot conceive an action for its own sake, and I place doctrine of art in the same category with the proverb, "Virtue is its own reward." True virtue is never exercised for reward of any kind, and true art lives not for art, but for humanity. I have no doubt whatever that the high priests of art would sneer at the statement that art in advertising is art for humanity's sake, but, nevertheless, such is the case, and humanity benefits by the art that is expended upon advertising, and the benefits include the artist himself and the audience to which he appeals. It would be interesting to fix the time at which the artist became the servant of the commercial man, or, rather, when the commercial man became the patron of the artist, but that cannot be. The evolution has been slow, but the fact remains that the sphere of advertising gives dignity and profitable opportunity for the exercise of artistic gifts, and thus literature and pictorial art are together a field of intellectual development.

The Practical View.

I am, however, quite sure that this kind of speech does not meet the demand of the Sphinx, for I am expected to say something from the standpoint of a practical man concerning the place of art in advertising, and especially newspaper advertising. It is therefore due to the advertiser, if possible, to make some suggestions as to how it can be advantageously used. Experienced advertisers know that their appeals to the public, however important, are not graciously received. The flood of advertising which has inundated the civilized world has brought much that is coarse, impure, low, absurd, exaggerated, a flood of dregs, rather than of pure water, and, therefore, a deep-seated prejudice exists against all advertising. And the prejudice is so deep and well-grounded as to cause aversion in the public mind. Parallel to this condition is the fact that vast numbers of people are dull, do not see clearly or perceive quickly, and when these influences of prejudice and dullness are associated, the advertiser's task appears well-nigh hopeless, but experience shows that advertising skill fully done has placed vast amounts of material in possession of needy consumers with profit to seller, buyer, and the middle man that supplies the advertising. The question is always, How can the attention of the reluctant and the interest of the indifferent be commanded. There are so many points at which printing fails that the advertiser must command involuntary attention to his appeals, and just at this point comes the importance of illustrated advertising. The picture rouses the curiosity, touches the sense of humor, appeals to the refined taste, and commands unconsciously the attention of the average beholder, and so the advertiser's purpose is accomplished. I would say that art has its place in advertising, unique, complete, special, singular, a place that cannot be filled by any other known device, and that being so, the advertiser who ignores this fact drops out of his theory and practice an element that he cannot possibly afford to lose.

Plain People Appreciate.

This question has very close relations to the intellectual development of the times in which we live—there was certainly never so much knowledge of good art among plain and average people as now. The Japanese are naturally artistic, and so are the French, but even the prosaic Anglo-Saxons have come under the spell of the great artists, ancient and modern, until plain people have learned to appreciate and enjoy pictures, and to understand them.

This lift in popular knowledge and development of cultivated taste makes an element to which artistic advertising can appeal with the certainty of appreciation. It is extremely interesting to note the development of popular artistic taste; it is a characteristic of the generation in which we live, and the quick mind of the business man of the period has perceived the situation. This new development has been harnessed to the chariot of trade and the combination affords a field of most interesting study.

We are now dealing with general conditions and not with specific application. Therefore I pass entirely the various questions of posters and circulars, magazine pictures and cuts for the ordinary daily newspaper, merely noting the fact that the most difficult line of illustration appears in the daily newspaper, and that the apparently most simple field is the one that presents the greatest obstacles.

If these various suggestions contain grains of truth, it proves very clearly that every advertiser should carefully study the application of pictorial art in advertising to his business interests. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the enforcement of this principle, but, the need once admitted, the way to meet it will soon be found in every case.

The Posters of To-day.

If we approach the advertising questions of to-day from the side of business or the side of art, or from both sides, we find in advertising illustrations a subject which the distributor of merchandise ignores at his peril. The posters of to-day, whether they be the extraordinary productions intended to advertise the drama, the weird and strange designs that accompany books, or the general illustrations which accompany advertisements in the high-class magazines, afford much satisfaction to the artistic taste, many of them touch deeply the sense of humor, and all of them succeed in impressing their messages upon the minds of readers. But yet the ignorance that still lingers in illustrated advertising shocks the artistic mind and disgusts the intelligent advertising critic.

The only excuse I can offer for so extended an exposition upon your time and patience is that in the judgment of the head Sphinx I have some practical knowledge of the relation of art to advertising. This knowledge is limited to certain notions or preferences, which I would briefly summarize as follows:

First—Use no illustration that is not artistic. If you doubt your critical sense get advice that you can trust. Above all, do not economize on original designs. The mechanical side of your advertising expenditure is too great to permit a false economy to depreciate its influence and power. You need the best art that you can command. No apology or excuse exists in this day for the employment of inferior artistic ability.

Second—Believe that commercial art has a true, honest, useful, and dignified field of its own. Do not allow yourself to be snubbed by the snobocracy of art. Wage warfare against the spirit that sneers at art applied to advertising as a degradation. The heresy is abroad that true art has no relation to practical things, and that a pictorial story is beneath the dignity of the true artist. The advertiser has a mission in uniting in some degree the fine and useful arts.

Third—Be sure that your artist accepts his limitations. His art must be your servant. If it is otherwise you will fail of results.

Throughout Mr. Ogden's talk he punctuated his remarks with practical illustrations of an original sort.

A general discussion followed.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS BOARD.

Commissioner McCartney Proposes an Ordinance Governing Street Cleaning.

The letter of the Mayor to the heads of departments instructing them not to incur additional contract obligations for public works on account of the uncertainty as to the financial condition of the city was read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, and, on motion of President Holahan, a resolution was passed that the board would pass no public improvements calling for bond issues till the Controller determined whether bonds might be issued.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent an opinion to the board at the request of Commissioner McCartney, who wanted a definition of the jurisdiction of the Street Cleaning and the Highways Department in regard to incumbrances. The Corporation Counsel says that the intention of the charter is that the Street Cleaning Commissioner should exercise about the same authority as the former Street Cleaning Commissioner did, and that the Commissioner of Highways should have jurisdiction in about the same extent as the former Commissioner of Public Works. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall cause the removal of trucks from the streets, but the Highways Commissioner shall take charge of the issuing of permits for the piling of building materials in the streets, but he advises that the two Commissioners get together and agree about their duties.

Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department submitted the draught of a proposed new ordinance to be recommended to the Municipal Assembly for passage in regard to the cleaning of streets. The provisions of the proposed ordinance are, briefly, that housekeepers shall prepare their garbage and refuse in the manner provided for under the present rules and have it ready for the carts. No sprinkling of streets shall be done except by authorized persons. Owners of buildings in course of erection must have the dirt unavoidably strewn in the streets during the day, removed and the street swept before sunset. Street pavers must remove surplus materials and rubbish from the streets after completion of paving contract. No contractor shall allow his carts to be piled too high with any material so that the streets would be littered with what drops off. Handbills shall not be thrown into the streets or on sidewalks. No tenant or owner of a building shall have his ash cans standing at the curb for more than half an hour before the time of the coming of the department's carts.

Housekeepers shall remove the snow from the sidewalks fronting their houses within eight hours of the stoppage of a snowfall, except that when the snow falls at night they shall have till 9 o'clock next morning to remove it. This is meant to avoid the filling of the streets with snow after they have been cleared. If the ice on the walks has become too solid to remove they shall strew it with sand. No person shall be allowed to use salt or saltpetre in the streets, except by special permit.

The hearing on the Elm Street change of grade and another on the change of grade of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, in the Bronx, were set for April 27.

PASTORS AND PRINCETON INN.

Cleveland Presbytery Adopts a Resolution—Mr. Cleveland's Name in the Discussion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—The Cleveland Presbytery this afternoon held an exciting meeting, after the subject of the Princeton Inn came up for discussion. The Rev. J. E. Carrell presented a report from the Committee on Temperance, which contained the following paragraph: "Our Church and the world has been shocked by the prevalence of drunkenness at Princeton College, through the indifference and connivance of its management, the mere mention of which causes the hot indignant blood to mantle our cheeks."

Mr. Carroll went on to offer resolutions to the effect that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which meets in May, be asked to do all in its power to prevent the use of liquor by the students there. Mr. Carroll had no more than taken his seat until there were a dozen ministers on their feet, clamoring for recognition. Some claimed that Princeton College was not altogether under control of the Church, and that the management of the college could not interfere with the sale of liquor in the vicinity, as it was beyond their control. Some said Princeton is no worse than many other schools. Several, however, sided with the author of the resolutions and thought that this Presbytery should discourage the sending of pupils to schools where drunkenness was a habit of a portion of the students.

It was also mentioned that ex-President Cleveland, who is to be an honored guest at the meeting of the General Assembly, was one who had favored the sale of liquors at Princeton Inn. One of the ministers thought it would be a disgrace that one who favored the sale of liquor there should be an honored guest in the General Assembly. The Rev. Mr. Carroll finally agreed to alter the original resolution, and it was finally adopted as follows:

"The Presbytery asks the General Assembly to withhold its approval of all educational institutions whose officials lend their influence to the support of the saloon."

A Mother Superior's Will.

The will of the late Margaret Emma Shortill, Mother Superior of the Institute of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Philadelphia, executed April 9, 1886, was filed yesterday afternoon in the Surrogate's office. Her entire estate, value unnamed, goes to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city, and Sarah Jones, known as Mother Jones of the Sacred Heart Convent, at 533 Madison Avenue, is sole executrix.

Stetson Divorce Case Decided.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed the decree of divorce in favor of Agnes H. Stetson against her husband, James B. The couple were married in Philadelphia in 1887. He is a hotel man.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

A Report Adopted Asking the Governor Not to Sign the Eldridge Bill.

QUESTION OF BOND ISSUES

Passage of Allen Ripley Foote's Bill to Regulate Them Will Be Furthered—Municipal Topics Acted On.

The Board of Trade and Transportation took some important steps at yesterday afternoon's meeting, one of them being the adoption of a report, presented by Oscar S. Straus, who presided, requesting the Governor not to sign the Eldridge bill.

The report says that the bill was presented at the close of the session, did not get thorough consideration, and that it is intended to give street railways all they have heretofore sought, whether legally or illegally. The bill, said Mr. Straus, would validate many valuable consents of property owners to the construction of street railroads in all parts of the city, and would enable a street railway company to sleep indefinitely on a franchise. It would encourage corporations to pre-empt miles of street without using them, and would settle the city's contracts with the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines in favor of the latter, and insure the Metropolitan Company to change motive power confidently.

Furthermore, it would validate various lapsed grants made by the old towns and villages of the Bronx, give the "Huckleberry" line twenty-two miles of street, and revive old and invalid franchises in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. It would also authorize any electric street railway concern to sell its "surplus current" to any company authorized to vend electricity.

The Bond Question.

The board, after adopting the resolution, went into executive session, and indorsed a bill to regulate the issuing of United States bonds, suggested by Allen Ripley Foote. The Finance Committee was authorized to secure its introduction in Congress and promote its passage.

The bill aims to assure the future maintenance of specie payments and consequent stability of currency by an improvement in the bond issuing system, which will allow the Government to deal directly with the permanent investors, thus saving the speculator's profit, and to secure all the specie it may ever need at any special time by giving it access to "the vast and inexhaustible money power of the masses." The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to any one, "in denominations of $50 and such multiples thereof as he may elect," payable in the kind of coin the buyer of the bonds contracts for. Only such tenders as "make the lowest rate of annual interest on account of such bonds while outstanding" will be accepted.

Issues having been made to bidders at this lowest rate, Mr. Foote explains, fresh issues can be made to those offering the next lowest rate "until the whole amount authorized has been sold." He says that "the lowest rate of interest asked, not the coin of final payment demanded," will be the determining factor in selling the bonds. The fact that a man may elect to get back his money in silver, gold, or "coin," as he wishes, will insure a low rate.

A Department of Issue.

The board adopted a resolution favoring the bill reported by the sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, which proposes a separate department of issue and the creation of a Treasury reserve. The resolutions stated that the measure would give every section of the country a chance to create its own currency.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Bronx Concourse, the Brooklyn Shore Road, and various small parks should wait appropriations for such needed improvements as the East River Bridge and new Hall of Records, in view of the impediment in city improvements. It was voted to ask the Department of Docks and Ferries to sell the leases of piers in the canal district now occupied by railroad lines, in order that the piers might be used for canal commerce as originally intended.

CAR KILLED MRS. McCAULEY.

Druggist Wartman Refused the Woman Admittance to His Store.

Rose McCauley, seventy years of age, of 501 East Eleventh Street, once a cook for old Commodore Vanderbilt, was killed this afternoon by being run over by an Avenue A horse car at Avenue A and Eleventh Street.

Mrs. McCauley had retired with enough money to keep, her and she lived with another woman about her age, a Mrs. Duffy. She was out walking this afternoon, when she tried to cross Avenue A. She was knocked down by the horses of a car driven by Dixon Charleson of 509 Tenth Avenue. One of the wheels ran over the woman's body. She was dragged from under the car by John Ryan of 437 East Sixteenth Street and Policeman Raywood of the Sanitary Squad. She was carried by them to the drug store at 178 Avenue A, kept by Albert Wartman. He stood in the doorway and when he saw the men make for his store he stopped them by standing in front of the door saying:

"Don't bring her in here. Take her away around the corner. She's dirty."

"But the woman's dying," protested Raywood.

"I don't care," said Wartman. "My floor has just been cleaned. She's dead, anyway."

The two men were forced to take her around the corner, where they laid her on her own doorstep. An ambulance was sent for, but she died in five minutes. Charleson was arrested and held without bail.

Lying-In Hospital Election.

The annual election of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, held yesterday at the institution, Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue, resulted in the re-election of William A. Duer, President; George G. Williams, Vice President; Frederic Bronson, Treasurer, and F. Delano Weekes, Secretary. Frederic Bronson, Egerton L. Winthrop, George G. Williams, Francis S. Bangs, William A. Duer, Edmund L. Baylies, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Henry A. C. Taylor, Dr. Edward W. Lambert, Trenor L. Park, Thomas Newbold, W. Pierson Hamilton, and F. Delano Weekes were elected Governors. The reports show that the work of the hospital has increased. In the six months ended April 1, 1,500 destitute women have been cared for and 2,000 linen pieces and 3,000 garments presented.

Will Disinter Miss Parnell's Body.

There will be a meeting to-night at the home of Mrs. Margaret S. Brennan, 214 West Fortieth Street, of patriotic Irishwomen, to make arrangements to have the body of Miss Fanny Parnell, a sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the late Irish leader, disinterred and sent to Ireland to lie by the body of their mother, Mrs. Delia Parnell, who recently died, and is buried at Avondale. Charles S. Parnell was planning, just before his death, to have the body of his sister, who died at Bordentown, N. J., on July 28, 1882, at the age of twenty-eight, taken to Ireland for final burial. She took an active interest in Irish affairs, and had expressed the wish to lie in her native soil. Her body is now in a Boston cemetery.

Crews Wanted with the Vessels.

From The Baltimore American.

If the Navy Department selects any Baltimore vessels for war purposes, the officers and crews of the vessels will accompany the crafts. When the Navy Department representatives obtained options on the steamers of the Merchants and Miners' Line, the York River Line, and the tugs of P. Dougherty & Co., and the American Towing Company, it was stipulated that the crews were a necessary part of the sale. Officers and men have signed their intention to enlist, through patriotism or a desire to hold their situations, as one of the companies has informed its men that they will be discharged if they do not accompany the steamers if purchased by the Government. They will receive such rank as entitles them to the same pay as they now receive. Their titles will be prefaced by the word "Acting." They will be enlisted under the emergency clause for a year or less. The crews are wanted because they are familiar with the vessels.

MANY FORGERIES DISCOVERED.

Two Young Men and a Boy Carry on an Extensive Scheme and Get Many Hundred Dollars.

Christopher Davison, alias Harry King, alias John Peyson, nineteen years old, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, who says he is a clerk; Adolph Osgood, twenty-four years old, formerly a stenographer for Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, horse dealers, who lives at 297 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, who was discharged three weeks ago, and Alvin G. Gonder, fifteen years old, of 529 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, an office boy, formerly in the employ of Thomas & Co., real estate dealers, of 1,742 Amsterdam Avenue, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and were remanded to Police Headquarters for examination. The prisoners are accused of forging the names of members of the firm of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll for some hundreds of dollars, and of doing the same by Thomas & Co.

The scheme, according to the confession of Davison, was for the office boy to get checks and signatures for them, Osgood to do the forging, and Davison to collect the money. The record of forgeries, according to Capt. McClusky, is as follows, the money being obtained in every case: Jan. 11, Davison presented a check for $100 to the Union Square Bank, purporting to be signed by J. D. Carroll. Jan. 20, Davison took a $50 check, with J. B. Doerr's supposed signature, to the Fifth National Bank. Feb. 2, Davison took a check for $100 to the Union Square Bank, with J. D. Carroll's supposed signature. Feb. 10, a check for $300 was presented at the Union Square Bank by Davison, purporting to be signed by Carroll and Doerr. March 29, a check for $200 was presented at the Fourteenth Street Bank by Davison, purporting to be signed by Thomas & Co. March 30, a check for $500 was presented to the same bank.

The men then turned their operations out of town. Osgood went to Buffalo and called on William Resch, the Buffalo representative of the horse firm. He presented a letter introducing him as John King and purporting to be signed by Carroll. It requested Resch to cash two checks for $900. Resch put the man off until the afternoon so that he could compare the signatures. He did so and had the money ready, but Osgood was suspicious and did not return. Resch notified the firm and Carroll informed Police Headquarters. Davison was arrested Monday, when he confessed, and Osgood was arrested with the boy the next day. The boy says he got only $10 from the others.

AN ALABAMA TOWN SOLD.

A New York Company Pays $15,455 for Fruithurst.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 13.—The town of Fruithurst, including all of the real estate belonging to the Alabama Fruit Growing and Winery Association, was sold to-day at execution sale in Edwardsville, to the C. S. Curtiss Company of New York, for $15,455. Included in the sale was a handsome hotel that has made Fruithurst famous. The sale was made subject to two mortgages.

The C. S. Curtiss Company was one of the largest creditors of the Alabama Fruit Growing and Winery Association, the members of which were the founders of Fruithurst. It is not thought that the town will suffer at all on account of the change in ownership.

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB.

The 155th Anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's Birth Is Celebrated.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club last night celebrated the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson at its tenth annual dinner, which was held in the Marlborough Hotel. Robert Schoekenbach, President of the club, acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were Father Edward McGlynn, on "The Ethical Side of Single Tax"; Thomas G. Shearman, on "The Fiscal Side of Single Tax," John S. Crosby on "Henry George, the Man," and Bolton Hall, Dr. John H. Girdner, and Richard F. George.

Dan Beard drew a number of humorous cartoons, illustrative of single tax and monopoly.

Telegrams were received from Congressmen Jerry Simpson and James G. Maguire, who expressed regret at their inability to be present, and giving as a reason their duties in Congress. Representative Simpson's telegram read:

I regret that I cannt be with you to-night on account of my duties here in Congress in our efforts to secure to the people of Cuba the right to have that kind of a government that Jefferson taught all people is the God given right of all his children, the right to govern themselves. I am with you in spirit in doing honor to the glorious memory of Thomas Jefferson and Henry George, his most worthy successor.

Altgeld Rants Against Cleveland.

CHICAGO, April 13.—At the Jeffersonian celebration at Central Music Hall to-night ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld was the principal speaker. He eulogized Jefferson as the "great defender of human liberty." The most of the address was devoted to a denunciation of ex-President Cleveland.

New York Academy of Sciences.

The fifth annual reception of the New York Academy of Sciences was held last night at the American Museum of Natural History. About 300 persons were present. During the evening Charles E. Tripler lectured upon the subject of "Liquid Air," illustrating his remarks with experiments.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A testimonial will be tendered to Earl S. King and Charles H. Welch, at Hoyt's Theatre, on Friday, April 29, when an elaborate programme will be offered.

Richard Carroll has been engaged to play the leading part in the coming production of "The Koreans." Miss Gertrude Reynolds has also been engaged.

Two hundred members of the Seventh Regiment have secured seats and will attend the performance of "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre to-night.

In response to many requests, Weber & Fields will give a professional matinée of "Pousse Café," or "The Con-Curers," next Monday at their music hall. There will be no vaudeville entertainment preceding the burlesque.

Manager H. B. Sire will replace Smyth & Rice's "My Friend from India" next Monday night, making Saturday night's performance the last of "The Old Coat." On May 2 Joseph Hart's play, "The Tarrytown Widow," will probably be presented with a cast consisting of Madeline Bouton, W. J. Ferguson, Theodore Babcock, Eugene Sanger, Charles Lothin, James Weatherby, Miss Buchannan, and Gladys Wallis.

When Walter Jones was a resident of Washington, some friends of his induced him to allow them to propose his name for membership in the National Fencibles. Last night, shortly before the curtain went up for the performance of "In Gay New York," a telegram was handed to him from Capt. C. S. Domer of the National Fencibles, which read: "In view of the recent developments in the controversy between our country and Spain, it will be necessary for you to be prepared at a moment's notice to take your place in the Fencibles in the defense of your country."

The minstrel firm of Primrose & West has dissolved. Next season Mr. West will have his own company, which will tour the country under the name of the W. H. West Minstrels formerly of Primrose & West. Mr. Primrose is at present at the head of a minstrel company, now playing in the West. The partners have been together twenty-seven years. It is said there is no trouble between them, but that Mr. West was desirous of placing their production on with more elaboration, and Mr. Primrose would not agree to it.

The second matinée performance of "Under the Red Robe" was given yesterday afternoon by the Empire Theatre Stock Company at the Empire Theatre, and in the point of attendance the performance proved a greater success than the first matinée a week previous, and in consequence of this, Charles Frohman cabled his representatives in this city to repeat the play once more, and it has therefore been decided to give it on next Wednesday afternoon, with the same cast, which included William Faversham, Viola Allen, and J. E. Dodson in the principal parts.

An incident which placed Miss Effie Shannon in a most embarrassing position occurred the early part of this week. She was in a large dry goods store making purchases for her appearance as the bride in "The Moth and the Flame," when she asked to see some orange blossoms. The inquiry was overheard by other saleswomen, who with other purchasers began to take the greatest interest in the actress's purchases. Miss Shannon immediately felt uneasy, but as the true position of affairs dawned upon her she could scarcely conceal her enjoyment of the joke. When she had finally completed her purchases much speculation was indulged in as to her identity until the young lady who waited upon her revealed the name and address.

THE BEACH-ROGERS INQUIRY.

Mrs. William Cauldwell Gives Her Ideas on Spiritualism and Tells Experiences.

The inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers was continued yesterday before the Sheriff's Jury and Commissioners. Mrs. William Cauldwell, who was divorced from Dr. Henry R. Rogers, testified that the separation was of her initiative, and that he had written her pleading to be taken back.

She further said that when Mrs. Beach-Rogers returned to this country from Europe with Dr. Rogers as her husband, witness accepted an invitation to stay in her house. Mrs. Beach-Rogers appeared quite sane, but complained that her children were trying to cheat her out of her inheritance and have her sent to Bloomingdale Asylum.

W. J. Hamilton, counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers's children, elicited the views of the witness on Spiritualism in cross-examination. She expressed her belief in it, and said she had attended several seances at which her husband and others were mediums. "A sitting," she explained, "consists of a communication between a mortal who has passed to the other side and one who is still at this side."

Mrs. Cauldwell told of the seance in Seventy-sixth Street, where the spirit was grabbed by a detective, and said she saw a woman seized when coming out of the cabinet.

"What kind of a seance was that?" she was asked.

"A materialistic seance," was the answer.

Witness testified that Dr. Rogers had given spiritual sittings in Philadelphia to Mr. Yost of typewriter fame, and that his son had made trouble about it. Dr. Rogers was to have got $50 a week, but Mr. Yost never paid promptly. The sittings included "spiritualistic typewriting." Witness told how at a public meeting in Carnegie Hall a medium had been placed in an iron cabinet with a typewriting machine, from which he was separated by a strong wire screen. The curtain was dropped over the cabinet, and in the darkness the spiritualistic typewriter answered on paper previously marked questions propounded by curious souls. Witness testified that she had never been asked to obey a spirit.

An agreement was reached by which counsel for Mrs. Beach-Rogers's children will be given one day's notice at least when she is to be put on the stand. The case will go on Monday at 4 P. M.

STATE INSURANCE REPORT.

An Increase Last Year in Company Receipts of $21,895,072.39—The Policy Record.

ALBANY, April 13.—Parts II., III., and IV. of the thirty-ninth annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance, covering the calendar year of 1897, was given to the press by Superintendent Payn to-day. It includes the reports of the corporations and organizations authorized to transact the business of life and casualty insurance in this State, pursuant to the insurance law. The assets of life insurance companies doing business in this State Dec. 31, 1897, were $1,334,051,344.68, an increase of $105,727,002.94 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New York State companies have $801,879,708.36, an increase of $62,265,494.50; companies of other States, $532,171,636.32, an increase of $43,461,508.44. The aggregate of premium notes and loans shows a decrease of $29,061,785.17 during 1897, while deferred and uncollected premiums have decreased $142,866.83.

The liabilities of the several companies, the totals of which, excepting $9,740,500 of capital stock, are $1,148,249,329.87. The increase during the year was $94,641,191.80. The liabilities of New York State companies as reported are $687,020,233.06; companies of other States, $461,229,096.81. The gross divisible surplus is: New York State companies, $114,859,475.30; companies of other States, $70,942,539.51; aggregate, $185,802,014.81.

The aggregate receipts of New York State companies were $183,652,785.96, an increase over 1896 of $13,620,599.64; other States companies, $117,615,393.22, increase, $8,274,472.75, making the gross receipts $301,268,179.18, and the gross increase over the receipts of the preceding year $21,895,072.39. The net excess of receipts over disbursements for 1897 was $95,409,478.80; while for 1896 it was $80,356,474.04. The total premium receipts for 1896 were $223,714,320.62; for 1897, $239,394,411.29.

The disbursements of the year have been $205,866,393.05, an increase of $6,693,094.23 compared with the preceding year; $92,688,305.50 was paid for claims, $26,431,311.98 for lapsed and surrendered policies, $18,425,197.25 in dividends to policyholders, $739,553.80 in dividends to stockholders, $31,252,634.38 for commissions, $16,513,883.06 for salaries and medical examiners' fees, and $19,815,507.13 for miscellaneous purposes. This classification shows that $137,544,814.73 was paid to policyholders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $68,321,578.32.

The policy record shows that New York State companies issued 247,500 policies, insuring $542,692,754, and terminated 151,800 policies insuring $408,656,435. The companies of other States issued 183,957 policies, insuring $381,112,122, and terminated 110,602 policies, insuring $247,444,082. The aggregates of the above are 431,457 policies issued, insuring $923,804,876, and 262,402 policies terminated, insuring $656,100,517. Compared with 1896, it appears that the companies issued 81,351 policies more last year, and increased the amount of insurance written $127,680,550. There were 3,937 more policies terminated in 1897 than in 1896, and $4,627,489 less insurance.

The increase of policies is 169,528, and of insurance, $268,518,039.

At the close of 1897 the companies doing business in this State had 2,155,241 policies in force, insuring $5,255,725,545, classified as follows: Whole life, 1,529,901 policies, insuring $3,706,985,506; endowment, 532,926 policies, insuring $1,215,644,261; all other, including term and irregular policies, 92,414 policies, insuring $285,886,629; total amount of additions to same, $47,209,149.

The business done in this State by each company during the year 1897, exclusive of "industrial" business, is as follows: Policies in force, 304,130, insuring $819,960,441; issued during 1897, 71,079 policies, insuring $155,403,982; premiums received, $29,103,827.12; claims incurred, $13,435,322.69; claims paid, $13,436,855.84.

The twenty-five casualty and fidelity companies reported assets to be $31,808,633.18; liabilities, except capital, $13,354,962.19; capital, $10,935,460; net surplus, $7,518,210.99; receipts, $17,952,751.98; disbursements, $15,598,999.43; risks in force, $3,104,394,744.

CHICAGO ROAD'S MOTIVE POWER.

Alley "L" Road Will Soon Change to Electricity.

CHICAGO, April 13.—There was a general stir among the employes of the Alley "L" Road in consequence of the announcement that the change from steam to electricity is soon to be made, and that wages were to be reduced to correspond with the rates paid by the Metropolitan and Lake Street companies.

It is said that the change will dispense with the services of many of the engineers and firemen, and that others will be affected. Many of the engineers employed by the company are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but it is said that organization will be powerless to interfere when there is no longer a necessity for the services of members of that craft, and the same is said to be true of the firemen. There were nevertheless rumors to-night of the likelihood of a strike.

ONE QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

The Iroquois Club Postpones Discussing Other Than Peace or War.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Iroquois Club announced to-night that its Jefferson Day banquet was indefinitely postponed. "We do not believe in even discussing purely political questions at this time," said one of its members. "There is but one question before the country at this moment, and that is peace or war, and it is the duty of every good citizen to give his undivided attention to the question, and to give his moral support to the Administration at Washington.

"As a result of the correspondence which has been going on for the past three weeks, a telegram was received by President Eddy to-day from Grover Cleveland announcing that, after much reflection, he felt absolutely convinced that there should be a postponement of the meeting. Ex-President Cleveland will not consent to discuss, in times like these, political questions or differences between parties."

Cross-Examination of Capt. Carter.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 13.—Capt. O. M. Carter was under cross-examination again to-day before the court-martial. Col. Barr examined him principally on the subject of irregular pay rolls. Capt. Carter knew of such pay rolls in one or two instances, but he knew nothing as to any false or fraudulent rolls, as several of those presented were characterized. He had carried a man as a fort keeper on the pay rolls and used him as a messenger. In June, 1897, he took two checks to New York and turned them over to John F. Gaynor, one of the contractors. The checks aggregated $570,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Conflicting Railway Interests in Conference in This City—No Sign of an Agreement.

For the past two days representatives of the conflicting interests in the Northwestern passenger rate controversy have been discussing at the Waldorf-Astoria suggestions for a peace agreement. The element of concession being lacking in certain quarters, however, very little progress has been made. In fact, some of the Western railroad men said at the close of yesterday's sessions that the situation was in a more aggravated shape than ever before. This conference is practically a repetition of the meetings recently held in Montreal and Buffalo, and this is about the twentieth time that the warring railroad interests have come together to "talk it over" since the Klondike rate-cutting began.

The principal parties to the conference were D. McNicoll, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, who acted as Chairman; W. E. Davis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Grand Trunk; F. I. Whitney, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Great Northern; George H. Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific; P. S. Eustis of the Missouri River lines, and E. J. Richards of the New York Central, representing the Trunk Line Association. Although the last named association has formally disclaimed any connection with this controversy, the Western lines have advanced the suggestion that if the Trunk Line Association would order the cut rates now in existence to go into effect on all roads out of New York, the rate war would soon wear itself out.

There was much heated argument over this and other questions yesterday. The Grand Trunk, Great Northern, and other Northwestern railroad interests were ranged against the Canadian Pacific, and neither side showed any disposition to yield. Nor did the Trunk Line Association manifest any desire to get mixed up in the controversy.

The cut rates now in force from New York to Pacific coast points are $35 and $40 first-class and $25 and $30 second-class, according to distance. These are about one-half the standard rates. A net rate of $15 is now being made first-class from New York to St. Paul, the tickets being sold for $20, with a rebate of $5, payable in St. Paul. This rebate clause is stamped on the ticket in order to protect the several roads in their Chicago business, as a $15 ticket from New York to Chicago would be eagerly bought by persons desiring to go no further than Chicago.

Just now the through Northwestern passenger traffic is very light, the rush to the Klondike having exhausted itself for the time being. Therefore the competing roads are not so anxious to restore rates as to be led into making concessions that might militate against them when the Alaskan traffic opens up again next month, as is expected. The representatives of the diverse interests will, however, continue to discuss the situation to-day.

Issue of Chicago Stocks.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Much surprise was expressed on the Street this morning when it was announced that the Directors of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company had decided to issue $1,320,000 more stock. Some years ago Mr. Yerkes secured the passage of a resolution increasing the capital stock of the company to $10,000,000, but up to the present time only $6,600,000 had been issued. This additional stock will be offered at par to stockholders on record April 25.

Central Pacific Railroad Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The annual election of the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company was held to-day. The only new man elected was William Thompson of this city, who has been Secretary of the board for some time, and he was substituted for J. E. Bates of New York, in order that there might be a quorum of four Directors near here available for meetings.

FOR A VILLAGE OF IMBECILES.

The Ohio House Enacts Into a Law the Alexander Bill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13.—The House to-day enacted into a law the Alexander bill to establish an imbecile village near this city. The theory of the promoters of the new law is that agricultural pursuits tend to raise the standard of intelligence among imbeciles.

The law appropriates $150,000 for the purchase of not more than 1,500 acres. The imbeciles are to reside upon the tract, and are to be divided into groups, according to intelligence. The farm is to be an adjunct of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Youth.

YOUSOUF AND JENKINS.

They Are Matched to Wrestle in Cleveland on May 4.

Yousouf, the Turk, and Tom Jenkins of Cleveland, Ohio, were matched yesterday for $1,000 a side by their respective managers, W. A. Brady and Gus Hill, to wrestle in Graeco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can styles, one bout to be in each style, and the winner to secure two falls out of three. If a third bout be necessary it will be wrestled in the style chosen by the man winning one of the preceding falls in the quicker time. The match will take place on May 4, at Cleveland, at 8:30 P. M., in a twenty-two-foot ring roped in. Fifteen minutes will intervene between bouts. Sam Austin may referee, but that is not decided yet.

Mr. Brady evidently intends to lose no time during his management of the "Terrible Turk," and owing to the fact that the last wrestling match at Madison Square Garden resulted unsatisfactorily, another match was made on the same terms as the previous one was made between Yousouf and Ernest Roeber for the championship of the world, and the Metropolitan Opera House has been engaged for Saturday evening, April 30.

In the agreement a clause has been inserted that the ring must be roped in if necessary so as to prevent either contestant from falling or being thrown off the stage.

CARRIAGE HORSES SOLD.

Good Prices Obtained at the American Horse Exchange Auction.

The special sale of harness horses in the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, was largely attended last night. The consignment was by M. H. Eichenor & Co. of Chicago, Ill. The lot was unusually fine, and the nine pair of carriage horses which made up the first eighteen lots were better than usual. The names of the horses, with purchasers and prices, follow:

Lots 1 and 2—Annapolis and West Point, chestnut gelding, 5 and 6 years, 16 hands, $735; Carson Brothers, Liverpool, England.

Lot 24—Boaster, bay gelding, 6 years, 15.3 hands, $575; J. J. Gibbons.

Lots 3 and 4—Key West and Havana, dark bay geldings, 6 years, 15.3½ hands, $650; R. L. Maitland.

Lot 23—Blarney, chestnut gelding, 6 years, 15.2½ hands, $285; Dr. Woodward.

Lots 5 and 6—Hawkeye and Hoosier, brown geldings, 6 years, 15.3 hands, $485; Dr. McGregor.

Lots 7 and 8—Censor and Dispatch, chestnut geldings, 5 years, 15.2 hands, $350; Brown Brothers.

Lots 9 and 10—Bagpipe and Hornpipe, brown geldings, 7 years, 15.3 hands, $550; J. F. Gibson.

Lots 11 and 12—Judge and Barrister, bay geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands, $385; Dr. McGregor.

Lots 13 and 14—Rags and Patches, bay cobs, 6 years, 15.1 hands; G. W. Harris.

Lots 15 and 16—Songs and Snatches, brown cobs, 6 years, 15 hands, $400; Dr. McGregor.

Lots 17 and 18—Acrostic and Puzzle, brown geldings, 6 years, 15.3 hands; Carson Brothers.

Lot 19—Monitor, chestnut gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, $350; Moses Taylor.

Lots 21 and 22—Boatswain and Gunner, bay geldings, 6 years, 15.1 hands, $250; G. W. Hastings.

Lots 25 and 26—Rank and Fashion, dark bay geldings, 6 years, 15.3 hands, $425; Mr. Hotchkiss.

Five horses owned by H. G. McElwaine, Richmond, Ky.

Lot 30—The King, chestnut gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, $260; Mr. Hotchkiss.

Lots 31 and 32, Fireaway and Rattler, bay colts, 4 and 5 years, 15.1 hands, $500; Mr. Johnson.

Lot 33, Herndon, mahogany bay gelding, 4 years, 15.2 hands, $285, Mr. Canfield.

Lot 34, Whitsy, bay mare, 5 years, 14.3½ hands, $210, Mr. Hineman.

Gen. Banks's Wise Suggestion.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

Early in the civil war Gen. Banks made an address in the City Hall, in which he said: "If you want a long war prepare for a short one. If you want a short war, prepare for a long one." A little later Gen. Devens, at the Agricultural Park, said to his soldiers: "Men, you are going to war. If you want to be respected, respect yourselves." These two rules are well worth following through life, and they are especially timely now.

A REMARKABLE WILL.

A Tutor Bequeaths a Fortune—Gifts to Many Royalties.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

By his will, which bears date May 29, 1895, with codicils of Nov. 26, 1897, and Dec. 21, 1897, Mr. Henry Waymouth Gibbs of Cornwall Gardens, Q. C., C. B., a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, London, formerly, from 1852 to 1858, tutor to the Prince of Wales, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on Feb. 18 last, aged seventy-six years, leaving personal estate of the value of £32,465 17s. 2d., the testator desired that if he died in England his body should be cremated and the ashes placed in a coffin easily admitting of decay and burial. He bequeathed to the Devon and Cornwall Hospital £100; to the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum, £100; to the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School, £100; to the Corporation of the Royal and Literary Fund, £100; to the Trinity College Mission, Cambridge, £100; to the Trustees of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a bencher, the service of plate presented to him by the Queen and the silver vase presented to him by the Prince of Wales on his ceasing to be tutor to his Royal Highness; to the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the bust of the late Sir James Stephen, by Baron Marochetti, and to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, the inkstand presented to the testator by the Prince of Wales on his confirmation. He directed the executors of his will to restore to the Secretary of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath his badge as Companion, and he further directed them to give to her Majesty the Queen two packets of letters, kept by him in the red box containing his patent as Queen's Counsel, and further described in an accompanying memorandum for the executors.

Mr. Gibbs bequeathed his painting, the "Campagna di Roma," by E. Lesi, and the portrait of himself, by G. F. Watts, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a request that he will accept them as a memorial of the testator. He bequeathed the etching of Windsor Castle, by Seymour Haden, to her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick with a like request, and he bequeathed by his will to the Princesses Victoria and Maud £2,500 each, but after the marriage of the Princess Maud he revoked this legacy, and bequeathed to her by a codicil 100 guineas as a small memorial of him. He bequeathed to the Duke of York and to the Duchess of Fife 100 guineas each, and to Leslie Stephen and Emilia Stephen, £2,000 each; to Leslie Stephen's children, Vanessa and Virginia, £1,000 each, and to his two sons £500 each; to Helen Stephen, Rosamund Stephen, and Dorothea Stephen, £1,000 each; to Sir Herbert Stephen and Henry Lushington Stephen, £500 each; to Catherine Stephen of Newnham College, £1,000; to the testator's clerk, R. G. Coveney, £1,500, in lieu of salary, and to his servant, £500. The testator bequeathed to the executors of his will £200 each; to his medical attendant, 100 guineas, and to the Rev. Lewis Newcomen Prance £1,000, for such child or children of Miles Henry Prance as he may appoint. Mr. Gibbs bequeathed his picture of the Crucifixion to Caroline Emilia Stephen, and he bequeathed the inkstand given to him by Sir I. W. Ramsden, Bart., to Henry Robert Vaughan Johnson. He bequeathed the portrait of Henry Robert Vaughan Johnson, by G. F. Watts, to his wife, the Hon. Cecilia Vaughan Johnson, and he bequeathed to his cousin, Eliza P. Wills, £1,000. There are several other legacies. The testator left his residuary estate to his cousin, Miles Henry Prance, and to the Rev. Lewis Newcomen Prance.

THE LAST GALAPAGAN TORTOISE

A Gigantic Reptile, 130 Years Old, and Sole Survivor of Its Kind.

From The London Standard.

To Mr. Walter Rothschild, who has purchased the gigantic reptile and deposited it in the new tortoise house at the Zoological Gardens, the public will be indebted for the sight of what is, so far as is known, the last living specimen of the Galapagan tortoise, (Testudo Galapagensis.) The animal was brought away from Chatham Island in 1813 by Capt. Porter of the United States cruiser Essex, and given by him to the native Chiefs of Raratonga, where it remained until 1882, when Rotumah, the then head Chief, presented it to Capt. Macdonald, who took it to Sydney, and from whose widow Mr. Rothschild purchased it. The new arrival is very little, if any, larger than the gigantic Daudin's tortoise (Testudo Daudini) deposited by Mr. Rothschild last July, the carapace of which taped over four feet in a straight line, and more than five feet on the curve; but it is sonsiderably heavier, the relative weights being eight and a half and six hundredweight respectively. There is great difference in the color and shape of the carapace or shell, that of Daudin's being light and that of the Galapagan tortoise nearly black. The latter is much the younger reptile, being only about a hundred and thirty years old, while the years of Daudin's tortoise are probably nearer three centuries than two.

There was till a few years ago a female of the Galapagan tortoise living at Sydney, and when she died her remains were acquired for the musuem of that city. This new tortoise was shipped from Sydney by the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamship Oceana, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday morning, a little overdue, having experienced a heavy northeasterly gale all the way from Gibraltar. The task of transporting the tortoise to the gardens was successfully accomplished by Mr. Arthur Thomson, the society's head keeper, though, when he boarded the mail boat on Sunday morning, fears were expressed by the Captain that the animal was dead or in a moribund condition. Mr. Thomson's suggestion that the crate containing the tortoise should be put into the engine room and brought round to London was not favorably received, so there was nothing for it but to bring the animal ashore in the tender. Another difficulty presented itself on arriving at the Great Western Railway station, where it was found that the crate was too large to go into the guard's van. The animal was transferred to the van, surrounded with footwarmers, and covered with a tarpaulin to protect it from the cold, while the crate was put upon a truck. At Bristol a fresh supply of footwarmers, which had been telegraphed for, was ready, and these were exchanged for those that were growing cold.

The news of the arrival of the tortoise had spread from the station, and the up-platform was crowded with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the animal. At Paddington, where it arrived about 10 P. M., the society van was waiting, and the tortoise, having been replaced in its crate, was hoisted in and driven off to the gardens. Here a number of keepers were waiting and willing hands soon moved the crate, mounted on rollers, as near as possible to the tortoise house, and hence, by dim lamplight, the reptile was transferred to its new home. For some time after its arrival it felt the effect of the cold it had suffered, but it gradually revived in the warm atmosphere of the house, and last night it was moving about quite briskly for so huge a beast—apparently none the worse for its stormy passage across the Bay of Biscay.

Yellow Snow.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Yellow snow has fallen in the Engadine; it came in the early part of March. As an occasional sungleam turned it into gold it seemed that in this expiring century a bona fide miracle had taken place. The Greeks, who ascribed the weather department to Jupiter, would probably have revived the scandal of Danae. But the Swiss, who are nothing if not practical, collected their snow in a bucket and sent it to the public analyst at St. Moritz. Here the golden snow deposited a sediment of a light brown color, while a fine film floated on the water's surface. The microscope revealed that the latter was rich in mineral substance, structureless, and varying in color from white to yellow, and the sediment proved to be the finest sand or dust. Traces of vegetable organism were also found in the floating scum. But the gold in the snowflakes was due to the presence of sand. The winds were north and northeast about that time, so the dust is assumed to have come from North Germany, Russia, or Hungary; at any rate, from a soil highly ferrugineous, dry, and generally cultivated. No room for Zeus and the daughter of Acrisius here. "Faites pleuvoir de l'or, et la tour s'ouvrira," but the modern tower is the laboratory.

Failure of M. T. Gleeson of Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13.—M. T. Gleeson, for twenty years engaged in the manufacture of coach lamps, &c., assigned to-day to Louis B. Quinn, general manager of the concern. The total assets are estimated at $23,000 realty and $28,000 personalty, and the liabilities $18,000. Mr. Gleeson explains that too much competition and an inability to get ready money caused the failure.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Billie Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Oliver Twist—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

JUSTIFIED BEFORE THE WORLD.

The recitals of the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, even if unsupported by its reasoning and argument, would justify us in the high court of nations. As an expository statement of reasons for declaring war it is one of the most impressive papers ever submitted to the judgment of a candid world. BURKE's dictum about the impossibility of indicting a whole people is nullified by this catalogue of the crimes of Spain. We have indicted a people, and the indictment will stand in any impartial tribunal where civilized men occupy the bench. That story of hideous barbarities which we have heard from the lips of LEE and PROCTOR and THURSTON and GALLINGER, from all our Consuls, and from the press until it would have become trite if such a tale could ever lose its horrid interest, is here retold. The crime of the Maine is narrated with a stern plainness of speech which there is no longer any occasion to reprove, since on the eve of war it is assuredly permitted to speak the truth plainly about the causes of war. The lapse and extinction of the sovereignty which Spain has hitherto exercised over the island is demonstrated by unnumbered proofs that make the heated remonstrances from Madrid against declarations and acts by our Government in derogation of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba read like century-old protests against facts long ago historically accomplished. Finally, the injury of our interests, the menace to our peace, and the appeal to our humanity are presented with a convincing force that must bring to the support of the Government every American whose mind is not shut by rooted prejudice or given over to perverse unreason.

The President's mandate that "the war in Cuba must stop" has support as on the solid rock in the charges and specifications of Chairman DAVIS's report. To redress these grievances, put a stop to these crimes, and remove this menace to our peace and tranquillity, we not only may go to war in honor and with conscience, but we should be indifferent to honor and conscience if we did not go to war against an adversary so lost to both.

The blemishes of form and the faults of reasoning in this report have not escaped our attention. The assertion that we cannot allow Spain to recolonize those parts of Cuba which she has depopulated any more than we could allow her to found a new colony in any other part of the hemisphere is not only superfluous, but silly. After a jumble of unlawyerlike citations from international law writers, from which the really authoritative and pertinent opinions have been stolidly omitted, the report reaches the weak conclusion that intervention in the affairs of another nation must be considered as an act of politics or policy and not of law. These are defects which, with the awkward and unsuitable style of the writing, are, we say, occasions for regret and humiliation in a document destined to be studied attentively in every Foreign Office of the world and to find a deathless, though limited, publicity in the British and Foreign State Papers. We could wish that this great cause had found a more capable expositor, and that this paper might have been written with such skill that in future days it would have been read with a pride as great as we now feel in reading the State papers of WEBSTER or EVERETT, that stand as models of form, of reason, and of learning.

But the substance, not the form, of the Foreign Affairs report is unquestionably the main thing, and in that respect it compels respect and assent. It makes out the case for intervention with armed force. It leaves no middle ground. Henceforth it is either peace or war—unconditional peace by retiring from the Cuban question at once and altogether, leaving the Spaniards to carry on their savagery unmolested, or immediate intervention to drive them out of Cuba with shot and shell. Anybody who now talks about further negotiation or exhausting the resources of peaceful diplomacy is not deserving of a moment's attention. If the opponents of war want peace and Weylerism licensed and triumphant let them say so and take their ground like men. The American people, with the President at their head, take the other ground.

SPAIN'S LAST CHANCE.

The Senate resolution is a nearly perfect declaration of our grievances and intentions. The resolution hastily passed by the House last evening is crude and defective. The Senate should stick to the form reported by its own committee and get the House to accept it. Let us make a right beginning.

The House resolution is wordy, loose, and ill-framed. It makes the fatal mistake of directing the President to intervene in Cuba with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent Government of their own. The President may establish peace and order in Cuba, but he has no power of "establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent Government." He gives the people freedom of action by establishing peace and order, and they establish the Government. A vain and futile attempt is made, also, to create a distinction between intervening and using the land and naval forces. The President is directed to do the one, authorized to use the other. This hairsplitting is impossible. Intervention is war as much as invasion with force, and one is impossible without the other. The House should reconsider its resolution and adopt that reported to the Senate.

In the Senate resolution there might be a more satisfactory statement of the grounds and the right of intervention, but that is all in the report, and the resolution is faultless in other respects. It does not recognize the unsubstantial Cuban Republic, but does recognize the freedom and independence of the people of Cuba. The measures it empowers and directs the President to take at once will speedily put the Cuban people in a position to establish a free government which we shall be glad to recognize by sending to it an accredited Minister.

Immediate intervention is the purpose proclaimed in the Senate resolutions. If we are going to stop the war in Cuba let us get about it. It is weak and childish to waste time in trying to construct phrases that will put Spain in the wrong or to take our measures cunningly so that she will be forced to strike the first blow. Spain is in the wrong now—over head and ears in the wrong. We ought to strike the first blow. It is a duty and an honor. We are the policeman of the civilized world. Shall we manoeuvre like a shyster to make this atrocious malefactor lay hands on us first so we can have the law on him? What do we want of more law than we now have?

This is Spain's last chance. If she is minded to be wise and prudent, to shun war and escape ruin, she will to-day cable her assent to the second clause of the Senate resolution without forcing the President to employ the powers granted by the third.

"IT IS THE MAINE."

Perhaps the very best thing about the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is the order of topics. It begins with the story of the Maine a recital which ends with a declaration in favor of armed intervention.

This is as it should be. The President, still hoping against hope to achieve by negotiation a pacification for which he at the same time explained that he had exhausted the resources of negotiation, found it prudent and necessary to reserve the case of the Maine for separate settlement. If it were as he evidently believed it to be, not only was the case outside the sphere of negotiation, but the nation which had rendered itself responsible for such a crime was beyond the pale of civilization. The destruction of the national vessel of a power with which Spain was at peace and the massacre of her crew would be an act of treachery and cruelty unprecedented in the history of any civilized nation, but only the latest in the long series of acts of treachery and cruelty which made the name of Spain infamous during the days of her power, and mingle contempt with the pity that her present weakness might inspire.

It is the Maine which has made acute the present crisis. It is the destruction of the Maine which is the true cause of war. The conviction practically of the whole American people is that Spain must be punished for it. If her misrule in Cuba had been the sole cause, as it is a more than sufficient cause, for an intervention, there might still be talk of saving Spanish pride, but no American has any wish to save Spanish pride when he thinks of the Maine. The moral conviction of one nation by another does not wait for the slow processes of the criminal law. It would be senseless to do so when the whole apparatus of detection and exposure is within the control of the criminal nation. So, when intervention has been determined upon other grounds, it is well to put the real and most moving cause of the war in the fore-front of the battle, and to charge upon Spain before mankind the crime which was the first act of war.

This is what the report of the Senate committee does, and does not soften its words in doing. The cautious language of diplomacy would have been as out of place as the subtleties of criminal pleading in the National formulation of such a charge. We make the charge upon our National responsibility, well aware that if we make it upon less than just grounds we expose ourselves to the infamy which we invoke for Spain. In making it we make an appeal to the conscience and the good faith of mankind. "Securus orbis judicabit."

The Senate committee gives also an outline of the argument in support of the charge, without pretending to be able to adduce such testimony as would convict an individual in a court of justice. The argument is familiar to our readers, and is convincing, though less cogent than it might have been made if it had been brought down to the date of the report. With the Spanish official report, hastily prepared to meet the political exigency created by the destruction of the Maine, the report deals with a refreshing frankness that will give pain to those American journalists who have been pretending to believe that it was of equal authority with that prepared after long and careful investigation by our own court of inquiry. It is justly dismissed as "manifestly false," and entitled to no consideration.

An external explosion being taken as established, the committee goes on to point out, as THE TIMES has pointed out, the presumption which it raises of Spanish official complicity. It shows that mines of such power as that which destroyed the Maine are not in the possession of private persons, nor could the apparatus necessary for discharging them from the shore be within the control of private persons. But suppose that private persons could have procured the mine, laid the mine, and discharged the mine, which they could not have done without the gross negligence of the Spanish authorities: there would still have been a missing link in the chain that led to the destruction of the Maine. They could not have placed the ship over the mine. That was the link needed to complete the chain. And that link was supplied by the official act of the Spanish Government of Havana.

The committee might have added important deductions from the events of the past few days. It was denied by WEYLER and denied by the Spanish Government that mines had ever been placed in Havana Harbor. These denials were made to show the impossibility of the Maine's having been destroyed by a Government mine. The Spaniards had a perfect right to protect their harbor as we are now protecting ours. Why should they deny it? And, above all, why should they make false denials? The denials have been shown to be false by the testimony of the English inventor who sold mines to Spain, and by the Spanish Admiral and ex-Minister of Marine, who, forgetting how damaging was the declaration, has publicly declared that he had caused submarine mines to be placed in the Cuban harbors.

The mine was a Spanish Government mine, and it was discharged from an electrical battery within the exclusive control of Spanish officials. The case is made out. An agent of the Spanish Government destroyed the Maine. Spain might have lightened the burden of her responsibility if she had at once visited the guilty wretch with the punishment due to his awful crimes, and admitted and expressed her sorrow for the shameful truth. The evidence is in her possession, not in ours. Spain had the means of knowing the criminal, for she had means of knowing which of her servants had opportunity to commit the crime. She could have caught him and put him to death, and thus relieved the Spanish Nation of his infamy. But the Spanish Nation has assumed his infamy. "She has made lies her refuge, and under falsehood has she hid herself." She put forth lying official reports that there were no mines in Havana Harbor, and lying official reports that the Maine was destroyed by an interior explosion. Thus the responsibility of Spain for the destruction of the Maine and the massacre of her crew becomes real, positive, and complete.

It is a costly crime for Spain. As we have said, it is only the latest of the long series of acts of cruelty and perfidy which the rulers of Spain have committed. But it has brought the American people to resolve that it shall be the last of such crimes that Spain shall have an opportunity to commit as the ruler of an acre of land in the Western Hemisphere.

THE TRUE WAR FEELING.

We urge the extreme opponents of forcible intervention in order to end the insufferable condition in Cuba to study more carefully the minds of their fellow-citizens and to try—if necessary with fasting and prayer—to understand that the motives of those who sustain that policy are not inevitably either foolish or base.

If we should take the word of these extremists, war in support of that policy can be advocated only from bloodthirstiness, or from shallow love of excitement, or to promote partisan ends, or from greed of gain. We do not doubt that there is a certain number of Americans with whom one or another of these motives may be controlling. The ideal of human nature has not been reached, so far as we are aware, in any part of our country, or in any other. The soberest even of editorial writers are sometimes hasty, the most high-minded and unselfish are sometimes vain, spiteful, and careless of the truth. Among those who are prepared to sustain the Government in forcible intervention in Cuba we may assume that there are some would-be contractors, some demagogues, and some hot-headed partisans. But he watches the current of American sentiment with defective vision or with perverseness who imagines that the strong backing offered in every part and from all parties for intervention by force springs solely or mainly from unworthy motives.

It is especially the comfortable fashion of those who thus estimate the character of their fellow-citizens to assume that they themselves have a close monopoly of the virtue, humanity, and intelligence of the country. We deny their monopoly of these qualities; we are not prepared to prove even their clear possession of them. Think for a moment what has happened within the last few months to test such qualities. The destruction of the Maine and the killing of its crew; the report of an impartial expert commission that it was caused by an instrument which Spanish officials alone could possess, control, or operate; the official announcement of the extent and nature of the policy of extermination by starvation in Cuba; the demonstration that Spain neither will nor can maintain a civilized Government in the island; the efforts of the President to secure by peaceful means an adequate guarantee of the ending of these intolerable conditions; the report to Congress that these efforts had failed; the request to be empowered to use the military and naval force of the United States to secure that for which negotiation had proved futile—every step in this series of events has been met by these critics of the American people by a steadily more unreasoning and more furious outcry against "war." If this be virtue, it is not of a useful sort; if it be humanity, it is singularly dead to the emotions that inhumanity awakens; if it be intelligence, it is curiously unequal to the task of understanding the real meaning of matters of instant moment and lasting consequence.

On the other hand, from one shore of the continent to the other there have been American citizens—sober, lovers of order and of peace, industrious, self-respecting, conscientious—who have watched the development of these events patiently, with open minds, with one desire only, to know what was the duty of the Republic in order that that duty, however painful or costly or difficult, however at variance with its ordinarily peaceful attitude, might be done. As they watched, they have felt keenly the contrast between their own condition and that of the hapless victims of Spanish cruelty and impotence and greed; they have weighed, not coldly, but without unworthy passion, the cumulative evidence that the "causa causans," the inevitable, irremediable, hopeless cause of the awful situation at our doors was the innate character of Spanish rule, which no Government in Spain will or can change. And they have determined that the duty of our Government, in the light of reason and humanity, for the promotion of civilization and lasting peace, is intervention with such force as shall make the end sure. That is the true war feeling of the people of the United States. We have not hesitated to recognize, and, so far as our influence went, to guide it. We are not ashamed to share it.

WHAT DOES SPAIN MEAN?

The action of the Spanish Government is not easy to understand in the light of its vigorous declarations of resistance to the intervention of the United States in what it calls its "internal affairs." That intervention is necessarily directed to Cuba. Its object is the establishment of a stable, independent Government by the people of the island. If it is to be resisted by force, the resistance must be offered on the island or in the Spanish waters adjacent thereto. Intervention by force has been known to be imminent for at least three weeks. What preparation has the Government of Spain made for the defense of the island and resistance to forcible intervention?

Spain has a military force on the island estimated at some 60,000 regulars, the remnant of an army of 200,000 sent over within the last three years. The defense of Havana by the available part of this force against an attack from the sea obviously depends largely upon the efficient co-operation of a naval force. Without that, the reduction of the fortifications is not only, to say the least, extremely likely, but the maintenance of the garrison will rapidly become impracticable, since the food supplies are in such degree brought from outside the island. The position of the Spanish Army, assailed by a hostile fleet, shut off from the chief source of supplies, exposed to the advancing forces of the insurgents, with the chances of dissension and revolt in the population of the city itself, must, with no naval co-operation, be regarded as very hazardous and apt soon to become untenable.

But so far from providing the indispensable naval co-operation, the Spanish Government has been holding its flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers at the Cape Verde Islands, 2,400 miles away, and has been gathering there such battleships, cruisers, and transports as they can muster. The two considerable vessels they had at Havana were first sent to Puerto Rico, and now, after lingering there some days, are reported to have sailed again. They are not likely to return to Havana, for that would be both useless and dangerous. If the Spanish Government intends an effective resistance to the intervention of the United States in Cuba—where it is sure to be made—it has taken a curious course to secure it. We have no wish to underestimate the task of our army and navy, but we repeat that the action of the Spanish Government with reference to the obvious objective of our operations is not easy to understand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Deplorable lack of artistic appreciation must be charged against anybody who ventures to question even a detail of the tale, Kiplingesque if not Homeric, brought from Hongkong to Vancouver by the Fourth Officer of the Empress of India. To be sure, his narrative reads a good deal like the first rough draft of a politico-patriotic ballad, but what of that? It is well known that sailors of all the nationalities mentioned—American, English, French, German, and Russian—abound just now in the streets of Hongkong, and, that being the case, the Fourth Officer's statement that there was a big row just before his steamer sailed, in which representatives of all these races took an energetic part, needs no confirmation. Of course, there was such a row, and he would have kept within the bounds of strict necessity, to say nothing of strong probability, if he had declared that such rows had been of daily occurrence all the while he was there. They constitute Jack's idea of an enjoyable time on shore, and only by some regretted accident does he ever fail to declare war with somebody or other when a few hours of liberty are given him. In this particular instance it is easy to believe that the British and American tars, either for the sake of variety or because they had been reading the newspapers, united against the Germans, Russians, and Frenchmen. That the league of two should have conquered the league of three is a circumstance which, in itself, presents no difficulty, and the Fourth Officer merely showed a proper regard for the political exigencies of the international situation when he said that the victors numbered 150 and the vanquished 400. These are round numbers, not quite accurate, perhaps, but the Fourth Officer's eager interest in the battle would naturally prevent him from making a careful count of noses—especially as many of the noses, presumably, were broken, and therefore confusing. Anyhow, the story is a pleasing one, and who is so little of a patriot that he cannot or will not believe it, result, statistics, and all?

—A cynic might smile just a little at this statement which appears in The Rochester Union and Advertiser: "The London newspapers display a surprising amount of intelligence in their comments upon the difficulty between this country and Spain." Isn't it somewhat more than possible that what the Rochester man is surprised at is sympathy and commendation? All of us, however, are prone to see wisdom in those who agree with us, and as that sort of visual transmutation is a pleasant exercise for everybody concerned, it is white magic and does no particular harm.

—Efforts are making in England so to amend the compulsory vaccination law as to silence as far as may be the protests of the fanatics who still persist in seeing only tyranny in an enforced precaution upon which, as everybody else knows, their own and the public safety depends. A Government bill now awaiting the action of Parliament changes the present regulations in four respects, all intended to meet objections that have been raised by the anti-vaccinationists. The age before which children must be submitted to the beneficent operation is advanced from three to twelve months in order that parents may have a wider discretion as to when their offspring are strong enough to endure the discomfort and restlessness produced by scarification. The second new provision is for the employment in every case of calf lymph, prepared with glycerine, thus removing all foundation for the standard complaint about the danger of infection with constitutional and other maladies. It has been conclusively proved that glycerine when mixed with the lymph has the remarkable property of destroying all microbes not vaccinal which it may have contained. The third amendment abolishes public vaccinating stations, and compels the municipal physicians to do their work in the homes of their patients, and at the convenience of the parents. The last innovation makes it impossible to fine a recalcitrant more than once for a single refusal. Three out of the four changes are obvious compromises with the anti-vaccinationists, and therefore sure to afford grounds for just criticism, but the health officials hope that the bill, by removing the slender basis of fact upon which the agitators have hitherto built their case, will overcome a great deal of mere indifference to vaccination, and that it will gradually educate the community at large to a contented acquiescence in a measure of so much importance to the national welfare.

PERSONAL.

—It is reassuring to note that civic pride, or something else, has moved the residents of Paterson to deny that on Tuesday one of their number, Mrs. ANNIE FITZGERALD, threw her two-year-old child out of a second-story window to express her disapproval of the use by it of profane language. Coming from any other State than New Jersey, no credence would have been given to this story, and even as it was it necessitated the exercise of a good deal of faith in the possibilities of trans-Hudson life. Had no denial been entered, however, such doubts as the tale excited would probably have faded away under the compulsion of recollections concerning other episodes hardly less surprising that have really happened over there. And, as a matter of fact, what could be done with a swearing baby except just what Mrs. FITZGERALD was said to have done? Surely it couldn't have been kept in the house or even in the back yard. Whether Paterson offers exceptional facilities for the acquisition of precocious skill in blasphemy is a question we will not attempt to answer. It is enough to know—or, at least, to hear—that Mrs. FITZGERALD did not throw her infant out of the window, but merely dropped it out in a moment of inattention, and that the child, so far as known, limited its remarks on the accident within the lingual range established by Jersey morals and fashions. Accepting this version of the occurrence, one is not forced to rearrange his notions about a neighboring and beloved State, and that is a great relief in these days when foreign affairs insist on getting so much attention.

—There is much of injustice in the assertion, so often made, that Gen. WEYLER is a typical Spaniard. Any one who has met Spaniards in the ordinary intercourse of life knows that they are in most instances courteous and dignified men, with no more than their share of human failings and with no less than their share of human virtues. WEYLER, the ruthless savage, cruel and incompetent, is not a typical but a conventional Spaniard, no more like his average fellow-countryman than the acanthus leaf on a pillar is like a leaf that grows. He has been regularised by circumstances out of all relation to nature, and is merely an artistically perfect conception.

—An all too short paragraph extracted by The Sun from a communication from a local politician hints at a gradation in "gentlemen" whose existence had not hitherto been suspected. We had heard before that all was not peace among the Tammany men in the Eighth District, and that the rivalry for leadership which exists between Mr. MARTIN ENGEL and Mr. BERNARD ROURKE has not infrequently provoked the followers of those statesmen to use phrases of excessive vivacity. Matters must have gone even further than we imagined, however, for The Sun's correspondent, evidently a Rourke man, says that "the abuse and vile language heaped upon them by ENGEL can't be borne by any gentleman, even of the lowest sort." Evidently there are gentlemen and gentlemen, and there are qualities of abuse fitted for use by and application to each grade of them.

TREE PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The season and conditions are favorable for the planting of trees and other forms of vegetation, whether limited to a single tree intended to relieve the monotony of the rigid street line and the restricted vista of our rather uninteresting domiciles, or for the more resourceful variety of tree and shrub available for the adornment of our parks and gardens and the larger rural possessions of our citizens. The town dweller is invested with the love-of-nature attribute, no more beautifully symbolized than in the growing tree, and an appeal to the householder at this time should not be in vain to plant a tree upon his property with the reasonable expectation that it will add to the value of his own possessions and assure to himself and his neighbors a pleasing feature to the surroundings of his home. It is to this end that the Tree Planting Association of New York invites the attention and co-operation of our citizens and commends to them the desirability of planting trees upon their property. Two or three such, as has often been observed, will transform in effect a considerable extent of street and afford a welcome relief to the eye as one traverses the intervening space. How much more so must be the agreeable influence upon the senses of numbers of these verdant masses in midsummer upon a street or avenue thus equipped, where otherwise the aspect and feeling of an almost arid waste presents itself, untempered by the refreshing presence of one or more well-developed trees. Trees have been successfully planted and grown, and are now maintained in most of the large Continental cities, and similar results have been attained in many of our country, and like results ultimately will be accomplished here. Again, the time is at hand when no new lines of streets and avenues will be projected or any serious modification in the plan and present condition of existing ones undertaken without suitable provision for tree planting, official supervision and maintenance. In the meantime our citizens are urged to do their own planting and enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction of their own enterprise.

The list of varieties of trees suitable for street planting, based upon experience and the judgment of experts is not an extended one, but affords at the same time a sufficient opportunity for choice and variation. Lists have been published from time to time, which, considered without discriminating knowledge, were too often calculated to bewilder rather than enlighten the reader interested in the subject and seeking guidance in the matter.

The association is prepared to furnish information as to these varieties and the conditions under which trees may be most favorably planted. This information has been carefully collated from observation and experience from expert sources, and on application for such will be cordially furnished, without charge, to all.

JOHN Y. CULYER, Secretary,
Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

COMMERCIAL BANKING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Shakespeare, in his play entitled the "Merchant of Venice," presents what has been universally acknowledged to be a truthful description of the manner in which money was loaned to the general public before the days of joint stock banks, and it would seem that it was in order to escape the usurious practices of those old-time money lenders that commercial banks were established.

Commercial banks nowadays keep their accounts in what is known as the science of double-entry bookkeeping, and so perfect is this system that thousands of customers make deposits, offer notes for discounts, and draw checks upon the banks with the absolute certainty of the correctness of their accounts.

Such confidence is felt in these institutions that deposits of money are made daily amounting to many millions of dollars with no other evidence of the deposit beyond a scratch of the pen in a pass book and the entry of the amount upon the books of the bank.

These banks were originated in Italy, in the second century, and for many centuries remained banks of loan, discount, and deposit, without issue. They became banks of issue some time during the seventeenth century. Some writers upon the subject give Holland the credit of establishing the first bank of issue; others concede the honor to Sweden; but now these banks of issue—whoever may have originated them—are to be found in all the civilized nations of the earth, and the present system of banking throughout the world differs only in minor details, and to no greater extent than may be found in the telegraphic or railway systems now in vogue.

History, however, has proved that the banking system, however perfect, is capable of abuse, especially since the banks have become banks of issue, and that some supervision from the Government is necessary in order to protect the general public and the honest banker against fraud. Much annoyance to the officers of the banks and to the general public, accompanied with severe losses, have occurred, however, by undue interference of Government, arising at times from a desire on the part of Government to obtain a forced loan, and again from the want of knowledge of economic science by those public officials who constitute our legislative bodies. In many instances there has been legislation in the place of inspection, and in many such cases the remedy has proved to be worse than the disease.

The contraction of our currency in limiting our banks of issue has lessened the purchasing power, and consequently the consumption of our people, while the power of production during the same period has greatly increased, and hence the present stagnation of business. It is the business man who keeps himself employed and gives employment to the people, and employment is as necessary in order to retain the good morals of the people as it is to obtain their food and clothing, and if our philanthropists could be led to view the subject in this light we would soon have more intelligent thought upon the present subject of banking and currency.

To go back to the old State banks, as represented by the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, before the war, we have a perfect specimen of a commercial bank.

Banking requires wealth and integrity, and both are to be found in every section of the Union. Were a system established by which such a bank could exist in every commercial community, under proper Government regulations, with a uniform note and a National Clearing House system, we would have in the United States a system of banking superior to that of any other country.

The Bank of North America, as is well known, was established by Robert Morris during the Revolutionary period, and stands now as the only monument to his memory, although, perhaps, to no other man, second to Washington, is this Nation more indebted for its birth. The bank, however, was not an original production from the mind of Robert Morris, but was imported by him from England, where the system had long existed, and still exists throughout Europe. The English county banks, the Scotch system of banking, and the Bank of England itself, (although it has a feature unknown to most of the banks of Europe, in the legal tender quality of its note,) do not depart from the principles upon which the Bank of North America is founded. This system has stood the storm of ages, while all the experimental banks devised by our Colonial, State, and National Governments have either caused expansion unduly or undue contraction of our currency, accompanied by the wildest and most terrific commercial panics, and in most instances they have proved signal failures.

Banking is a science, and in every science there are still undiscovered regions; but what folly—in fact, madness—to depart from principles so well founded and to establish a banking system which entangles with it a Government note and the separate question of metallic coinage, both of which being foreign to the question of commercial banking excepting so far as the fact is that a bank handles whatever the Government fiat may make money.

The tax upon the issue from State banks and the limit placed by law to the issue of the whole banking system throughout the United States to the National bond are the most iniquitous laws that have ever been passed by the Government of any civilized nation.

Strictly speaking, there is no other bank but a commercial bank. All joint stock banks are capitalized, are owned, by business men, and no excuse for Government interference can be given, excepting so far as is necessary to regulate their notes and to prevent fraud being practiced in and upon our banking business.

It is to be hoped that all political party and local prejudices against banks may soon be set aside and that the establishment of commercial banks, issuing commercial notes as a circulating medium of exchange for commercial purposes, may in the near future settle the banking and currency question.

LANING COATES.
Callicoon Depot, N. Y., April 14, 1898.

FREEDOM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those good people who have grown into the habit of doubting the ability of the Cuban people to govern themselves may get some consolation from the subjoined extract. In Macaulay's essay on Milton, the brilliant author gives us the following splendid passage:

"There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. He is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to conflict and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim! If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

B. C. P.
Media, Penn., April 12.

A FITZHUGH LEE LEGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If about this time war is to be openly declared and vigorously and successfully waged against Spain, (and I am unable to perceive how otherwise the honor and the interests of the United States can be maintained,) would it not be a highly judicious stroke of policy on the part of our Government to commission Fitzhugh Lee as a Major General of Volunteers, and with the numerous and dauntless soldiers who would enthusiastically flock to his leadership, let him and them under instructions from our War Department, proceed at once to active duty on the Island of Cuba?

MARS JUNIOR.
New York, April 13, 1898.

Mexico Has No Word for Cuba.

From The San Francisco Argonaut, April 11.

Last week Porfirio Diaz, President of the Mexican Republic, sent his annual message to the Mexican Congress. Mexico is the largest, the most populous, the wealthiest, and the most powerful republic in Spanish America. Her people are of the same blood, language, and religion as those of Cuba. The people of Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain some seventy-odd years ago. They should certainly sympathize with the efforts of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke now. They know more about Cuban matters than we in this republic. Yet in the message of President Diaz there is not a paragraph, not a sentence, not a line, not a word, about the Cuban insurgents.

NUGGETS.

Spring Preparations.

The fish liar is buying new tackle.—New Orleans Picayune.

Information Asked For.

A contemporary prints a picture of "a great woman's hotel soon to be erected in New York." Who is the woman?—Chicago Times-Herald.

New Things in Platforms.

The independent candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is running on the platform, "Thou shalt not steal." The idea seems to have struck the fancy of Pennsylvania as something novel.—Chicago Journal.

Crushed.

Nell—So you're really engaged in earnest?

Belle—Yes; and to think that I should do it, after rejecting almost a hundred proposals.

Nell—Indeed; what a very persistent young man he must have been.—Philadelphia Record.

Premature Shouting.

"I do not hesitate," said the excitable citizen, "to lift up my voice. I feel that it is my duty to keep up with the times and sound the alarm."

"It's very good of you, I'm sure," answered the more deliberate friend; "but you ought to bear in mind this fact: An alarm clock is practically worthless when it gets into the habit of raising a racket too soon."—Washington Star.

DEATH'S FERRYMAN.

Dr. John A. Gilbert in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I am a ferryman, old and gray,
  And the river is deep and wide;
And whosoe'er crosses by night or by day
Can never return, but forever and aye,
  Must remain on the other side.

The waters are cold and the current is swift,
  And the mists hang heavy and chill;
And backward and forward they slowly drift,
With never a break, and they never lift,
  Though they seem to be never still.

The heavens are dark and the course is long,
  But my boat is stanch and true;
And the waves are rough, but my arm is strong,
And safely I ferry the ghostly throng,
  To the shore mist-hidden from view.

All are equal who cross with me,
  Beggar and millionaire;
Vassal and king, and bond and free,
Peasant and noble of high degree,
  The maid and her lady fair.

The weary toiler who longs for rest,
  Brave youth and manhood proud;
The erring one with his sins confessed,
The sinless babe on the mother's breast
  And the mother with sorrow bowed.

Some on their journey set forth alone,
  With trembling and anxious fears;
Some amid wailing, with sob and moan,
And prayers that their lives had never known,
  And heartbreak and bitter tears.

Man brought naught into the world save death,
  And naught can he take away;
Naked was he when he first drew breath,
And naked will be when he goes with Death
  On his silent, mysterious way.

So all are equal whom Death sets free,
  To cross to the distant strand;
And king and vassal, and bond and free,
Whether of lowly or high degree,
Must all cross the river of Death with me
  To enter that unknown land.

C. W. WHITNEY'S TRAVELS

The Writer on Sports Talks of His Journeyings in the Far East.

THE JAPANESE AS SPORTSMEN

An Oriental Nine Defeated the Olympia's Team in Yokohama—Hunting Big Game in the Malay Peninsula, Burmah, and Sumatra.

Caspar W. Whitney, the writer on sports, returned to this city on Tuesday from a tour in the Far East and Europe, which lasted more than six months and was undertaken in quest of material for use in the publications of Messrs. Harper and Brothers. Mr. Whitney was at his desk in Franklin Square yesterday. He is in good health, although he had a touch of fever, caught in the jungles of the Malay Peninsula. He had an experience of jungle hunting in Siam, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra, and found it poor sport. Mr. Whitney yesterday spoke of his travels, in part, as follows:

"I left New York Sept. 25, 1897, going overland to Vancouver, whence I sailed for Yokohama. I stopped off at Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle long enough to take observations of the condition of amateur sports in the West, with which I constantly strive to keep myself in touch and which I study at every opportunity.

"While in Japan I devoted my time to the study of the sports of the people, which consist mainly of contests with the two-handed sword and wrestling. I found, however, that the Japanese are beginning to take to Western sports. They are going in for football, although I do not fancy they like the game much. And they have taken so kindly to baseball that while I was at Yokohama a Japanese nine defeated a nine from the crew of the United States warship Olympia.

"But my main object in going to the Orient was to gather material for a work on jungle hunting in Siam, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula, and Sumatra, about which little seems ever to have been made known. In Siam I was nicely treated, being under the care of the King's brother. You have to get Government permission to hunt in that country. The Siamese are not hunters themselves, and at Bangkok I had trouble in finding out where to go to look for game. I had to push out on a venture into the interior toward the frontier of Burmah. I had very hard luck, and though I went out day after day for several weeks in search of Buffalo, I did not get a shot at one. The undergrowth is very dense, and is so interlaced with rattan and creepers from the forest trees that one has to cut his way through with a jungle knife. The buffalo have runways through and under the undergrowth, and must be followed. There is no such thing as 'cutting across lots' and heading them off. So, with the impediments in his way and the noise he must make, the hunter has little or no chance of bagging any of this timid game. The natives succeed in killing them in the dry season by building platforms near the water holes and potting them when they are driven out of hiding by thirst. In Siam I shot an elephant, some deer, and a fish tiger. This latter animal is more of a panther than anything else, though he has some markings of the tiger. He gets his name from his habit of feeding on fish.

Killed Bison in Burmah.

"In Burmah I killed a sladdang or bison, one of several species to be found there. The sladdang is very vicious and takes an awful lot of killing, and when he is wounded he has an ugly trick of becoming the hunter himself. He'll go off with your lead in him, but not far; and when he gets your wind he'll come bursting on you with a rush. And then it behooves you to get out of his way as quickly as possible. The one I killed carried off first two steel bullets from a Winchester fifty; he got two more of the same kind when he came again, and did not yield until on his second coming I gave him a ball from an eight-bore. A short time before I killed this sladdang I got a chance at a rhinoceros, which was swimming a rapid stream. I put six bullets into his hide, but they did not stop him, and I did not get him.

"In the Malay Peninsula the jungle is different from that of Siam. The primeval forest is heavier, but there is not so much jungle undergrowth, not so many thorns, and the hunter does not have to use the jungle knife so often. But there is here a pest of leeches, which drop on you from the trees and bushes, and if not at once brushed off, bite. That sore spot on my hand was made by a leech, which I did not notice in time, and I was bitten by them in many places. My biggest game in the Malay Peninsula was a leopard.

"The Dutch, you know, own Sumatra, but they are always rowing with the natives, and none of them would venture to go inland with me as an interpreter. So I had to go without an interpreter. There is no overland travel in Sumatra—no horses. I traveled in dugouts until I got to the jungles, which are of the same nature as those of the Malay Peninsula. I spent seven weeks in Sumatra and got an elephant, a rhinoceros, a tapir, a 16-foot python, and some small deer.

"From Sumatra I went back to Burmah, and thence to India to visit the plague districts. I was in Bombay at the time of the rioting there. I was greatly tempted to visit the scene of the fighting with the hill tribesmen, but I had no time. I came home by way of Germany and France, to take observation of sports in those countries.

"The German is not a sportsman, in the sense that the Englishman and the American is. He believes in muscle-making exercise, but not in outdoor sports. Such sports in Germany meet with the opposition of the turn vereins and masters of gymnasiums, who regard them as antagonistic and say they are a waste of time. Football is gaining ground in Germany, but there is no controlling power to regulate the game. Wherever you find four Germans there you'll find at least five opinions. In Berlin alone there are seven different football associations, none of them having any affiliations with the others.

William Likes Rowing.

"There is a great deal of rowing in Germany. Of late years the Emperor has taken this branch of sport under his wing, given prizes to be contested for, and made it popular. There are no interscholastic or intercollegiate contests in the country, but the Emperor last year offered a prize to be contested for by school oarsmen, and another for university men.

"The French are not sportsmen any more than the Germans are. Of course, I am speaking of what we call outdoor athletic sports. Such sporting has been taken hold of by the very best class of people in France, and an artificial enthusiasm for it has been created, but it is not popular. The first international cross-country meeting between French and English teams took place on the Racing Club's grounds in Paris while I was there, and although it had been enthusiastically heralded not more than 250 persons were present. There is one thing to be said about what sports exist in France and Germany, and that is, except in bicycling, they are absolutely clean. There is no taint of professionalism in them.

"I had almost forgotten to say that in both Germany and France lawn tennis is the rage—the swell game. Even the English tennis terms are used."

WOMEN AND POULTRY RAISING.

Mrs. Valentine Gives the Farmers' Club Some Points About It.

"If a woman loves poultry and out-of-door life she can make a success of poultry raising," said Mrs. C. S. Valentine at the monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute at the Institute Building yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Valentine is an expert in the business. She is a poultry college graduate. The course is a recent departure of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, where in January and February of this year theoretical and practical instruction in poultry raising was given for the first time, with experts to lecture on the different branches of the subject.

"The poultry business is adapted to women," she said, "because it does not require much capital, and women usually have to start in a small way. The woman going into the business may have to borrow her sitting hen of one neighbor, her eggs of another, and pay the loan when she has raised her chickens. Another point which will find favor with women is that the returns from the business are quick. With about 100 hens I have made $2 a week, counting interest on the plant and

ART AT A RAILWAY CLUB.

Novel Exhibition of Drawings of Locomotives from 1680 and Paintings at the Transportation Club.

The Transportation Club, whose handsome and well-equipped rooms occupy the top floor of the Manhattan Hotel, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, gave a reception last evening, which successfully closed a three-day art exhibition arranged by a special committee. Numerous dinner parties were given in the club restaurant between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. The Neapolitan Quartet furnished music, both vocal and instrumental, during the dinner hours and through the evening.

The art display was a somewhat heterogeneous one, and was made up of a novel and remarkably interesting collection of 158 drawings by Edward Everett Winchell of engines and locomotives, from Sir Isaac Newton's curious machine which he used to demonstrate the elasticity of vapors in 1680, up to the famous locomotive, "999," which draws the Empire State Express of to-day; twenty-seven portraits of famous engineers and inventors, from Sir Isaac Newton to William Norris; four characteristic pastels by J. Wells Champney, loaned by the artist; twelve water colors, loaned by M. Knoedler & Co.; six pen and ink drawings by Du Maurier, loaned by M. Knoedler & Co.; two cases of miniatures by Gerald S. Hayward, loaned by the artist; eighteen rarely good examples of the modern French Impressionists, loaned by Messrs. Durand-Ruel; eleven examples of the early English school, loaned by Russell Spaulding of Durand, Ruel & Co., and a number of original prints loaned by Robert S. Gardiner, and oil paintings loaned by George R. Blanchard, A. Rus Carstensen, Arthur Tooth & Sons, H. Bolton Jones, C. Klackner, Mrs. C. S. Bacon, E. H. Low, and H. A. Groesbeck.

Mr. Winchell's drawings, illustrating consecutively and clearly the evolution of the railway engine, were the feature of the display, and were actually the centre of attraction to the large number of railroad and transportation men who were present as members and guests. A more instructive exhibition of the kind has never been made in New York. Perhaps the most interesting were William Lymington's engine of 1786, in which provision for passengers was first made. "Captain Dick's Puffer" of 1801, which without rails attained a speed of five miles an hour, and was really the first horseless carriage. Oliver Evans's "Orukter Amphibiolus of 1804, which ran over the cobblestones of Market Street, Philadelphia, and into the Schuylkill River, and then changing the connection from the paddle wheel astern, sailed down the Schuylkill to the Delaware. Brunton's "Horse Leg" of 1813, which was propelled by jointed wooden legs, working on levers. "The Blucher" of 1814. William Hedley's "Puffing Billy" of 1813, whose smooth wheels ran on smooth rails. Gurney's steam carriage of 1825. The "Stourbridge Lion" of 1829. The first locomotive on American soil, the "De Witt Clinton" of 1831. Stephenson's "Patentee" of 1833, and the English built "Double Enders" of the Mexican and Peruvian Mountain Railways.

The early English pictures shown, which included Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Cupids" and "Lady Caroline Ponsonby," Pourbus's "Elizabeth of France," Largilliere's superb portraits of Count and Countess de Hergh, the two fine Romneys, "Mrs. Ralph Willett" and "Mr. Hammond," and Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Portrait of Mrs. Jordan," with the ten fine examples of Monet, including the splendid marine and the "View of the Seine," two of Sistey, two of Pissarro, two of Renoir, and one each of Moret and Naufra, also attracted much deserved notice.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The book of the festival informs us that "The Damnation of Faust" has been given by the Oratorio Society fourteen times since its first production by Dr. Leopold Damrosch at a concert of the Symphony Society in 1879. This was the first production of the work in this country, a fact which of itself would almost furnish a vindication for the formation of the Oratorio Society by showing how much choral music lagged behind orchestral before it was formed. For orchestral excerpts from the "dramatic legend" of Berlioz had been stock pieces in the repertory of Mr. Thomas's orchestra for many years before 1879.

It may be questioned whether they are not the most successful, if not the most interesting parts, of the completed work. Certainly neither the solo nor the choral number have ever attained so wide a currency as the Rakoczy March, the Ballet of Sylphs, the Dance of the Will o' the Wisps, and the Minuet. These were the favorite numbers last night. They were all very prettily played, although the Ballet of the Sylphs was much marred by an untuned harp. Mr. Damrosch's orchestra has been steadily improving under its Summer work of last year and its operatic work of the Winter, until now it has arrived at a proficiency which makes the prospect of its disbandment distinctly a pity.

Both Mme. Gadski and Mr. Williams were in better voice than the night before, and their co-laborers, Mr. Davies and Mr. Bushnell, took their parts efficiently. The chorus was uniformly good, and notably effective in the Easter Hymn, and in the chorus of students and soldiers.

The next concert of the series, on Friday afternoon, will be devoted to the production of Prof. Horatio Parker's dramatic oratorio "St. Christopher."

AMERICAN PLAYS IN LONDON.

The Pieces Already There Highly Praised—More to be Sent Over.

The American plays now being presented in London, "The Heart of Maryland" and "The Belle of New York," are being received by the English theatregoing public and the newspapers in a manner far beyond the anticipations of the managers who took them over, Charles Frohman and Lederer & McLellan.

Relative to the performance of "The Belle of New York," which received its first production on Tuesday night at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Mr. Lederer cabled yesterday that the press notices were extremely favorable, and quotes The Daily Telegraph as saying that the performance was better than anything of the kind ever seen in London, and speaking in the most glowing terms of Dan Daly and Edna May, the former being considered as fully the equal of their favorite comedian, Fred Leslie. The chorus, which is composed of American girls, is highly praised.

A further invasion of American plays will be made before the season ends in London. When Walter De Frece, husband of Vesta Tilley, reaches there he will arrange for the production of "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," "The Tarrytown Widow," and an original piece in manuscript, for all of which he holds the English rights. He will start for Europe on the Majestic a week from Wednesday, accompanied by his wife, Charles T. Aldrich, and Reno and Richards. The latter propose to tour the music halls.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Amateur Comedy Club will give a performance of Bronson Howard's "One of Our Girls" at Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow night. This play has not been acted in New York in many years.

PRINCE HENRY SAILS AGAIN.

He Leaves Hongkong for Shanghai on the Cruiser Gefion.

HONGKONG, April 13.—Prince Henry of Prussia sailed for Shanghai to-day on board the German cruiser Gefion. The German battleship Deutschland is still in dock here, undergoing repairs.

COUNT OF TURIN TO TRAVEL.

King Humbert's Nephew Will Make a Tour of the World.

ROME, April 13.—Prince Vittorio Emmanuele, the Count of Turin, and a nephew of the King of Italy, is about to start on a tour of the world, by way of America. He was born in 1870, and is not married.

M. FAURE SEES VICTORIA.

His Visit at Cimies Returned by the Prince of Wales.

NICE, April 13.—President Faure visited Queen Victoria at Cimies to-day, and had half an hour's interview with her Majesty. Their meeting, it is asserted, had no political significance. Later in the day the Prince of Wales returned the President's visit.

SOME EASTERTIDE WEDDINGS.

Miss Harriet Gray McLean Is Married to E. D. McMurray.

An unusually pretty house wedding yesterday was that of Miss Harriet Gray McLean, daughter of Mrs. Andrew McLean, and Edwin Dodge McMurray of Roseville, N. J., which took place at the home of the bride's mother, 429 West Twenty-third Street, at 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, 300 Ninth Avenue, officiated.

Pink prevailed in the decorations at the south end of the room, where the ceremony was performed, and white at the other end. A string orchestra furnished the music.

Mr. McMurray was attended by Horace Brightman as best man, and the ushers were Henry Orr, Jeremiah Millemann, Nathaniel J. Glass, and Irving Fay, all of this city. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a white satin gown, trimmed with rose point lace and bow knots, embroidered with pearls and silk, and a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond star and a spray of lilies of the valley. Her point lace fan and a diamond crescent, worn on the waist of her gown, were gifts of the bridegroom.

The bride's sister, Miss Virginia McLean, who was maid of honor, wore pink silk, trimmed with pink chiffon, and white appliqué lace, and carried pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Anna Lomax and Miss Elizabeth L. Cridge of Troy; Miss Nellie Woodward of Jersey City, and Miss Mary A. Squire of this city, were gowned in white taffeta, trimmed with lace and heart-shaped ribbon, and carried shower bouquets of pink roses.

A large reception and dance followed.

Williams—Clark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 13.—In the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening at 6 o'clock, Miss Bertha McCullough Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Clark of Crescent Avenue, was married to Samuel Porter Williams of Hartford, Conn. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Clark, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Williams, Miss Gertrude Haviland, Miss Mary Shreve, Miss Marion Henderson, Miss Mary Bushnell of Plainfield, and Miss Sarah Homer of Chicago. The best man was Philip Williams, brother of the bridegroom. The Rev. W. R. Richards performed the ceremony.

A HUGUENOT ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration in Memory of the Signing of the Edict of Nantes by Henry IV. of France.

The three hundredth anniversary of the signing by King Henry IV. of the Edict of Nantes was celebrated yesterday by the American Society of Huguenots at the French Church du Saint Esprit. A short service, during which several of the old Huguenot psalms and chants were sung, preceded the session, which was entirely devoted to the reading of papers bearing upon the subject of the edict. About 250 delegates from all parts of the United States and Europe were present, and listened attentively to the papers prepared for the occasion.

Edward Belleroche Fellow of the Huguenot Society of London read the first paper, on "The Successive Events That Finally Led to the Enactment of the Edict of Nantes." Samuel Macauley Jackson, Professor of Church History, New York University, followed with a paper on "The Edict of Nantes: Its Scope and Its Place in the History of Religious Toleration." F. F. Dufais then read a paper, translated by him from the French of the Rev. Paul de Félice, a member of the Society of French Protestantism and the delegate of the French Society.

"The Strength and Weakness of the Edict of Nantes" was discussed by Dr. Henry M. Baird, honorary fellow of the Huguenot Society of London and honorary member of the American Society. Prof. Etienne J. Jallade then read an original French poem, written by himself for the occasion, and the session closed with a paper by M. N. Weiss, the delegate of the French Society, on "The Enemies of the Edict of Nantes."

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Huguenot Society, held in the United Charities Building: President—Frederic J. De Peyster; Vice Presidents—William Jay, New York City; the Rev. Lea Luquer, Bedford, N. Y.; Henry M. Lester, New Rochelle; A. T. Clearwater, Kingston, N. Y.; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Richard Olney, Boston; William Ely, Providence; Bishop Henry A. Neely, Portland, Me.; Prof. D. D. Demarest, New Brunswick, N. J.; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; Charles M. Du Puy, New York City; Col. R. L. Maury, Richmond, Va., and B. K. Neufville, Charleston, S. C.; Treasurer—George S Bowdoin, New York City; Secretary—Lea McI. Luquer, New York City.

LAST FORTNIGHTLY DANCE.

Extra Meeting of Series of Wednesday Affairs at Delmonico's.

The last Wednesday Fortnightly Dance of the season took place last night at Delmonico's. The patronesses were out in force and there was a good attendance. The meeting was an extra one, there having been five in the regular series this season.

Dancing took place in the large ballroom. There was no cotillion. The patronesses received in the ballroom. Supper was served at small tables in the small ballroom on the floor below at 11:30 o'clock, and dancing continued afterward.

PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE.

He Gives a Box Party to See "The Princess and the Butterfly."

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A large and fashionable audience attended the New National to-night to witness the performance of "The Princess and the Butterfly" by Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Stock Company.

Mr. McKinley gave a box party, consisting of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Assistant Secretary Day and Mrs. Day, Controller Dawes and Mrs. Dawes, Miss Barbour, Miss McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, and Mr. Cooper of San Francisco. Senator McMillan and party and Mrs. John A. Logan and party also occupied boxes.

The Brooklyn Civitas Club.

The Civitas Club of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their clubhouse, 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, to discuss "The Educational Interests of Our City." Four of the five women members of the Brooklyn Board of Education—Mrs. Henry A. Powell, Mrs. Emma F. Pettingill, Miss E. H. Perry, and Mrs. Andrew Jacobs—were the principal speakers. At the conclusion of the discussion there was a social session.

SOCIETY NOTES.

At the Church of the Eternal Hope this evening a Shakespeare song recital will be given by Miss Irene Margaret Brown, assisted by Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley, soprano, and an interesting programme has been prepared from the songs contained in the "Bard of Avon's" works.

Mme. Henrietta Beebe, the soprano, gave a successful recital of old English songs in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at 8 P M. yesterday, under the patronage of Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. George S. Studwell, Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mrs. Charles H. Van Brunt, Mrs. Ora Howard, Mrs. William N. Guernsey, and many others. Tom Karl, the tenor, sang, and David Mannes, the violinist played. Mrs. George W. Boskowitz and Miss Frances Millet Hoyt played on two pianos.

W. H. Beard's studio, in the old Studio Building, 51 West Tenth Street, was the scene of an unusually attractive entertainment yesterday morning to aid the Home for Convalescents, at Verbank, N. Y., and the Noyes Memorial Home for Crippled Children, at Peekskill, N. Y. Mrs. W. H. Beard and Mrs. C. J. Wright, whose husband, Col. Wright, is an amateur artist with a studio across the hall, had charge of the affair. It was a thorough artistic and financial success. Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, the Southern woman whose negro dialect recitations have attracted much interest this season, opened the programme. Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh recited, and Miss Mabel Saxton played on the violin. Miss Belle Landfear gave a deaf-mute interpretation of Pinsuti's "The Arrow and the Song," while Miss Helen Niebuhr played and sang it.

Morton Wins the Pool Match.

The match last night in the inter-club pool tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club was between Alexander Morton of the Racquet and Tennis Club and Edward O. Richards of the Calumet Club. The former won rather easily by a score of 100 to 56.

CRIPPLE WAS KILLED.

Had Been Begging on a Trolley and Lost His Footing—May Have Been Pushed.

A cripple, about twenty-eight years old, boarded a Fifth Avenue trolley car at Bond Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, at about 10 o'clock last night and began to distribute cards beginning with:

> Poor, helpless, and alone am I,
> How sad these words do seem;
> As through this life I journey on,
> A cripple maimed and lame.

There were more of these verses, and they concluded with the appeal, "Please give what you wish." The cripple guided himself unsteadily through the car until it reached the corner of Nevins Street, when he seemed to lose his footing and fell from the platform to the street. He did not move after he fell, but lay in the street evidently unconscious. A crowd slowly gathered and gazed at the fallen man with stupid curiosity for twenty-five minutes, when a young man came up, and, seeing the condition the man was in, turned in an ambulance call. Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Seney Hospital responded to the call and pronounced the man dead. His skull had been fractured by the fall. No one has as yet identified the body.

The police last night were investigating on suspicion that the man was pushed off the car. He had been boarding the cars all day to beg, and had been repeatedly warned off. The knowledge that the cripple had made himself obnoxious frequently has led the police to pay attention to the possibility that his fall was not accidental.

HENRY W. KING FOUND DEAD.

Head of the Large Clothing Firm Expires in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Henry W. King, President of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and head of what is recognized as the largest wholesale clothing establishment in the United States, was found dead in bed this morning. He was born in 1828 at Martinsburg, N. Y.

At twenty-six he came here and organized the wholesale house of Barrett, King & Co. The firm afterward became Browning, King & Co., Edward W. Dewey of New York and W. C. Browning being his partners. He was interested in many charitable Church and business projects, and belonged to several clubs. President Stryker of Hamilton College will probably deliver the funeral oration.

ILL FROM LACK OF FOOD.

Mrs. Hayburn and Her Child Became Exhausted in Court.

While Mrs. Annie Hayburn, thirty-five years old, after applying to Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Stephen, whom she accused of deserting her a month ago, was waiting for the paper, she and an eighteen-months old child with her became ill, and the court attendants discovered the two had eaten no food for two days. Mother and infant, and another child, six years old, who was also with Mrs. Hayburn, were sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

The hospital authorities attended to the family, and later allowed Mrs. Hayburn and the older child to go to friends at 56 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn. The baby was too weak to be moved, and will remain at the hospital for a few days. Magistrate Brann issued a warrant for Hayburn's arrest, and later held him in $300 bonds for examination.

A CHILD TELLS OF MURDER.

Katie Collins Says She Saw Her Father Kill Her Mother.

Katie Collins, nine years old, told Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that she had seen her father, Timothy Collins, kill her mother, Mary, on last Saturday night in their apartments, 315 East Sixteenth Street.

The child's story was that when her father went to work on Saturday, he told his wife to get certain food for dinner. He came home that night in good humor, and, after treating several persons in the house to beer, asked for the dinner he had ordered. Mrs. Collins had not followed his instructions, and there was an angry dispute.

Collins hurled a pillow at his wife and knocked her down. She grabbed a brush with which to defend herself, but this Collins wrested from her, and with it struck her a violent blow on the head. She died almost instantly.

Katie said her parents lived happily, and seldom quarreled, and in this statement she was borne out by neighbors. Collins waived further examination through counsel, and was held without bail for the Coroner.

ARTIST PENNINGTON WINS.

Verdict Against S. S. Howland at Newport for a Portrait of His Wife.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 13.—The second day's trial of the suit brought by Harper Pennington, the artist, against S. S. Howland of Newport for paintings of Mrs. Howland, ended this afternoon by the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,180, with costs.

The case has been on the docket several times, and but for the illness of the defendant's wife it would have been concluded months ago. The attendance of many society people was conspicuous each day.

Mrs. Howland had been painted in street attire and then she insisted upon having pearls of her mother worn and painted in the picture, which was afterward painted in and then out again. Finally she refused to accept the work.

During the evidence Mr. Pennington produced a photo of the Prince of Wales, showing that he had recently ordered the artist to paint a life-sized portrait of him, which went to prove conclusively the artist's merit.

During the trial Mr. Pennington drew a number of pencil sketches of his friends who were in attendance at the court.

Alleged Counterfeiters Caught.

United States Secret Service Attachés McManus and another man from the same department took to the Oak Street Police Station last night for detention on the charge of counterfeiting, Antonio Franko and Stella Franko of 332 First Avenue. Two children, eight and ten years old, found with the woman, were taken into custody, and later put under the care of the Gerry society. Mr. McManus said the children had been used to pass the spurious money. He carried to the station a large bundle, which he said contained bad money, found in the rooms occupied by the woman. Yesterday evening the detectives saw the woman pass a bad coin in part payment for a pair of shoes.

Championship Basket Ball Games.

Three games were decided in the basket ball tournament for the championship of the Amateur Athletic Union in the gymnasium of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night. The first game resulted in the defeat of the champion Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association team at the hands of the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers by a score of 7 to 5. In the second game the Eastern District Young Men's Christian Association team won from the Bay Ridge Athletic Club by a score of 8 to 4. The final game between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Washington Heights Young Men's Christian Association resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of 15 to 8.

The Magnetic Club's Dinner.

The Magnetic Club, composed mostly of telegraphers and electricians, among them several who served in the military telegraph service during the civil war, held its tenth annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel last night. One hundred and fifty members were present. The speeches following the dinner were all informal, many of the former Presidents of the club making short addresses. Patriotic remarks were applauded heartily. Other entertainment was supplied by professional musicians.

The Holcomb House Burned.

The old Holcomb house, now the property of New York City, at Pelham Bay Park, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The building was unoccupied at the time. It was used only in the Summer time, when the city permitted an organization to use it to give outings for little girls. There was no insurance on the building. It stood in an isolated position, and the firemen could do nothing owing to lack of water.

The Playground Bill Approved.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Governor, in a batch of bills sent down for his approval, one for throwing open to the children during the Summer months the playgrounds in connection with the schools. He approved it after he had corresponded with President Hubbell of the School Board and got his hearty indorsement.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Additional Selections of Wardens and Vestrymen in Various Places Announced.

The results of the Easter elections for Wardens and Vestrymen are announced in the following churches:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

CALVARY.—Wardens: James J. Goodwin and Samuel D. Babcock. Vestrymen: Daniel Huntington, Jacob Wendell, Oliver G. Barton, F. W. Rhinelander, Spencer Aldrich, John Le Boutillier, Abram S. Hewitt, and George Zabriskie.

HEVENLY REST.—Wardens: Frederick Humphreys and David H. Decker. Vestrymen: John H. Glover, David Charles Leech, Richard Brown, H. Walter Webb, J. Hull Browning, D. W. Thompson, Thomas L. James, and James L. Barclay.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.—Wardens: William H. Appleton and Alfred M. Hoyt. Vestrymen: Henry Lewis Morris, George G. Williams, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph Larocque, George A. Crocker, William H. Butterworth, Anson W. Hard, and George H. Morgan.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Wardens: H. R. Searles and M. F. Schureman. Vestrymen: W. H. Buckingham, T. R. Tetley, A. G. Parks, E. W. Hamilton, Charles A. McCollough, W. N. Henderson, A. McClaury, and John H. Comer.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—Wardens: Cornelius B. Mitchell and John Brooks Leavitt. Vestrymen: John Herriman, Henry A. Simmonds, Zelah Van Loan, William B. Beller, Louis B. Moore, Charles E. Goodhue, William F. Simpson, and George W. Clarke.

TRINITY.—Wardens: Stephen P. Nash and John H. Caswell. Vestrymen: Thomas Egleston, Walter L. Lewis, Stephen V. R. Cruger, William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Frederick Clarkson, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Ogden, Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arnold, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, William M. Polk, and Francis S. Bangs.

HOLY SEPULCHRE.—Wardens—William D. Lent and Louis Boisse; Vestrymen—Edward H. Kendall, John A. Church, Dr. John F. Southmayd; Frank K. Kane, Charles Lange, Jr., Edwin Hewitt, William McClenahan, and Theodore C. Camp.

ST. THOMAS'S.—Wardens—Daniel T. Hoag and George Macculloch Miller; Vestrymen—John H. Watson, James C. Fargo, Henry H. Cook, Roswell P. Flower, Harris C. Fahnestock, Walter Seward Webb, John T. Atterbury, and Col. George L. Gillespie.

TRINITY CHURCH, Morrisania.—Wardens—James O. Taylor and William Sherwood; Vestrymen—Frank V. Dodge, Frank A. Hatton, W. D. Stryker, Adam Reinhardt, W. F. Johnes, Arthur G. Bedell, Albert Bell, and H. A. Burdett.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Wardens—E. Holbrook Cushman and Douglas Taylor; Vestrymen—James W. Elgar, W. F. Cushman, M. D., Joseph W. Cushman, Edward D. Franklin, M. D., Reuben R. Smith, Arthur M. Duncan, George F. Wilcoxson, and Frank R. Mackey.

Brooklyn.

ST. BARNABAS.—Wardens: George W. Hartt and George B. Goodwin. Vestrymen: Charles G. Bennett, John Morgan, Frederick Alfred, Joseph H. Courtenay, William C. Wilmer, Jacob H. Fredericks, William H. F. Ffrench, and J. Percy Williams.

ST. JOHN'S, Far Rockaway.—Wardens—W. E. Foote and Alfred Neilson. Vestrymen—Harold Herrick, N. T. Lawrence, J. F. Scott, H. A. Himely, N. B. Day, Daniel Whitford, James Harper, and E. M. Bentley.

Suburban.

MESSIAH, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Wardens: John Jacob Astor and Dr. James F. Goodell. Vestrymen: Henry Behms, Ernest H. Crosby, Douglas Marquardt, James C. McCarty, Douglas Merritt, George N. Miller, and A. Lee Wager.

CHRIST, Riverdale, N. Y.—Wardens: John D. Wood and Thomas N. Cuthbert. Vestrymen: Samuel D. Babcock, Edmund D. Randolph, Percy R. Pyne, Archibald D. Russell, Clarence H. Wildes, George E. Wyeth, Gouverneur M. Carnochan, and George D. Eldridge.

ST. MARY-IN-THE-HIGHLANDS, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Wardens: Gouverneur Kemble and Charles Miller. Vestrymen: Gouverneur Paulding, Ellie H. Timm, William H. Ladue, Daniel Butterfield, William Henry Haldane, John Campbell, Henry Metcalfe, and Colin Tolmie.

ST. PETER'S, Port Chester, N. Y.—Wardens—John F. Mills and Nicholas F. Palmer. Vestrymen—E. W. Brown, R. B. M. Cook, J. E. Leviness, George W. Studwell, A. V. Whiteman, J. Midaugh Main, and Dr. Dwight Smith.

New Jersey.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Jersey City.—Wardens: Thomas H. Hall and W. H. F. Crocheron. Vestrymen: William E. Bournes, J. M. Rector, M. D., William F. Glimm, Alfred Sharpe, W. Paul Sweet, James Healing, Elisha J. Frans, Thomas S. Smith, William Boig, and John Cooper.

TRINITY, Bergen Point, N. J.—Wardens—Solon Humphreys and George D. Yates. Vestrymen—Charles K. Hitchcock, Alfred W. Lawton, T. C. Wellman, Philip La Tourette, Hugh F. Fox, E. O. Schuyler, and H. J. Goulard.

ST. PAUL'S, Rahway, N. J.—Wardens: Thomas M. Martin and James T. Melick. Vestrymen: H. Simmons, William M. Fallon, John M. Tufts, P. E. Tufts, Joseph W. Martin, J. Lewis Martin, William A. Baker, H. E. Gore Kelly, John T. Moore, and W. B. Ill.

ST. JAMES'S, Newark, N. J.—Wardens: John O. Baker and Freeman Hiscox. Vestrymen: O. B. Mookridge, Sydney N. Ogden, D. G. Bodman, A. W. Post, Frank P. Hill, Dr. T. W. Corwin, and W. H. Kaye.

ST. JOHN'S, Sewaren, N. J.—Wardens: J. H. Stoddart and Thomas W. Hawkins. Vestrymen: R. G. Clarkson, William M. Ballard, W. B. Clarkson, Thomas A. Stoddart, H. Hartshorn, and H. W. Harris.

CHRIST, Ridgewood, N. J.—Wardens: Edward A. Walton and Henry Hales. Vestrymen: W. E. Maltbie, H. T. Lawrence, F. E. Palmer, H. S. Patten, Alexander Bell, Thomas Watlington, S. W. Orne, De L. Berrier, E. Le B. Gardiner, and John R. Stevens.

CALVARY, Summit, N. J.—Wardens: J. L. Truslow, Jr., and John H. Ursner. Vestrymen: John N. Cady, Joseph S. Palmer, Charles T. Jenks, W. E. Badeau, Thomas B. Adams, Frederic Adams, George W. Riggs, and Charles E. Bulkley.

ST. JAMES', Long Branch, N. J.—Wardens: R. H. Woodward and Dr. George H. Baker. Vestrymen: Horace Curtis, Benjamin P. Morris, Frank Vander Veer, Clarence G. Van Note, Rufus West, Russell West, Frederick B. Wheeler, and Dr. Scudder J. Woolley.

TRADE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Certificates and Testimonials Given to Three Hundred Graduates of Various Classes.

The most successful year in the history of the New York Trade School was brought to an end last evening with the exercises of its seventeenth annual commencement, which were held in the large auditorium of the school building at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Certificates and testimonials of merit were presented to 300 members of the various classes. The attendance of pupils during the year was over 600, all parts of the United States and Canada being represented.

The auditorium was profusely decorated with the National colors, flags, banners, shields, and streamers covering walls, windows, pillars, and even the ceiling. The large room was densely crowded, and there was much enthusiasm among the pupils and their friends. In the absence of R. Fulton Cutting, President of the school, F. Augustus Schermerhorn occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen with him on the platform were President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and William E. Dodge.

Mr. Schermerhorn, in his opening remarks, said it was a pleasure to get away from war's alarums and rumors of war into such an atmosphere of peace, and spoke of the graduating classes as being among the best the school has ever known.

The presentation of certificates was by William H. Oliver and John Noll of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, John H. McCullagh of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, John J. Smith of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, and Edward Murphy and James Muir of the Master Plumbers' Association. Mr. Murphy congratulated the pupils on the manner in which they had done their work, and said the classes never seem to be at a standstill. There is a steady advance from year to year, he said, and the opposition to the school from trades unions and other interested persons is steadily becoming less. James Muir presented a gold medal offered by his association to W. H. Kuhn of Bridgeport, Ohio, and Frank C. Rivers of California received a bronze medal for excellent work in fresco painting.

President Gilman made a short address, in which he said the New York Trade School is a great object lesson to the whole country and told of the impression its work made upon ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes some years ago, his visit to the school resulting in the establishment of one like it in Toledo. President Gilman advised his hearers to cultivate their heads, their hands, and their hearts. "Do not drop any of the h's," he said. "If you want to succeed in life, you must cultivate the will. Look out, not in; look forward, not backward; look up, not downward. And lend a hand."

William E. Dodge brought the proceedings to a close by a short address. He said he was thankful for the fine quality of young men who are graduated from the school, and said they are in nowise inferior to the graduates of universities. Their standard of honor and morality is high; there has been no trouble with them; no drinking; no rowing with the police. He concluded by saying: "Character tells. Integrity, honesty, fidelity, and reliability tell. Remember that the man who can be tied to is the man who succeeds."

Before and after the exercises the work of the graduates was on exhibition in the various rooms, and was examined by a large number of visitors. The panel work of the class in fresco painting was perhaps the most admired of all.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Annual Meeting of the Central Association of New York, Which Disapproves It.

The annual meeting of the Central Association of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was held yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Francis M. Scott, 42 Park Avenue. Besides a full representation from Manhattan, delegates were present from Albany, Mount Vernon, Brooklyn, and elsewhere. About fifty delegates were present, among them being Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. George Wickersham, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss E. G. Hewitt, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. David H. Greer.

The election for members of the Executive Committee resulted as follows: Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mrs. George White Field, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Mrs. George Phillips. Mrs. Phillips was re-elected Secretary and Miss Hewitt Treasurer.

The annual report, read by Mrs. Scott, was the chief feature of the meeting. The progress of the association, Mrs. Scott said, had been great during last year, and proved the wisdom of past action. Four years ago a body of conservative women organized to take action lest their rights should be wrested from them, and Mrs. Scott said they had attained the success they desired.

"We have succeeded in avoiding being drawn into meetings where debate descends into discussion and personalities are used to prosecute a course," Mrs. Scott continued. "Among the features of our work the past Winter has been the appointment of a sub-committee, the members of which have conducted a series of entertaining and useful meetings for wage earners.

"The power we exert is not limited to our own vicinity. We extended it to Iowa this year as we did to Illinois last year. We are happy to note that Iowa was able to refuse personal and pecuniary aid from New York. They said they would fight the battle alone. They fought and won. Iowa is safe."

A report sent to the Central Association, covering all the anti-suffrage work, was given out by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones.

FIREMAN DEFEATS POLICEMAN.

They Have a Boat Race Around Governors Island.

While telling stories of their achievements as oarsmen, John Dunlevy, the fireman of the police boat Patrol, and Charles O'Keefe, a policeman assigned to the Patrol, agreed to settle discussion by a contest. Each man seated himself in a 19-foot Whitehall rowboat and started the race from Pier A, North River, at 6:50 o'clock last evening. Sergt. Martin acted as starter.

The course was to Governors Island, once around, and back, a distance of about four miles. In 1 hour and 5 minutes after leaving the pier, Dunlevy completed his task, winning over O'Keefe by ten lengths. Dunlevy is sixty-five years old, and O'Keefe forty-two years old.

HER BOY A THIEF.

Mrs. Karler's Husband Charges that She Taught Him to Steal.

Mrs. Annie Karler, forty-five years of age, who gives her address as 765 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant Tuite on the charge of receiving stolen goods and locked up in the Herbert Street Police Station. According to the story told by the police, the woman is a veritable female Fagin of the worst type, for she not only led children to steal, but has succeeded in making a thief and burglar of her own boy. Her husband, however, insists that the woman must be insane, as she had been a model housewife and mother until about a year ago, when she began to drink.

Last Thursday the woman's thirteen-year-old son, Charlie, and twelve-year-old Harry Webb, who lives with his parents in 209 Skillman Avenue, were arrested for having broken into the butcher store of Frederick Steiger, at 765 Metropolitan Avenue, the same house in which Mr. Karler keeps a paint shop. The boys carried off jewelry valued at $69. When arrested pawn tickets for most of the articles were found in their possession. They were arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, where young Karler said that he had given the booty to his mother. The boys were given over to the care of the Children's Society, and the police looked for Mrs. Karler, who had been absent from her home for over a week.

When arrested yesterday she was intoxicated. Her husband, who came to the station house a short time later, said that his wife had acted very queerly of late, and that upon one occasion she had climbed upon the roof, where she tore bricks out of the chimney and then threw them at passing trolley cars. He said that his home had been made unhappy by her intemperate habits, and that the moral downfall of his boy is her doing.

Evening Business School Closing.

The closing exercises of the Evening Business School, which has been conducted during the Winter by the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, are to be held to-night. The programme will consist of the reading of the essays which were written for prizes of five and ten dollar gold pieces, conferring of certificates, and short addresses by F. R. Crumbie, the Chairman of the Branch; W. B. Isham, Jr., the Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Dr. Arthur T. Muzzy, the Vice Chairman of the branch.

DEATH OF FLORA DEL MONTE.

Daughter of the Late Leonardo Del Monte Passes Away in Italy.

Miss Flora Del Monte, who died Tuesday at San Remo, Italy, was the elder of two daughters of the late Leonardo Del Monte, a broker in this city. Her mother is the daughter of the late Miguel de Aldama, who was at one time one of the richest and most prominent men in Cuba. He owned a beautiful palace on the Plaza des Armas in Havana, which has now, however, been converted into a cigar factory. Señor de Aldama was an ardent patriot, and took a prominent part in the ten years' war, devoting most of his fortune to the cause of independence, and when he died, some four years ago, he left but a small estate.

Mrs. Del Monte, his daughter, went to Havana to remove his body for interment in this country. The coffin in which he was placed was wrapped in an American flag, and while being taken from the wharf to the steamer on board a lighter Mrs. Del Monte went along, and narrowly escaped being mobbed by a crowd of Spanish sympathizers. She was only saved by the interference of the local gendarmes.

Leonardo Del Monte, a brother of the dead girl, joined the Cuban forces at the beginning of the present insurrection, but last Fall was wounded and incapacitated from further service. He escaped capture and went to Paris, where his family is now living, and on his recovery he married a wealthy Scotch girl.

The Del Montes have long been prominent in New York society, and when the two sisters, Flora and Diane, came out they created a sensation. They were perfect types of Cuban beauty, closely resembled each other, and always dressed alike.

About two years ago the family removed to Paris on account of falling fortune. There Miss Flora renewed an acquaintance with M. Frederic Gibert, whom she had known in this city. M. Gibert obtained a divorce from his wife, who was a Miss Alice Reed of New York, after the latter had obtained a divorce from him, and by the terms of the decree was not allowed to marry again until May. He became engaged to Miss Del Monte, and would have married her as soon as the decree permitted. The mother of his affianced, however, was a rigid Roman Catholic, and disapproved of the match. This worried the young girl so much that it induced the illness from which she died.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward D. Conolly.

Edward D. Conolly, one of the foremost builders of this city, died at his home, 156 East Sixty-second Street, Tuesday, from the effects of a severe cold. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Conolly was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America more than thirty years ago. He built a number of Catholic churches and handsome private houses in this city, also the Catholic clubhouse in West Fifty-ninth Street. St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Cathedral Rectory, and the Archbishop's house were erected under his supervision.

Mr. Conolly was a member of the Catholic Club, one of the founders of the Mason Builders' Association, and was identified with the Real Estate Pioneer Association. He leaves a wife and four children. Funeral services will be held in the Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. PETERS, one of the best-known business men of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home yesterday. He had a large hardware store, and was wealthy. He leaves a family.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, for nearly twenty years Secretary and Treasurer of the Alton Road, died on Tuesday evening of peritonitis, at his residence in Chicago. Mr. Foster was also Secretary and Treasurer of the Mississippi Bridge Company, Secretary of the Joliet and Chicago, and of the Louisiana and Mississippi Railroad Company.

HENRY C. POST died at his home, 9 Astor Place, Jersey City, yesterday from general debility. He was born in the old Bergen district of the city in 1824. He was at one time a prominent hotel keeper, and was also prominent in Republican politics. He was a Freeholder for three terms, and was afterward Warden of the penitentiary for two years. He is survived by three daughters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. bot.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

MARRIED.

JORDAN—BACON.—At St. Stephen's Church San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, April 11, 1898, by the Rev. Edgar J. Lion, Marcia Aldine Bacon of San Francisco, Cal., to Walter C. Jordan of New York.

THOMPSON—McKEEVER.—On Tuesday, April 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Marion, daughter of J. Lawrence McKeever, to Phillips Blagden Thompson.

DIED.

INGLIS.—On Tuesday, April 12, Margaret Inglis, sister of the late Hon. William Inglis, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral at her residence, 37 East 62d St., Friday morning, April 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

NILES.—On Tuesday morning, April 12, Philip Bradford Niles, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late home, 11 West 9th St., on Friday afternoon, April 15, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
Office of the Secretary,
146 Broadway, (Room 409,)
New York April 13, 1898.

The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, PHILIP BRADFORD NILES, at 11 West 9th St., N. Y. City, on Friday, April 15, at 3 o'clock.

FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.
ALEX'R R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALLAN, Mary H., 449 W. 21st St.	42	12
BLANCHERI, Melaine, 318 6th Av.	47	11
BOWMAN, George E., 71 E. 118th St.	1	10
BUTLER, W. J., 1,483 Avenue A	48	12
BRODERICK, Clara A., 75 Carmine	3	12
BERGHMAN, Martin, Riverside Hosp.	1	10
BARER, Joseph, 17 E. 111th St.	8	13
CARAMAINCA, Americo, 112 Thompson St.	2	13
CARPENTER, C. W., 338 W. 21st St.	63	12
COREY, Trodig, 108 2d Av.	65	12
COLLINS, Mary, 815 E. 60th St.	32	11
CORWIN, Annie, 120 Christopher St.	65	13
CARROLL, Hugh J., 208 E. 33d St.	32	11
DAHLMANN, Ernest, 406 W. 48th St.	32	11
DUFFY, John, 588 10th Av.	22	11
DAWSON, Christopher, 80 Wooster	49	11
DUNN, John, Almshouse	65	9
DAWSON, Walter, 222 W. 24th St.	75	11
DISCH, Eugene, 138 Brook Av.	1	10
EMMERSON, Freda, 472 Columbus Av.	80	11
EGAN, Margaret, 524 W. 131st St.	54	12
FLAHERTY, Ellen, St. Vincent's Hospital	59	12
FITZGERALD, John, 305 W. 27th St.	55	11
FARRELL, Ellen, 1,908 2d Av.	4	12
GARNIER, Desire, 146 W. 52d St.	47	12
GIBBONS, Julia, 311 W. 134th St.	20	11
GROL, Vitus, 638 E. 16th St.	38	11
GRANT, Walter, 659 9th Av.	14	13
GALLAGHER, Irene, 2,046 2d Av.	3	12
HOLZHEIMER, F., 581 W. 45th St.	23	13
HENNESSY, Ellen, Bellevue Hosp.	65	12
HART, Arnetta, 550 W. 50th St.	2	10
HILSON, Charles, 189 E. 3d St.	28	8
HOWARD, Mary, 342 St. Ann's Av.	45	10
HUGHES, Bernard, 138 E. 43d St.	58	11
HARRIS, Matilda, 161 E. 113th St.	62	12
HANLEY, T. P., 1,644 Amsterdam Av.	25	13
INGLIS, Margaret, 37 E. 62d St.	91	12
KROHNE, William, 1,515 Avenue A	54	12
KIRBY, Elizabeth, 406 W. 23d St.	62	12
LEWONDOSH, F. E., 201 W. 32d St.	17	12
LABARECE, Susan, Roselle, N. J.	27	11
LAUGHLIN, Annie, 325 E. 28th St.	48	12
MOORE, Maggie, 744 Greenwich St.	1	12
MOLONEY, Robert E., 209 W. 142d	3	11
MANN, Edna B., 149 E. 61st St.	22	12
MARMANTO, Angelo, 16 Roosevelt St.	1	12
MINGAY, E. B., 19 Christopher St.	54	12
MASSET, Harriet, 456 W. 34th St.	79	12
McMULLIN, John, 556 W. 51st St.	3	11
NIEPERT, John R., 301 Rivington St.	59	11
O'DONNELL, James, 316 E. 61st St.	39	8
PLIMMER, Thomas, 146 E. 14th St.	56	12
PYNE, Mary, 517 W. 48th St.	50	12
PINKOWITZ, Mary, 248 Clinton St.	42	12
PHIPPS, Gerald S., 452 W. 24th St.	50	12
QUIGLEY, Florence, 351 Water St.	1	11
ROHNE, Eliza A., 228 W. 27th St.	71	12
ROBERTS, Maria, House of Mercy	75	10
RACE, A., 104 Washington Place	30	12
SHOU, Lee, 22 Mott St.	30	11
STEDEROTH, F., 411 4th Av.	65	12
SCHWANER, C. H., 1,501 Avenue A	62	11
SEARLES, Elizabeth, Manhattan State Hospital	83	11
SYKES, Abraham, 91 Madison St.	21	12
SILVEY, Aggie, 156 W. 56th St.	26	11
STRAUBER, Jennie, 25 Bayard St.	26	12
SAILER, Cecelia, 1,068 Jennings St.	79	9
SEMMEL, Leopold, 189 W. 117th St.	70	12
TITUS, Cora C., 43 W. 126th St.	65	13
WILSON, William, 549 W. 39th St.	24	11
WENDELKIN, Theresa, 827 Amsterdam Av.	56	11
WEIR, Margaret, 17 E. 85th St.	28	10
WYATT, Samuel, St. Joseph's Hosp.	39	11
WATERS, M. H., 167th St. and 3d Av.	68	12
WETHERELL, Mary A., 406 Madison	65	11
WILLS, John P., 218 E. 16th St.	63	12
ZENGA, Francesco, 708 1st Av.	3	12

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ANDERSON, Ragna S., 71 Seabring	14	12
BRAVERMANN, Max, 10 Seigel St.	7	12
BERKLEY, Thomas R., 67 S. 9th St.	71	12
BUCHNER, W. A., 858 Bushwick Av.	27	11
BROWN, Robert M., 186 3d Av.	30	11
BONAQURI, Pasquale, 2 Navy St.	1	12
BIRNEY, Thomas, 77 Spencer St.	3	11
BELLBY, Bridget, 177 Stuyvesant Av.	52	12
BRODERICK, Patrick, 18 Diamond St.	50	12
BLOCH, Elizabeth, 18 Withers St.	51	12
COSTELLO, Ellen, 208 22d St.	28	12
CHIPMAN, Alonzo, Kings County Hospital	67	12
COLLINS, James, 156 6th St.	3	12
CHARLSON, Florence, 671 3d Av.	1	13
CHAPPLE, W. L. S., 1,642 Fulton St.	35	11
CHRISTIANSON, Martin, St. Peter's Hospital	1	11
DICK, Adam, 65 Freeman St.	64	11
DUNN, Mary E., 262 Woodbine St.	1	11
DOYLE, Joseph, 181 Water St.	26	11
EGAN, Patrick, St. Peter's Hospital	38	11
FARRINGTON, Chester T., 82d St. and 18th Av.	29	12
FINNEGAN, Catharine, 511 Kosciusko	86	12
FOGERTY, Thomas, Neck Road	36	12
GEHRING, Thelka, 137 Ewen St.	4	12
GYR, Anna, 210 Cleveland St.	26	12
HEALY, John E., 592 Quincy St.	1	11
HEDGES, Christian S., 425 11th St.	65	12
JOHNSON, John, 501 Dean St.	1	12
JOHNSON, Anna, 458 Hicks St.	31	12
KUCHNBACH, Margaretta, 106 Stagg	72	12
KRIEG, Frank, 1,362 DeKalb Av.	1	11
LEIBOLD, Frank, 328 Essex St.	1	12
LONG, Mary, 259 N. 7th St.	1	12
LOFTUS, James, 668 Myrtle Av.	24	12
LUNDGREN, Anna C., 291 Pacific St.	72	12
LAYTON, James, 599 Flushing Av.	1	12
MURRAY, Annie, 321 Columbia St.	42	11
MATTERN, Amalia, 455 51st St.	68	12
MEY, Charles, 349 Stanhope St.	16	12
MUSIE, Eugene L., 352 Prospect St.	1	11
MOONEY, Michael, 518 Vanderbilt Av.	48	11
MOSQUALLA, Powell P., 485 Adelphi	1	11
MACKIN, Kate, Homeo Ambulance	45	11
MANDERY, John, 17 Oakland St.	41	11
McDONOUGH, Lizzie, 58 Hudson Av.	20	11
McINTOSH, Eunice, 1,023 DeKalb Av.	60	11
McCULLAGH, Charles, Kings County Hospital	32	13
NIFFIN, Frederick F., 264 St.	55	12
OSTRANDER, Louisa, 141 5th Av.	31	12
PRICE, Ellen, St. Agnes Home	2	12
PETERSON, George, 155 Eckford St.	59	12
QUINCY, John, Kings County Almshouse	11	12
RYAN, Cornelius, 34 Cheever Place	19	13
STRUMZINSKI, Frank, 203 N. 9th St.	2	12
STRYCKLAND, Susan A., 160 Tompkins Av.	67	11
SWEENEY, Alice, 189 John St.	1	12
SKIDMORE, Emma, 1,234 DeKalb Av.	41	11
STEPANI, John, 29 Meserole St.	1	11
SUSSMANN, Annie, 21 Hudson Av.	1	11
TILL, Joseph, 175 Classon Av.	65	11
TOWERS, Mary, 370 Baltic St.	3	11
WALLA, Sullivan, 318 Wythe Av.	2	12
WHITEHEAD, Bertha, 447 6th St.	67	11
WITZEL, Anna, 148 Johnson Av.	64	13
WIZEMAN, Elizabeth, 95 Meserole	47	12

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Are Torpedo Boat Destroyers?

These new and formidable engines of destruction, the latest development in naval warfare, are fully described, with pictures and plans of the Spanish FUROR and TERROR, in

Forest and Stream.

ALL NEWSDEALERS. TEN CENTS.

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Transacts a General Trust Business. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3% Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:
54, 197, 1369, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2059,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 323, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2136, 2328, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1365,
as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, Trustees.

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100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
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W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market disturbed.

Following the course of events at Washington, there was depression yesterday in security market quotations. Declines were scored in every group of stocks. Largely during the earlier part of the day sales were for the short account, but later there was liquidation, little disguised.

⁂

The short interest is substantial, and it extends throughout most of the general list, but it is in no sense as unwieldy as that which was disclosed a week ago, when, on the appearance of only small signs of good news, there came a rally which imposed heavy penalties upon the bear contingent.

The fact is that recent experiences have induced extreme caution among traders on both sides of the market. The hosts of people who believe that stocks are intrinsically worth more than they now are selling for do not show a disposition to rush in to buy recklessly; the average man now inclined to go long of the market is exercising ultra prudence, taking care to buy only on breaks. Upon the other hand, the bear contingent has expensively learned that sales for the short account cannot be made in free and easy fashion, regardless of conditions which are overwhelmingly in favor of investment interests. Quotations cannot be howled down. Scarecrows are played out. Marking quotations down on short sales no longer exerts serious depressing influence.

⁂

There still exists in high financial circles the hope that in some way international war can be avoided. From such sources investors are still receiving counsels which strengthen confidence.

The one fact upon which stress is laid in every important financial quarter is that in nine out of ten cases standard American railway stocks are now selling for less than they are intrinsically worth.

In fairness, however, it is to be stated that these same authorities do not hesitate to say that if finally war really does come Wall Street must be prepared to stand severe shocks—that for a time quotations may be knocked down materially—though, they insist, not permanently.

⁂

In what nationally may come to pass today will perhaps be the market's severest test. And from conservative authorities were heard last night counsels to buy good stocks on substantial breaks.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There was a sale of $500 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½; $2,500 4s, 1925, registered, at 121⅛, and $2,000 do, coupon, at 121.

⁂

In State bonds, $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 66⅝ seller, 20 flat.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stock Advanced.

Consolidated Ice.......... ⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅛
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅛	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1¼	National Lead	1⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. J. Central	2½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	2½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Canada Southern	1	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	½	Nor. Pac. pf.	2½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2¼	Ontario & Western	½
Chi. & East Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Great Western	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅝	Peop. Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2	Pullman	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading	1½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1½
		Reading 2d pf.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	5	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Detroit Gas	½	St. Louis S. W.	½
Erie	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	3⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1⅛
General Electric	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Illinois Central	¾	Union Pacific	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	2⅛
Laclede Gas	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Lake E. & Western	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	2¼	Wabash pf.	¾
Manhattan Cons.	3⅛	West. Union Tel.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	3⅝		

⁂

Net changes of bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2¼	Ulster & Del. 1st	1¼
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	1¼
Geo. Pac 1st	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d	1	Union Pacific 4s	1⅛
Ore. Sh. Line inc. A.	1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,056,800; balances, $5,595,461; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,004,633.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80@$4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅝@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84 @$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@ $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichs—marks at 93 13-16 and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—55c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 2, to 91¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 50; New York Central, 1, to 114½; Illinois Central, ½, to 102¼; Erie first preferred, ½, to 33½; Atchison, ⅝, to 11½, Erie, ⅝, to 12⅝; and Reading, ¼, to 8⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 82⅜ and Pennsylvania at 58¼. British consols decline ¼, to 110⅝ for money and 110 13-16 for the account.

India council bills were allotted at 1s, 2 29-32d per rupee. In Paris rentes closed on the Bourse at 102f. 85c., but sold on the curb later at 102f., 75c. Exchange on London was 25f. 33½c.

PANHANDLE—PENNSYLVANIA.

Wall Street interests which have acquired substantial investment holdings in the common stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St Louis Railroad (Pan Handle) issue the following memorandum:

"The annual Pan Handle election occurred April 12. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns the majority of the Pan Handle stock. Mr. Frank Thomson is President of both companies. The managers of the Pan Handle did not mail their annual report to the stockholders previous to the election. It is one of the recommendations of the New York Stock Exchange that stockholders of a corporation whose securities are dealt in upon the Exchange shall arrange that the officers of such company send their annual statement to stockholders at least fifteen days before each annual meeting.

"About two-fifths of Pan Handle stock is held in New York, and many prominent members of the Exchange, stockholders of the company, signed a petition to President Thomson and the managers, asking them to adjourn the annual meeting until their annual reports had been received and considered. President Thomson refused to adjourn the meeting and used the majority stock owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to re-elect the Directors who elect the President. The result is that large stockholders in New York did not vote for the re-election of the Directors nor vote in approval of the acts of the Directors for the previous year.

"The general impression in Stock Exchange circles is that the controlling interests will not find it judicious to permanently ignore those who are interested with them in the most important part of their system."

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold to the amount of $1,100,000 was announced as engaged for importation yesterday. Of this $500,000 is for Lazard Frères, $150,000 for L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $250,000 for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and $200,000 for the National City Bank. This brings up the total of gold engaged in or imported from Europe and Australia to $59,408,000. Muller, Schall & Co. announced that they would ship $570,000 gold to Havana yesterday.

The foreign exchange market was featureless and dull yesterday, although rates held steady, actual demand being ⅛ higher on the bid.

VETOED BY THE GOVERNORS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday that the time is not yet ripe for taking over the outside security business of Wall Street. Thus there will be no appeal to Stock Exchange members for an amendment to the constitution. The proposed plans, as presented fully in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, were voted down by a large majority.

Advocates of the scheme insist, however, that they will continue to work for the object they have been seeking.

VARYING IRON TRADE REPORTS.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, an undisputed authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"Reports concerning the condition of the markets vary widely. Along the seaboard and in the Central West the war scare is doing undoubted harm by causing marked hesitation. In other sections, notably in the Chicago district, its influence has been little felt. In some branches of the trade there is much activity, while in others there is sharp complaint of dullness. While there are a few who hail war as likely to bring business activity, the majority of producers fear that it will check new industrial and transportation enterprises and will have an adverse effect upon our export trade. Even now war clauses are being made a part of ocean freight contracts.

"Somewhat extravagant stories have been circulated in the press concerning the plans of the blast furnaces which make foundry and forge pig iron for the open market. Some time since it was suggested that some form of co-operation be attempted to improve the condition of the trade by other methods than price agreements. This led to the idea of having the producers in different sections, forming natural groups, come together to elect delegates or representatives for a gathering to be held on April 22 in this city. For Alabama such a district organization was already in existence. Eastern Pennsylvania has been working on the same lines, fitfully, for some time, and last week appointed a committee of five. Now the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys have taken the preliminary steps, and the Chicago district is reported to be willing to attend. Ohio makers will meet at Portsmouth, and other districts will probably send representatives to the New York conference. Beyond the proviso that nothing is to be attempted in the way of direct establishment of prices, nothing but preliminary suggestions have been formulated, which look toward some means of checking production to the extent of the very moderate percentage needed to put the market on a sound basis, or of pushing the troublesome surplus further afield in foreign markets.

"The whole undertaking starts out with a very serious handicap of doubt and with the task of overcoming the indifference or opposition of some of the strongest interests. The industry, however, is in so serious a condition that proposals to place it upon a modestly remunerative basis receive at least consideration. To call this timid enterprise a gigantic trust is somewhat extravagant, however."

MONEY RATES FIRMER.

Prevailing rates for call money yesterday were 3½ to 4 per cent. The majority of the banks and trust companies marked up their call loans to 4 per cent., and many new loans were made at that figure. In the time department the supply was even smaller than heretofore, although there was no increase in the demand and no change in rates. The banks are not loaning much money, except to regular clients.

PANIC IN SPANISH BONDS.

On the foreign Bourses yesterday there was what was practically a panic in Spanish 4s. The European security markets were disturbed by many wild rumors regarding the strained relations between the United States and Spain and the approach of war, and as a result all American railroad stocks and Spanish securities were weak. The Paris Bourse was demoralized by the break in Spanish bonds. They sold down close to 45, the lowest figure touched in this movement, and closed near their lowest, with a net decline of nearly 2¾ per cent. for the day.

United States Government bonds were weak, final bids being from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. lower than Tuesday's closing quotations. The new 4s sold at 121. Transactions in Governments were light. Brokers report large blocks of Governments ready to be liquidated in case of an actual declaration of hostilities.

SMALL INVESTORS BUYING.

One of the most encouraging indications that have been seen in the stock market for a long time was evident yesterday. All day there was steady buying of odd lots of the standard stocks, ostensibly for smaller investors, who have apparently come to believe that, war or no war, general conditions and the level of security prices warrant buying for investment. The number of fractional lots traded in on the Stock Exchange was very large, as compared with the regular daily average. There were times when nearly every second transaction recorded by the tape was a broken lot of stock.

TOBACCO TRUST MANIPULATION.

Tobacco Trust's manipulators stood by their stock nobly yesterday. Although there was much weakness in the general market, and although a reaction in Tobacco would have been natural in view of its rapid and sensational advance on Tuesday, the stock held up well, losing but little more than a full point for the day. It sold down to 107⅛ and closed at 108. Over 20,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The market for Tobacco yesterday was just as artificial as it has been of late. The same manipulative tactics were used, and the same brokers manipulated the stock, holding it steady, while apparently trying to market some of it. Stories regarding the absorption of competing concerns by the trust were again current, as they have been for nearly two months past. Probably no development in the affairs of an industrial corporation has ever been more successfully worked up and played upon in Wall Street than has this tobacco trade consolidation. Whatever arrangements there are pending have been skillfully concealed, and the mystery which has been attached to them has been used to its full worth in speculative circles.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange added to the quotation list yesterday the following stocks and bonds:

$8,552,800 additional voting trust certificates for first preferred stock and $9,871,400 common stock voting trust certificates of the Erie Railroad, making $88,552,800 first preferred and $109,861,400 common stock now listed.

$2,990,400 additional voting trust certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway, making total amount listed $57,290,000.

$3,984,000 additional Utah and Northern Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, making $4,993,000 listed to date.

$5,763,000 general mortgage coupon 4 per cents of 1988, with registered bonds into which the coupon bonds may be converted.

$3,885,000 5 per cent. bonds and $2,282,100 of the capital stock of the Detroit City Gas Company.

⁂

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday also listed the capital stock of the Union Elevated Railroad of Chicago, a property whose shares have not hitherto been dealt in here, though substantial interests in the property are credited to important financial interests in Wall Street. In the application to the New York Stock Exchange the following financial exhibit is presented:

This company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, Nov. 22, 1894, for fifty years, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating an elevated railroad in the business centre of the City of Chicago, in the form of a loop, and connecting with and forming a terminal in the business centre for all other elevated railroads in Chicago.

The company owns an electrical power house, containing 7,500 horse power engines, at Van Buren Street, at its junction with the south branch of the Chicago River.

The power house has been completed, engines, dynamos, machinery, &c., placed therein, and is now in operation. There are two more engines to be placed in the power house, the material for which is now in the power house awaiting the receipt of two generators not yet shipped from the factory.

On Oct. 1, 1895, a mortgage was made mortgaging all of the property of the Union Elevated Railroad Company then owned or which might be acquired in the future, to secure 5,000 5 per cent. gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered 1 to 5,000, inclusive, dated Oct. 1, 1895, and due Oct. 1, 1945, interest payable April and October, either in New York or Chicago, at option of holder, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Trustee. This mortgage was submitted to your committee at the time the bonds secured thereby were admitted to the list, Nov. 24, 1897.

Of the $5,000,000 bonds authorized to be issued, there have been delivered to the Construction Company $4,212,000. The rest of the bonds ($788,000) are held in trust by the Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, for betterments, extensions, and other necessary expenditures.

On Oct. 1, 1897, the Union Elevated Railroad Company demised and leased its said elevated railroad and power house, with all the machinery, apparatus, and equipments belonging to both road and power house, to the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, Northwest Elevated Railroad Company, South Side Elevated Railroad Company, the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, and Dickinson MacAllister, receiver of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, for so long a period as said railroad shall be permitted to be maintained upon the said route, either under the existing ordinances or any ordinances hereafter obtained.

Under the lease the rental to the lessor company is one-half a cent for each paying passenger carried over any portion of the respective lines, and the lessees further agree that the rental shall be an amount sufficient to pay the entire cost incurred by the lessor company for the maintenance and operation of said Union Elevated Railroad, including insurance, taxes, assessments, ground rent, and every other charge of any nature, also $250,000 per annum for payment of interest on bonds of said Union Elevated Railroad Company and $2,500 per annum for maintenance of said corporation.

Provision is made in the lease that claims for personal injuries shall be borne by the lessees, and damages to abutting property and compensation to the City of Chicago by the lessor.

The Union Elevated Railroad is under a lease managed and controlled by a Board of Managers, consisting of the Presidents of said several lessee companies, except that the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company will not be represented on the board until its road goes into operation, and the receiver of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company acts as one of the board, as long as said last-named company is in the hands of a receiver. A Superintendent is appointed by the Board of Managers.

The road commenced operation Oct. 10, 1897, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 and a first and only mortgage bonded indebtedness of $5,000,000. Its earnings since that date up to Feb. 28, 1898, the date of the last return, have been as follows:

REVENUE ACCOUNT, OCT. 10, 1897, TO FEB. 28, 1898.

To expenses other than those borne by lessees	$1,877.36	......
To interest from Oct. 1, 1897, to Feb. 28, 1898, on 4,212 outstanding first mortgage bonds	87,749.96	......
To surplus	51,303.24	......
By rentals from lessees, interest, &c.	......	$140,930.56
	$140,930.56	$140,930.56

The earnings of said company consist of rentals under the lease hereinbefore mentioned. The company has no floating indebtedness.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FEB. 28, 1898.

ASSETS.	
Cost of road, equipments, right of way, and construction, including power house and equipments	$4,212,000.00
Franchises and lease to lessee companies	5,000,000.00
Treasury bonds held by Central Trust Company, as trustee	788,000.00
Cash	69,071.03
Accounts receivable	71,139.88
Suspense pay rolls	398.78
Total	$10,140,609.69
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$5,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds	5,000,000.00
Accounts payable	579.33
Taxes	977.16
Accrued coupon interest	87,749.96
Surplus as shown by revenue account, Oct. 10, 1897; Feb. 28, 1898	51,303.24
Total	$10,140,609.69

The Directors of the company are Charles T. Yerkes, J. Charles Moore, John M. Roach, W. E. Baker, and Dickinson MacAllister.

The officers of the company are Charles T. Yerkes, President; J. Charles Moore, Vice President, and Howard Abel, Secretary and Treasurer.

The transfer office in New York is at 54 Wall Street. The registrar in New York City is the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street.

CHARLES T. YERKES, President.

WATCHING—NOT TALKING.

Mr. Washington E. Connor returned yesterday from his Winter sojourn in Florida. He was urgently besought for an expression of security market views, but visitors found it difficult to induce him to commit himself marketwise.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Northern Pacific preferred stock.

Fall of 9 per cent. in Standard Oil shares in outside security market.

Signing by Gov. Black of the New York Central-Lake Shore Savings Bank Bond Investment bill.

Talk of another dividend of 1 per cent. on Norfolk and Western preferred stock, to be paid early in the Summer.

No settlement of the Northwestern rate difficulties yet announced.

Purchase by the Atchison Road of the Santa Fé elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels.

Plan of reorganization for Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City to be prepared as soon as possible by the First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee.

Decision of Directors of the North Chicago Street Railway to increase the capital stock from $6,600,000 to $7,920,000, to take up debentures and wipe out debts incurred for extensions and betterments.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in April showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$5,407
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	6,515
Chicago Terminal Transfer	2,306
Kanawha and Michigan	155
Missouri Pacific	62,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	9,000
Norfolk and Western	15,823
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	68,033
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	3,005
Rio Grande Western	6,300
St. Louis and San Francisco	14,767
St. Louis Southwestern	8,600

The following showed decreases:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois	$20,759
Chicago Great Western	10,592

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 2,000 shares of Comstock sold at .03, 2,000 Comstock 4s at 3⅛.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .20, 300 Comstock at .04, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 4,000 Lacrosse at .17, buyer 3, 1,500 Little Chief at .15, 300 Ophir at .72, 200 Small Hopes at .90@1.00, 200 Sierra Nevada at .95, 500 Utah at .06.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01½@.02, 500 Anaconda at .30, 100 Anchoria Leland at .68, 23,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅝@.08½@.09, 1,000 Elkton at .59⅞, 6,000 Garfield Grouse at .05⅝@.05⅝, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .24½, 200 Havana at .75@.75⅝@.75, 10,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04⅝, 5,000 Justine at .02, cash, 300 Lillie at .80@.80¼, 3,000 Mollie Gibson at .19⅝, 12,000 Mount Rosa at .10½@.10⅝, 200 Portland at .81, 52,000 Sentinel at .01¼, buyer 30, @.01@.01¼, buyer 30, 8,000 Union at .10½ @.10⅝, 7,000 Work at .01⅞@.02¼.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.50	1.00	.50	1.00
Alta	.12	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.35	..	.35	..
Breece	.34	.40	.34	.40
Brunswick	.11	.14	.11	.14
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. California & Va.	.90	..	.90	..
Deadwood	.65	1.10	.65	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.30	..	.30	..
Father De Smet	.17	.21	.17	.21
Hale & Norcross	..	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.35	1.50	1.35	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
King. & Pem. Iron	.16	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.08	.05	.08
Plymouth Con.	.07	..	.07	..
Standard Consolidated	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	..	.65	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.15	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.40	..	.32	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	.13	.12	.13
Belmont	.30	..	..	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.40	..	..	..
Crown Point	.15	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. California & Va.	.90	..	.80	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	1.00	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.15	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.15	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.90	..	.85	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.30	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.34	..	.34	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.15	.18
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	.10
Little Chief	.15	.16	.13	.16
Mexican	.30	..	.20	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.70	..	.60	..
Occidental	2.50	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	.12	..	.12	..
Potosi	.32	..	.25	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.15	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	1.25	..	.80	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.90	..	.95	1.00
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.35	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.15	..	.15	..
Argentum Juanita	.19	..	.16	..
Alamo	.02	.03	..	.03
Anaconda	.27	..	.20	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	.10	.08	.10
Golden Fleece	.30	..	..	..
Isabella	.20	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.23	.18	.23
Mount Rosa	.09	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.05	.07
Portland	.78	..	.78	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Am. Flag	.05	.20	.05	.20
Alamo	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½
Anaconda	.32	.39	.25	.31
Anchoria	..	..	.65	.70
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	.09¼	.08⅝	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003½	.005	.003¾	.004¼
Elkton	.50	.75	.58	.60
Gold Magnet	.003	.004	..	.006
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05	.06
Golden Fleece	.32	.39	.24	.26
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	..	..	.21	.23
Jefferson	.03¼	.05¼	.03⅞	.05¼
Just'ne	.02	.02¾	.02	.04½
Lillie	.75	.82	.80	.81
Miami	..	.40	..	..
Mollie Gibson	.11	.12	.19	.20¼
Old Gold	.003½	.003¾	.002⅞	.003½
Pilgrim	..	.006	..	.005½
Portland	.70	.84	.80¼	.82
Rocky Mountain	..	..	..	.15
Sentinel	.14	.15	.008	.01
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.09⅝	.10¼	.09¼	.10⅝
Waldorf	..	.10	..	..
Work	.02	.02¼	.02½	..
Yukon	.10⅝	.20	.10	.12

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday through Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$1,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due April, 1942, Series B, (principal and interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company,) coupons April and October, 110.

$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad Company collateral trust 4 per cent. gold bond, due November, 1953, coupons May and November, 98.

$500 Brooklyn City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1941, coupons January and July, 110.

$1,000 Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company first mortgage bond, September, 1895, coupon on, 31.

50 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each, 109.

4 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, $100 each, 163.

70 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 125.

6 2-3 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

All right, title, and interest of James H. Young, in a certain contract dated May 25, 1892, between the Bright Hope Railway Company and Franklin Stearns, Jr., parties of the first part, and F. C. Dininny, Jr., party of the second part, and James R. Werth, trustee, a party of the third part, $500.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,462,688
Gold reserve	179,555,628
Net silver	6,717,565
United States notes in the Treasury	88,136,190
Treasury notes of 1890	3,509,285
Total receipts this day	1,104,655
Total receipts this month	13,057,975
Total receipts this year	320,574,688
Total expenditures this day	1,391,000
Total expenditures this month	16,678,000
Total expenditures this year	320,048,270
Deposits in National banks	30,816,053
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	211,342
Government receipts from internal revenue	358,137
Customs	729,938
Miscellaneous	16,579

MARINE UNDERWRITERS MEET.

Steps Taken Yesterday to Perfect Their Organization.

The second meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters was held yesterday in the board rooms of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Charles H. Platt, President of the Insurance Company of North America, presided. It was voted to appoint a committee with Mr. Platt as Chairman, which committee shall draft a set of by-laws and report the same to the institute on Thursday, May 5.

The subject of premium charges was discussed at length, but no conclusion was reached. This question will not receive definite treatment until the institute is in full working order, and, as the functions of the institute are advisory rather than legislative, the increased rates desired by some of the companies may not be secured.

The subject of war risks was not mentioned at the meeting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recte., 3d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2⅛
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55½	56½
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	25	27
Amsterdam preferred	63	64
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	310	325
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	151
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	77	78¼
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	74
Glucose common	86½	87¼
Glucose preferred	89½	91
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Malt common	21½	22¾
Malt preferred, ex dividend	66¾	69
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	356	357
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 13.—The volume of local trading improved considerably to-day at the expense of prices. Sugar fell 3⅜, Montana 3¼, Bell Telephone 3, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 2¼, Union Pacific preferred 1⅛, and Old Dominion a point. The market was generally weak, and, barring the free selling, on the whole dull, Montana, Butte, Chicago Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific preferred, and Sugar called for the principal attention.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	222
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	109
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	114
Fitchburg pf.	98	99
Maine Central	127	..
Old Colony	188	..
West End	80½	81

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	10¾	11½
Atlantic	..	28½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	171	171¼
Butte & Boston	24	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	12½	12¾
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	1⅛	1½
Napa, quicksilver	6⅜	..
Osceola	39	39½
Pioneer, gold	5	5⅝
Quincy	106	108
Santa Ysabel	..	6½
Tamarack	142	147
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	19⅝	20¼

Miscellaneous

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	245	249
Dominion Coal	18	19
Dominion Coal pf.	100	105
Erie Telephone	62	63¼
General Electric	31	31½
General Electric pf.	80	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
New England Telephone	125	125½
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	..	172
United States Oil	13⅝	14
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	20½	22
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25¼	25⅝
United States Leather	..	1

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 13.—West Chicago opened a point off at 89 and touched 88¾, but improved and closed at 90⅝. Biscuit common opened at 23, dropped to 22½, advanced to 23 again, and closed at 22¾. The preferred opened at 79⅛, dropped to 78½, and closed at 78¾. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60¼
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Company com.	22⅝
National Biscuit Company pf.	79
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48
International Packing Company	17½
International Packing Company pf.	40
Chicago City Railroad	230
North Chicago Street Railroad	214
West Chicago Street Railroad	89
South Side Elevated Railroad	60⅝
Lake Street Elevated	10¼
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	8½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The local market acted in sympathy with New York, though the decline was not great. United Gas Improvement showed considerable weakness. It opened at 105⅛, off ¾, and further sold down to 104. The weakness of United Gas Improvement had its effect on the rest of the miscellaneous stocks. Welsbach declined to 43⅛, Marsden to 6, and Electric Storage to 20. Receipts of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company were also lower. The street railways stocks were inactive and generally lower. Union Traction sold at 15⅛, Philadelphia at 79¼, and Electric and People's 4s at 80. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey remained firm until the last hour, when it sold off to 45. The bulk of the trading in the steam railroad stocks was confined to Pennsylvania, and the stock sold off from 56⅞ to 56⅜. The Choctaws and Lehigh Valley were also a trifle lower. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23⅝	[illegible]
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	21½	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pf.	60	60⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅞	[illegible]
Reading t. c.	8	8 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	19	19⅛
Reading 2d pf.	9⅞	10⅛
St. Paul	87½	87⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2½
Metropolitan Railway	136⅝	137½
Philadelphia Traction	79½	79¾
Baltimore Cons.	22¼	22½
Union Traction	15	15¼
Electric Storage	19⅝	20⅛
Electric Storage pf.	22	23⅛
United Gas Imp.	104	104⅛
Welsbach Light	43½	45
N. J. Traction	44½	45
American R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	10	10½
Choctaw pf.	30½	31½
Reading g. 4s	80	80½
Electric & P. 4s	80	80½
Equitable g. 5s	108	108½
Cons. T., Pitts.	13⅝	13¾
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	46½	48½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.26	.21
Alpha Con.	..	.09
Andes	.12	.15
Belcher	.14	.15
Best & Belcher	.33	.38
Bullion	.04	.08
Caledonia	.21	.20
Challenge Con.	.19	.21
Chollar	.28	.33
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	.88
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.18
Gould & Curry	.11	.15
Hale & Norcross	.73	.95
Julia	..	.01
Justice	.16	.15
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.23	.23
Occidental Con.	2.80	2.80
Ophir	.56	.63
Overman	.06	.09
Potosi	.29	.28
Savage	.11	.15
Scorpion	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.73	.90
Standard	1.60	..
Union Con.	.22	.27
Utah Con.	.08	.04
Yellow Jacket	.11	.14

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Anaconda	25	32	20	38
Anchoria	60	75	65	75
Argentum	18	19	18½	20
Consolidated	8¾	9	8¾	9
Elkton	60½	60¾	59⅞	[illegible]
El Paso	6	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
Gibson	19½	20	19½	20
Gold Coin	90	91	90	91
Gold King	50	51	50	51
Golden Fleece	20	26	10	25
Grouse	5¼	5½	5	5¼
Isabella	21⅝	21½	21⅛	21¼
Jefferson	3	4½	3½	5
Lillie	77½	79½	79½	80
Matoa	14	14½	13½	14¾
Moon Anchor	85½	87½	83⅞	84
Pharmacist	6	6⅛	5⅞	6¼
Portland	79½	80	80	82⅛
Rawlings	15	16½	15	16½
Rosa	11½	12½	11½	12½
Union	9⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅞
Work	2½	3	2⅜	2⅜

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers, announces the following reappraisements of merchandise made by boards on appeal:

Silk veiling, from S. Oppenheimer & Levy, Lyons, July 29, 1897. L-3230 45 c-m, chenilled Tuxedo, 18, entered at .15⅝, advanced to .16⅝f. per meter. L-3234, 45 c-m, entered at .16⅝, advanced to .17⅝f. per meter. L-3240, 45 c-m, entered at .45, advanced to .46f. per meter. L-L-3245, 45 c-m, entered at .29f. per meter. No advance. L-3216, 45 c-m, velvet spotted Tuxedo, 18, entered at .36¼f. per meter. No advance. L-3345, 45 c-m, chenilled maline, 18-1, 18, entered at .31⅝f. per meter. No advance. Similar goods similar prices. Net prices. L-2202, 45 c-m, plain Tuxedo, 18, entered at .11, advanced to .12f. per meter. Discount 1 per cent. and ½ per cent. L-3397, 45 c-m, plain Tuxedo, 2, entered at .09, advanced to .11f. per meter. Discount 1 per cent. L-3120, 45 c-m, plain Tuxedo, 18, entered at .22f. per meter. No advance. Discounts, 2 per cent., 1 per cent., and ½ per cent. L-3242, 45 c-m, plain Tuxedo, 18, entered at .11, advanced to .11⅝f. per meter. Discount 1 per cent. Similar goods, similar prices. Add boxes and cases.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 28th semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on April 30, 1898, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after July 1st, 1898, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 30, 1898.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway have this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 2d prox. The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of May. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGIStered First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will reopen May 2 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 23, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
36 Wall Street, New York.

For the purposes of a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held at [illegible]way, Pa., on Thursday, 14th April, 1898, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 4 next, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 15 next. J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, April 13, 1898.

Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	104	85	Adams Express	101½	101½	100½	100½	......
[illegible]	17⅝	20	American Cotton Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	......
67	67⅞	190	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	—½
[illegible]	9	2,300	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9	8⅝	9	—½
[illegible]	21½	428	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	21	21	21	21	—⅛
[illegible]	116⅛	73,396	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118¾	118⅝	115⅝	116⅛	—3⅛
[illegible]	108	463	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107½	107½	107	107	—1
[illegible]	108¼	20,373	American Tobacco	107½	109	107⅛	108	—1¼
[illegible]	120	50	American Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	......
[illegible]	35	124	Ann Arbor pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	—½
11	11¼	290	At., T. & S. F.	11½	11½	11½	11½	—¼
[illegible]	24¾	8,205	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25½	25½	24¾	24¾	—1¼
[illegible]	3	2,000	Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	......
[illegible]	37	9,862	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37⅞	37⅞	36¾	36¾	—½
111	115	240	Brooklyn Union Gas	111	111	110½	110½	+ ¼
[illegible]	46½	840	Canada Southern	47	47	46½	46½	—1
[illegible]	80½	100	Canadian Pacific	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	—½
[illegible]	18⅞	1,505	Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	18½	18⅝	—½
[illegible]	91¼	32,943	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92	92½	90⅝	91½	—2½
[illegible]	52	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	50½	50½	50	50	—1½
[illegible]	10½	1,120	Chicago Great West.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	—1½
87½	87⅝	38,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89½	89⅜	87	87⅝	—2⅜
141½	143	52	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143½	143½	143	143	......
117½	117⅞	2,590	Chicago & Northw.	118½	118½	117	117⅝	—2
84⅝	84¾	7,795	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	85½	85½	84¼	84⅝	—2
7½	8½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	......
27½	28½	240	C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28	28	28	—¾
11⅜	11½	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—⅝
5	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5	5	5	5	—⅝
175½	177	1,203	Consolidated Gas	178⅜	178⅜	175¼	175¼	—5
29	29½	150	Consolidated Ice	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅝
59	61½	800	Detroit Gas	60	60	60	60	—½
12	12½	860	Erie	12¼	12¼	12	12	—½
82¼	82½	510	Erie 1st pf.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	—½
16	..	400	Erie 2d pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
37	42	36	Evans & T. H. pf.	37	37	37	37	......
81½	81⅝	1,775	General Electric	81½	81⅝	81¼	81¼	—1½
[illegible]	25	100	Hawaiian Sugar	22	22	22	22	—½
[illegible]	99½	331	Illinois Central	99	99¼	99	99¼	—¾
18	19½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—1½
39½	40	1,890	Laclede Gas	40⅛	41	39½	39½	—2⅛
13⅜	15	210	Lake Erie & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—¾
178	180	515	Lake Shore	180	180	179¾	179¾	—½
47⅞	48⅛	12,565	Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49⅜	47⅞	48	—2¾
94⅝	95¼	17,820	Manhattan Con	97⅛	97⅛	94⅝	94¾	—3⅝
136¼	137	9,960	Metropolitan St. Ry.	139⅝	139⅝	136⅝	136⅝	—3⅜
24	25½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	24½	24½	24½	24½	—½
58½	63½	105	Minnesota Iron	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	......
10	11	610	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—1½
31¼	31⅝	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	31	31⅝	—1⅞
25⅝	26	2,940	Missouri Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25⅝	25¾	—1⅜
171	175	2	Morris & Essex	175	175	175	175	......
31¼	31¾	835	National Lead Co.	30	30	29⅜	29½	—1⅜
91¼	91½	540	New Jersey Central	92	92	91½	91½	—1¼
109½	109⅝	5,145	New York Central	110⅜	111	109½	109½	—2⅛
12	14	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11½	11½	11½	11½	......
44¾	45	810	Norfolk & West. pf.	44½	45	44½	45	—1⅜
5¼	5½	10	North American	5	5	5	5	......
22¼	22½	4,705	Northern Pacific	23	23	22	22¼	—1⅝
60⅜	60½	9,472	Northern Pacific pf.	61½	61½	60¼	60¾	—2½
14¼	14½	775	Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	—½
23½	23¾	760	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	23½	23¾	—1
112½	112¾	810	Pennsylvania R. R.	113½	113½	112½	112½	—1¼
89½	90	6,784	People's Gas, Chicago	91½	91½	89¾	89⅞	—2⅝
43	46½	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43½	43½	43½	43½	—½
170	173	271	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	172	172	172	172	—2
16	16¼	3,770	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
37⅞	38	1,050	Reading 1st pf.	38	38½	38	38	—1½
19½	20	1,100	Reading 2d pf.	20½	20½	19½	19½	—1½
45	47	38	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	......
14	16	110	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	—1
6¼	7	1	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	7	7	......
4	5	100	St. Louis Southw.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—½
8½	9¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	—½
130	135	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	—3⅝
12	13	1,180	Southern Pacific	13¼	13¼	12	12	—1½
7⅝	8	690	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅞
25½	25⅝	1,668	Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26¼	25½	25½	—1¼
19½	20	2,185	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20	20¼	19½	19½	—1⅜
9½	9¾	650	Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—½
19	19¼	2,229	Union Pacific	19½	19½	19	19½	—½
51¼	51⅜	37,440	Union Pacific pf.	52⅛	52⅛	51	51⅛	—2⅛
6⅜	6½	1,800	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6½	—¼
38	42	120	United States Express	38½	38¼	38½	38½	......
56¾	57	620	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅛	57⅛	56¾	56¾	—1⅜
16	18	200	United States Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
65¼	68	150	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	—2⅜
15¼	15⅝	630	Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—¾
85½	85¾	1,768	Western Union Tel.	86	86	85½	85½	—1½
Sales.....		347,719						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Sales	Price
Am Tobacco Co scrip	10,000	92¾
	10,000	90
	15,000	90½
	10,000	90¼
	9,000	90½
	1,000	90⅝
	5,000	90
	7,000	89½
	200	89
	400	89½
	5,000	90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000	88⅜
At, T & S F gen 4s	25,000	88
	10,000	87⅞
	3,000	87⅞
	17,000	87⅞
	2,000	88
	24,000	87¾
	10,000	87¾
	5,000	87⅞
	2,000	87⅞
	12,000	87¾
	1,000s3	87½
	30,000	87½
	12,000	87⅝
	24,000	87¼
	2,000	87½
Adjustment 4s	5,000	58⅝
	50,000	58½
	1,000	58⅛
	5,000	58¼
	14,000	58⅛
	42,000	58
	1,000	57⅞
	10,000	57¾
	10,000	57⅝
	28,000	57¾
	13,000	57½
	3,000	57⅝
	7,000	57¾
	30,000	58
	5,000	57¾
	5,000	57⅝
	10,000	57½
	1,000	57¾
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	12,000	101
Brooklyn R T 5s	19,000	92¼
	2,000	92¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s	2,000	105
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	106
Canada Southern 2d	7,000	106
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	2,000	11½
	1,000	12
Cent of N J gen 5s	2,000	112½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	1,000	77½
	2,000	77
	2,000	76½
	1,000	77
Ches & Ohio con 5s	1,000	113
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	1,000	62
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	3,000	114
Chi G L & C Co 1st	1,000	104
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	84,000	106½
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	10,000	105½
Chi Term Trans 4s	5,000	81½
Col & Ninth Ave 1st	5,000	117⅝
Den & R G Imp 5s	500	89
Erie gen lien 3-4s	3,000	69
Erie 4s prior bonds	2,000	87¼
Evans & T H gen 5s	1,000	82
	1,000	82½
Ga Pacific 1st 5-6s	2,000	118
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	4,000	81
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	10,000	117⅞
Louis & Nash col tr 5s	1,000	102½
Unified gold 4s	8,000	86
Manhattan Ry con 4s	8,000	92½
Metropolitan Elev 1st	3,000	115½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	10,000	73¾
	8,000	73⅝
	6,000	73½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s	8,000	115
Mo, K & East 1st	5,000	98⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	10,000	86½
	20,000s20F	86¼
	3,000s10F	86¼
Mo, K & T 2d	5,000s3	60
	15,000	60
	10,000s3	60
	11,000	60
	16,000	59½
	10,000	59¼
Missouri Pacific 3d	5,000	108¼
Mo Pacific 1st cons	5,000	95¼
N Y Cent deb 5s	5,000	107½
N Y Cent 1st coup	7,000	115
N Y, O & W con 5s	3,000	106
Nor Pac 1st 6s	2,000	113
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	7,000	59⅞
	20,000	59⅝
	10,000	59¼
	1,000	59⅜
	500	60
	10,000	59
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		93
Oregon R & N 4s	2,000	92
Rio Grande West 1st	1,000	81
	1,000	80½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	3,000	87½
	5,000	87
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	5,000	99
Oregon S L inc A 5s	7,000	62
Reading Co gen 4s	5,000	80½
	10,000	80⅝
	10,000	80¼
	30,000	80⅝
	7,000	80¼
	5,000	80
St L & S F 4s	2,000	72¼
	2,000	72
San An & Ar Pass 4s	2,000	57⅝
	1,000	57⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st	10,000	104
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	10,000	96
Southern Ry 1st 5s	4,000s3	90
	10,000	89
	1,000	89¼
	1,000	89
Standard R & T inc	1,000	11½
	4,000	12
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	2,000	82
Tex & N O con 5s	11,000	98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	3,000s10F	100
	1,000	99
Third Avenue 1st 5s	3,000	123
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	5,000	100
Union Pacific 4s	8,000	91⅛
	1,500	91
	11,000	91
	3,000	90⅝
	31,000	90⅞
	32,000	90⅞
	22,000	90¾
	23,000	90⅞
	500	89⅞
	5,000	90½
	6,000	90⅝
	10,000	90¼
	7,000	90⅞
	11,000	90
	3,000	90⅛
	7,000	90⅝
	6,000	90¼
	8,000	90⅝
	15,000	90¼
	12,000	90⅝
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	10,000	54
	10,000	53¾
	5,000	53½
	6,000	53¼
	15,000	53
	5,000	53½
Wabash 1st 5s	7,000	107
	20,000	106
Registered		
Wabash 2d 5s	7,000	76½
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	15,000	37½
Total sales		$1,418,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	109½
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	120¼	121¼
4s, c., 1925	120¼	121¼
5s, r., 1904	111½	112⅛
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	118
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23
Am. Express	120	127
Am. T. & C.	90	92
Ann Arbor	12	13
Balt. & Ohio	15	17
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3¾	5
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	..
Central Pacific	11½	12½
Chi. & Alton	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	105	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	26	29
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24
Chi. Ind. & L.	6½	7½
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	23	24
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27½	29
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	17	21
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	36	..
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90
Del. & Hudson	106½	108⅝
Del., L. & W.	144¼	..
Den. & R. G.	10	12
D. & R. G. pf.	42	42¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	12
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	5½
Eastern Elevator	..	61
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Ev. & T. H.	19	22
Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	152
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	..	99¾
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45½	55
Iowa Central	7½	8½
Iowa Central pf.	26	29
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	..	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	84	90
L. E. & W. pf.	68	72
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	2
Michigan Central	102	104
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	53
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Mobile & Ohio	27	29
Nat. Lead pf.	102¾	107
Nat. Lin. Oil	16	17
Nat. Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6½	8
N. Y. Air Brake	16	18¼
N. Y. & N. H.	183	188
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
N. Y., S. & W.	10	15½
Nor. & West.	12¾	15
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N. pf.	65¼	68
Oregon S. L.	28	31¼
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	64
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	118	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5¾	7
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	56	57
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	25½	26
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
St. P. & Omaha	68	70
St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	56	56¾
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard R. & T.	3½	4½
Third Avenue	167	170
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Twin City R. T.	..	22
U. S. Leather	5½	6
Wabash	6¾	7
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Union Beef	7½	8½
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9½	10⅝
Wis. Central	1½	2½
Wis. Central pf.	3	5

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Contracting and Supply Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. L. Bresher, R. L. Bresher, and C. J. Campbell of New York City.

National Slot Machine Company of Woodmere, Queens County; capital, $250,000. Directors—Willis G. Nash, Albany; John B. Haswell, Woodmere; James E. Sullivan, G. [illegible] Walter, and Martin Stellinere, New York City; George W. Smith, Far Rockaway; G. [illegible], Jersey City.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160
Columbia	150
Garfield National	350
Greenwich	165
Merchants' Exch'ge	116
New Amsterdam	245
Park	300
Seaboard National	175
Seventh National	106

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
33,000	Am. Sug. Refs.	118¾	118¾	115⅝	116
1,790	Am. Tobacco	107⅝	109	107⅝	108
170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	25½	25½	25	25
200	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
1,250	Brook. R. T.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36¾
17,270	C., B. & Q.	92⅛	92⅛	90⅝	90⅝
2,270	C., R. I. & Pac.	85⅝	85⅝	84¼	84¾
28,920	C., Mil. & St. P.	89⅝	89⅝	87	87⅝
10	Cent. of N. J.	91½	91½	91½	91½
100	Gen. Electric	81½	81½	81¼	81¼
830	Louis. & Nash.	49½	49½	48⅛	48⅛
2,380	Manhattan	97⅛	97⅛	95	95
830	Mo. Pacific	26⅝	27⅛	25½	25⅝
130	N. Y. Central	110⅝	110⅝	109⅝	109⅝
170	Nor. Pacific	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜
1,140	Nor. Pac. pf.	61½	61½	60	60⅝
340	People's Gas	91⅝	91⅝	89⅞	89⅞
160	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16	16
20	Reading 1st pf.	38	38	38	38
210	Tenn. C. & I.	20	20	19½	19½
1,580	Union Pac. pf.	52⅛	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
50	West. Union	86	86	85½	85⅝
92,420					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s.	87¼	88	86½	86½
27,000	Reading 4s.	80¾	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝
6,000	Rio G. W. 4s.	81½	81½	80⅞	80⅞
19,000	Wabash 1st.	107⅜	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝
5,000	Wabash 2d.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝
$82,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
1st week April	$77,768	$72,861	$73,902
From July 1	4,579,053	4,371,442	4,483,185
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
1st week April	$63,917	$84,676	$78,800
From July 1	2,768,483	2,484,119	......
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
1st week April	$87,792	$98,384	$83,093
From July 1	4,162,105	3,594,090	......
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
1st week April	$60,304	$53,789	......
From July 1	2,545,947	2,163,805	......
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week April	$22,043	$19,737	......
From July 1	846,032	806,821	......
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week April	$8,437	$8,282	$8,559
From July 1	132,301	119,626	123,188
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
1st week April	$407,000	$345,000	$354,000
From Jan. 1	6,619,146	5,731,795	5,629,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week April	$22,000	$13,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	341,939	269,646	182,000
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week April	$224,715	$208,892	$201,298
From July 1	8,725,674	8,141,882	......
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week April	$150,504	$82,471	......
From July 1	4,836,234	3,397,798	......
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week April	$15,914	$12,909	$13,273
From Jan. 1	228,059	230,317	231,225
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
1st week April	$44,100	$37,800	$38,700
From July 1	2,540,033	1,847,181	1,878,291
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
1st week April	$112,814	$98,046	......
From July 1	5,826,841	4,606,873	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week April	$84,600	$76,000	$81,777
From July 1	4,602,962	4,128,290	4,025,859
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for February—			
Gross earnings	253,518	280,572	246,682
Operating ex.	207,936	207,732	218,637
Net earnings	45,582	72,840	28,045
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	53,985	108,053	69,765

NEW YORK LIFE CHANGES.

E. D. Randolph Placed in Charge of the Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage Department.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, Third Vice President Perkins was promoted by a unanimous vote to the position of Second Vice President, made vacant by the death of Archibald H. Welch. D. P. Kingsley, Superintendent of Agencies, was made a Trustee of the company and Third Vice President. Edmund D. Randolph was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and placed in charge of the real estate and bond and mortgage department, the bureau formerly in Mr. Welch's charge. Dr. A. Huntington, for many years the Medical Director, tendered his resignation on account of ill health, and has been made Consultant Medical Director. Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, an assistant of Dr. Huntington, has been made Medical Director.

Mr. Perkins, who has been made Second Vice President, entered the service of the company in 1877, and Mr. Kingsley, the Third Vice President, has served since 1889. When President McCall was elected in 1892, he asked that Mr. Perkins be made Third Vice President and Mr. Kingsley Superintendent of Agencies, and they were elected without opposition.

The newly elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, Edmund D. Randolph, is the President of the Continental National Bank of this city. He was made a Trustee of the company and a member of its Finance Committee on Mr. McCall's election in 1892. He will retire from the bank and devote his entire time to the real estate and bond and mortgage department of the New York Life. Mr. Randolph at present is a Director in the Continental National Bank, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company. He is a Vestryman of Trinity Church Corporation, and a Governor of the Society of New York Hospital. The two last-mentioned organizations have extensive real estate interests, in the administration of which Mr. Randolph has been closely connected.

In addition to the foregoing appointment, Thomas A. Buckner, Inspector of Agencies at Chicago, who has been with the company since 1880, was made Superintendent of Agencies at the New York office.

Joseph J. Hearns, the Inspector of Agencies at New York, who was formerly private secretary to ex-President Beers, was made Assistant Secretary of the company.

Previous to the meeting of the Board of Trustees, an election for six Trustees of the first class, to serve for the ensuing four years, was held, at which John Claflin, E. N. Gibbs, W. B. Hornblower, Woodbury Langdon, and George A. Morrison were re-elected, and D. P. Kingsley chosen to succeed Archibald H. Welch.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Louisville Board of Trade has decided to make a fight for a reduction in fire insurance rates.

The American Fire Insurance Company of New York has applied for admission to North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida.

The Alabama Fire Underwriters' Association at its annual convention, to be held at Mobile to-day, will consider the insurance laws of that State. Capt. E. B. Joseph, J. W. Scheible, and Samuel L. Crook will address the association.

Secretary Charles C. Fleming of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has issued the call for the annual meeting, to be held on May 4. The place selected by the Executive Committee is Old Point Comfort, Va., the selection being subject to possible change in the event of war.

The Buffalo agents of the National Surety, the American Surety, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland have precipitated a rate war as to the prices for bonds in response to the request of the Buffalo Brewers' Association for bids. The situation is serious, as this is the time of the year at which most of the excise bonds are taken out. The war will materially benefit the hotels and saloons.

President A. G. Bullock of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass., announces that "no extra premiums will be charged persons now insured in that company, who, in case of war, shall engage in service in the army or navy; or in the militia of the several States, and such service shall not invalidate their policies. After the declaration of war applicants for insurance who may engage in service in war may be charged an extra premium when permit for such service is given, which will be based on the kind of service and the conditions prevailing."

Receiver Lord of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association has informed the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court as to the importance of an early decision on the appeal from the decree of Justice Holmes, and expects daily to receive this decision. The Massachusetts statute requires that funds in the hands of the receiver shall be divided among the accrued claims, and the decree of Justice Holmes declared that accrued claims include all claims due previous to the filing of the bill. The appeal was taken on the ground that accrued claims within the meaning of the statute include only such claims as had accrued previous to the appointment of the receiver. The suit of the L. D. Garrett Company against the association cannot delay dividends, for it relates to the collection of additional money, and not to the disposal of the funds on hand.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Decision Against the Importers in the Photographic Paper Case—Watch Movements.

Certain points have for some time been in dispute regarding the customs classification of so-called photographic paper. A number of hearings were conducted by the Board of Classification on protests filed by the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, and in an elaborate opinion written by General Appraiser Tichenor, the board yesterday decided against the importers on every point. The merchandise in controversy is plain paper of fine texture, one surface being glossy, with a mauve or pink tint. This paper was assessed for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in Paragraph 398, Act of July 24, 1897, for "albumenized or sensitized paper, or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes."

The protesting importers insisted that the paper was dutiable at 2½ cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem under a provision also in Paragraph 398, for "surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this act." It was admitted by the importers that the merchandise was imported for photographic use, and that it was barytacoated, but they claimed that it had to undergo a process of sensitizing before it was in condition for immediate use by the photographer. In summing up the case, Col. Tichenor says:

> It is in evidence that comparatively little paper is imported in condition for immediate use by the photographer; also that paper such as this in question is sold in considerable quantities direct to photographers. * * * We find as facts: First—That the merchandise in question is a superior quality of surface-coated paper, expressly designed and suitable for photographic purposes. Second—That it was known in commerce as "surface-coated paper for photographic purposes" on July 24, 1897, and for a long time prior thereto. The protests, therefore, are overruled, and the assessment of duty is affirmed in each case.

Additional testimony was taken yesterday in the watch movement case before ex-Judge Somerville and Charles H. Ham of the Board of Classification. One or two witnesses were examined in behalf of the importers, and an effort was made to show that watch movements which lacked hands, a balance wheel, or a dial, were entitled to entry as "parts of watches" at an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. Several witnesses testified for the Government that the so-called "parts of watches" over which this controversy has arisen are in reality watch movements practically completed, and are therefore dutiable under the compound specific and ad valorem duty. George E. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent of the Elgin Watch Company of Illinois, identified some of the sample "parts of watches" submitted by the protesting importers as completed watch movements. One sample, which was minus a hand, Mr. Hunter said, was a completed watch movement, having once been put together and timed. As an expert, he said that he could always tell when a watch movement had been timed. The "timing" was the last step in the completion of a "watch movement." Mr. Hunter's testimony was strongly in favor of the Government, and it was corroborated by several other witnesses. A decision in the case will be given at the convenience of the board.

TARIFF EVASIONS DISCLOSED.

Extraordinary Growth of the Undervaluation Evil on Goods Imported from St. Gall.

Undervaluation of imports from St. Gall, Switzerland, on an enormous scale, is the latest disclosure made by the investigation into customs evils which is being prosecuted by United States Appraiser Wakeman, in conjunction with other Treasury Department officials. There are more than a score of representatives of St. Gall manufacturing houses in this city, and the evils complained of have been committed year after year without any apparent effort at covering the tracks of the law evaders.

Large quantities of Swiss sets, nainsook sets, cotton insertions, lace embroidered flounces, handkerchiefs, &c., manufactured in St. Gall, are shipped to this country. Although sold by their makers to New York firms, the goods are consigned by the makers to their own agents in this city, who deliver the goods, duty paid, to the purchasers. By this arrangement the market price is not disclosed in the invoice to the customs officer. When the attention of the Treasury Department was called to this particular subject the co-operation of Consul General Du Bois at St. Gall was enlisted, and detailed reports were speedily collected showing the relations existing between St. Gall manufacturers and the American market, and the business methods pursued. It was then ascertained that nearly twenty-five St. Gall manufacturers had agencies in New York City. Facts tending to show the grossest kind of undervaluations of goods sent to this market were submitted to some of the leading firms in St. Gall. Greatly to the surprise of the American customs officers no attempt was made to deny that the invoice prices were less than the net prices at which the goods were being delivered to customers.

The St. Gall manufacturers explained that for several years they had been following the plan of consigning sold goods and invoicing them at the cost of production, plus 8 per cent. for possible profits, and an additional 5 per cent. for expense of transportation. This plan, it was alleged, had been approved or tacitly agreed to by "some United States Custom House officials" several years ago. Consul General Du Bois ascertained that all of the so-called "order houses" in St. Gall were doing business on this plan, and that this undervaluation evil had grown to its present great proportions "in the face of the repeated warnings of the Consular officers stationed at St. Gall during the last eight or ten years."

The local customs authorities at the Port of New York find it difficult to get the facts regarding the cost of production and American market value of St. Gall importations, because the manufacturers refuse to accept orders from American firms at franc prices deliverable in St. Gall, and will only accept such orders deliverable through their New York agents on the price basis of dollars and cents, duty paid. It is an open question whether the invoices made up in St. Gall according to the plus 8 and 5 per cent. plan are the equivalent of any quotable market price in this country. With the aid of the large budget of facts collected abroad Appraiser Wakeman proposes to continue the investigation here with a view of putting a stop to these wholesale evasions of legitimate tariff duties. He has already taken much testimony relative to undervaluations of other kinds of goods, and one effect of his work has been to induce a big importing house with a foreign manufacturing connection to discontinue the objectionable system of bringing foreign-made goods over here "consigned" to the American agents of the manufacturers. This firm now has its importations invoiced directly to purchaser.

SOUTH'S COTTON MANUFACTURE.

W. J. Mercer Reads a Paper Before the Merchants' Association.

At the convention of the Merchants' Association, held in its rooms in the New York Life Building yesterday, W. J. Mercer, who has recently returned from a trip through the Southern States, read a paper on "Cotton Manufacturing in the South." He said that the mills in the South were as well built and as well equipped with modern machinery as those in the North, but owing to atmospherical conditions they could not produce as fine goods as New England mills. At present, he said, there were 17,400,000 spindles in operation in this country, of which 4,100,000 are in the South. Wages were lower in the South, and a feature of the work there was the employing of very young children in the mills.

The spinning mills of North Carolina were run from 140 to 142 hours a week, but in Georgia, where the eleven-hour law is enforced, the mills run only sixty-six hours a week. The operators in Southern mills, Mr. Mercer said, were all American born, and the mill owners claimed that they were quick to learn and turn out excellent work. The speaker said that the cotton market was overstocked, and that the Southern mills should seek a market in other countries.

NEW JERSEY INCORPORATIONS.

Anderson Safe Float Co. Has $15,000,000 Capital—Investment Company.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—The Anderson Safe Float Company of Paterson was incorporated to-day with a capital of $15,000,000. The incorporators are Daniel L. Morgan, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Fount Illman, Palmetta, Tenn.; Josiah Banderson, Boston, Mass.; Arthur E. Denison, Cambridge, Mass., and Alfred W. Greenwood, Paterson. The company will manufacture Anderson ellipsoids for safe transportation by land and sea of mail and valuable merchandise.

The Colonial Investment Company of Jersey City also was incorporated to-day. The capital is $1,000,000, and the incorporators are O. H. Lohsen and James C. Young, Jersey City, and William B. Starrett, Bayonne.

MAY WHEAT TOUCHES $1.09 1-2.

Highest Point Yet Reached in Chicago —Leiter's Brokers Call a 10 Per Cent. Margin.

CHICAGO, April 13.—May wheat to-day sold at $1.09½, the highest point yet reached for that delivery, while July at one time showed an advance of 2¾ cents. The critical state of affairs between the United States and Spain and enormous sales of cash wheat by Leiter caused one of the broadest markets seen here in a long time, shorts of all kinds being driven to cover. May closed 1¼ cents higher and July 2¼@2⅜ cents higher. Other markets advanced in sympathy, corn closing ⅝ of a cent higher, oats ½ a cent higher, and provisions 2½@12½ cents higher.

Everything in wheat was very strong at the opening. Even May, which has been almost nominal of late, exhibited a great deal of activity, and, in fact, was the feature of the early trading. The most prominent factor in the strength was undoubtedly the gravity of the reports from Washington. Another factor was the knowledge which leaked out before trading commenced that Leiter had received acceptances from abroad of all the wheat he had offered the previous afternoon at prices based on yesterday's advance. This quantity was put by Leiter at about 700,000 bushels, and this proof of the determination of foreigners to get all the wheat possible ahead of actual hostilities created genuine anxiety among shorts, big and little, and started them to covering as soon as trading commenced. May started at $1.08, an advance of 1 cent, and advanced to $1.09½.

Very little was offered at first, but Leiter soon took advantage of the bulge, and disposed of large quantities through brokers, satisfying for a short time the short demand, and the price eased off to $1.08. The big trading, however, was done in July. That option opened at from 85⅝ cents to 86¼ cents, compared with 85¼@85⅜ cents. All classes of buyers came into the market, but offerings were decidedly limited until the price got up to 86⅝ cents. This was above call figures, and free selling by holders of those privileges with extensive realizing by longs caused a little softening of prices, July getting back to 86⅜ cents. For a time after that there was a little cessation in the buying fever, and prices did not change much. But about 11:30 the influence of the Washington news was augmented by more sensational news regarding the California crop. The condition in that State was said to be the worst since 1856, and predictions of not more than a third of a crop were made, unless rain comes soon. Before 12 o'clock the buying had become larger than before, and as the session wore on it became practically a scramble among shorts to cover.

The Leiter interest sold largely of May and also of July right up to the close, but even his offerings were not sufficient to satisfy the demand, and a few minutes from the end of the session July was bid up to 88⅝ cents. The market then reacted to 87⅞ cents, which was the closing price. May closed at $1.08¼. Leiter's brokers to-day called a 10 per cent. margin on everybody on May trades.

EXCISE LAW VIOLATIONS.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox, in Long Island City, yesterday, gave a decision which will affect the trial for violation of the excise laws in the Boroughs of Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

John Seaman, a saloon keeper of Rockaway, was arrested for violating the law, and his case was sent to the Court of Sessions for trial. Lawyer Frederick L. Gilbert appeared before Justice Maddox yesterday, and asked that the case of Seaman be transferred from the Court of Sessions to the Queens County Grand Jury, and that it be tried in the Queens County Court here, instead of before the Court of Sessions of the borough.

The lawyer held that Chapter 312 of the Laws of 1897, the Raines law, stated that the trial of excise violations should be before the Court of Sessions "of the City and County of New York." The lawyer said that the court had no jurisdiction in the Counties of Queens, Richmond, and Kings, which are now in the City of New York.

Justice Maddox in denying the application for the transfer said that the excise law was passed in April, and that the charter of Greater New York was passed on May 4 following. The Court stated that the charter said that the Court of Sessions had jurisdiction over all misdemeanors, and as a violation of the excise law was a misdemeanor, the Court of Sessions had power to try Seaman.

POWDER WORKS BLOWN UP.

READING, Penn., April 13.—Early this morning two distinct shocks were felt throughout this section, and Pottstown and Phoenixville, points ten miles north and twenty miles west of Reading, reported that they had noticed a tremor like an earthquake.

The Miller powder works in Sumneytown, Montgomery County, over thirty miles from here, had exploded. All the buildings connected with the works were blown to atoms, and nearly every building in and around Sumneytown was more or less damaged.

In one house, in this city, a window pane was broken, and throughout the country, within a radius of over thirty miles, the shock was felt. For ten miles around Sumneytown the shock was simply terrific. It is reported that the amount of black powder exploded was 20,000 pounds.

GOV. BLACK SIGNS 22 BILLS.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Black to-day signed twenty-two bills. The majority of them have nothing but local significance to the various parts of the State.

The only important bill signed was Senator Higgins's, which authorizes savings banks to invest in the first mortgage bonds of railroad corporations which are principally situated in this State, provided that such railroads have not failed to regularly pay the interest on their debts. Among the bills signed were:

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $301,450 to pay the interest on the canal debt.

Senator Seibert—Allowing Buffalo to use a strip of sea wall for highway purposes.

Senator Burns—Authorizing Mount Vernon to spend $20,000 a year on its police force.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, to dispose of its property.

Mr. Boland—Authorizing Buffalo to spend $500,000 on new schoolhouses.

THE WILL OF JOHN MOORE.

The contest over the will of John Moore, a well-known politician, and who was reputed at one time to be worth $500,000, was commenced yesterday, before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Moore left about $50,000, which he bequeathed to his widow for life, and upon her death to their children—John, James, Thomas, and Annie. He cut off from any share in his estate his son Daniel, who has for some years been a Bowery tramp.

Daniel opposes the probate of the will on the ground that his father was, when he made it, of unsound mind, and also as having been procured by undue influence. He claims that under a former will he was left a liberal inheritance.

Francis S. V. Oliver represented Daniel Moore and William Moore, an adopted son of the testator. He examined Dr. James B. Moore, a brother of the contestant, who said that Daniel had not for years been admitted to his father's house, but sometimes when the testator was up stairs went into the basement. He said that Daniel, the day before the death of his father, went to the basement door with a knife in his hand and terrified his mother and sister. The witness said he went down and by direction of his father had him arrested. He was sent to Blackwell's Island the next day by a Magistrate, and his father died before his release.

Dr. H. W. Wooton and Lawyer George F. O'Shaunessy, the subscribing witnesses to the will, testified that it was executed two days before the testator died, and that he was very ill and weak at the time. The hearing will be continued to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WARD B. SMITH'S SONS.—Schedules of Ward B. Smith's Sons, stevedores and heavy trucking, at 52 Corlears Street, show liabilities, $13,233; nominal assets, $17,752; actual assets, $9,152.

OVERIN & MARKERT.—Judgment for $7,810 was entered yesterday against George D. Overin and Anton Markert, Jr., who composed the firm of Overin & Markert, livery stables at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, in favor of Anna F. Davidson for balance of rent due from Oct. 1, 1892, to Oct. 1, 1893.

HANSING & SCOTT.—Hansing & Scott, manufacturers of pianos at 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, are in financial difficulties, and John W. Scott, one of the partners, has been appointed receiver of the firm by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Siegfried Hansing for the dissolution of the firm, which it was stated is insolvent. Both partners consented to the receivership. The liabilities are $25,337 and nominal assets $31,360. The firm was formed on June 18, 1894, each partner contributing $5,000 cash capital. They sold their pianos principally on the installment plan, and collections have been slow.

DAVID BLOCK.—James W. Hyde has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for David Block of 40 Elizabeth Street by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court, on the application of Burton Glidden, who holds a judgment for $4,549. Mr. Block is at present working for his son. He was formerly a manufacturer of tinware, made an assignment in 1892 with liabilities of $125,000, settled with his creditors, resumed business, and a year later was sold out by the Sheriff. There are now judgments against him for $30,000, and his assets are about $20,000 in outstanding accounts, which he has been unable to collect, but he thinks that probably 10 per cent. can be collected.

Out of Town.

STEVENSON LEATHER COMPANY.—Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court has appointed Willard Hall Porter of Wilmington receiver of the property in this state of the Stevenson Leather Company, morocco manufacturers, of Wilmington, Del., on the application of Frank M. Jones, one of the stockholders. Mr. Porter has also been appointed receiver at Wilmington. The company has $29,000 in notes outstanding soon to become due, and could not get ready cash to meet them. It also owes $9,000 for merchandise. The nominal assets exceed the liabilities, but cannot be made available at present. The assets consist of real estate, machinery, manufactured goods, materials, and book accounts. The assets in this State are $5,000. The company was incorporated on Jan. 1, 1895, and was capitalized at $50,000.

Judgments Against A. M. Palmer.

Two judgments were entered yesterday against Albert M. Palmer, the theatrical manager, in favor of Henry W. Palmer for $3,394 on notes and for money loaned, and in favor of the Madison Square Garden Company for $12,153 on eleven notes made by Mr. Palmer to the order of the company in May and June, 1896, payable at different dates.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPEL, Carl—M. Freytag	$2,074
BOUILLON, Joseph—T. W. Scannell	220
BRANCH, Mason M.—E. A. Landon	92
BRINKER, Henry—H. A. Durlach and another	106
BUNGE, Charles—L. Marschall and others	411
BLAISDELL, Emily A., and 105 others—G. M. Husted, costs, &c.	253
BETTENHASSER, Gertrude—Templars of Liberty of America, costs	76
BRICKNER, Theodore W.—Consolidated Ice Company	106
BOUILLON, Michael L. and Patrick M. Hannigan—William H. Matthews	2,731
COHEN, Louis—A. A. Wolf and another	378
CUFF, Edward J.—P. H. Wagner	71
CRAWFORD, George—the Mechanics' National Bank of New York City	3,995
CHASE, William M.—H. O. Watson	317
CANTER, Aron—John T. Willets, as guardian	3,140
COHN, Charles—Charles L. Schneider and another	53
CROWE, James G., and Charles Jones—J. Scase	2,234
DEXTER, Louisa—W. F. Weber and another	155
DEL VALLE, Ulises—V. D. Gano	707
EHLERS, Herman H., Orville H. Short, and James Milburn, Jr.—Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse	267
FREIFELD, Mary—M. Hamburger	361
FINCH, Henry T. and Edward L.—Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company	421
FEEHAN, Margaret—H. J. Oppenheim, assignee	173
FRIEDLANDER, Jacob—Steinhardt Brothers & Co.	162
GOODMAN, Fanney—Bertha Alexander, by guardian	95
GARFUNKEL, Benjamin—L. Michael and others	1,905
HAFT, Alexander—N. Meserits, deficiency	234
HAYES, William—The Martin B. Brown Company	654
HIGGINS, Peter D.—P. H. Wagner	80
GLOVER, Arthur G.—R. A. Chesebrough	52
JOHNSON, Henry H.—Freeling H. Smith	651
KAUFMANN, Solomon B.—American Druggist Publishing Company	143
KATZENSTEIN, Hugo—M. Katz	30
KOEBLER, Margaret, and John Maier—F. Brodsky & Co.	125
KEYES, Edward L.—Colonial Company	81
KIRBY, Michael F.—A. F. Hafner	356
KRAMER, Henry—E. Dickman	663
LOUCKS, Thomas M., and Thomas Van Every—F. C. Arnold	45
MORGAN, Mary—M. D. Knowlton and another	119
MARKERT, Anton, Jr., and George D. Overin—Anna F. Davidson	7,810
MORTON, Dorothy—L. Harper	42
MORTON, Dorothy—A. Dalby	36
MORTON, Dorothy—C. Rowan	84
McNAMARA, Mary—Stern & Altmayer	10
MERRILL, Harry—J. Burns	120
O'CONNELL, Patrick F.—D. M. Koehler	715
OGDEN, Benjamin B.—E. Weickert, costs	69
PALMER, Albert M.—H. W. Palmer	3,394
PALMER, Albert M.—Madison Square Garden Company	12,153
PAKAS, Solomon L.—F. Horowitz and others	1,644
PHILLIPSON, Emil—Decorators' Supply Company	262
PARET, Robert L.—J. M. Drake and another	1,552
REINECKE, William H.—J. F. Spaulding and others	601
STEIBER, Charles, Gustave Karges, and William Boes—Isaac S. Vought and another	228
SAMUELS, Lewis S.—N. W. Marcus	4,695
SELINER, Albert—H. F. Klumpp	192
STEINFELD, David—Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Company	1,232
SCHROEDER, Katie E.—L. Klopper, Jr.	196
SCHEPER, Mary W., executrix—L. R. Briggs and others, as administrators, &c.	117
SCHWARZ, Regina—Louis Gretsch and another	244
STEPHENS, George W.—J. A. Quin	379
THE STEWART CERAMIC COMPANY—Thomas Cunningham	652
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Owen J. Ward	600
THE MONTAUK GAS FIXTURE COMPANY—Louis V. Hubbard	530
THE MAYOR, &c.—Terence A. Smith	5,437
THE D. G. YUENGLING COMPANY—William M. Schwenker	1,503
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Joseph M. Schenck	500
THE GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY and Charles L. Seabury & Co., consolidated—George B. Hand	1,347
THE MADISON CLUB—L. Silberstein	81
TODD, George E. D. and William N., and Lewis C. King—The Phenix National Bank	2,436
TAYLOR, Georgiana—M. Klein	20
UTLEY, William R. and Mary G.—M. T. Suydam	246
VAN NORMAN, Amelia—D. Walters	121
WAKAL, Louis—F. Brodsky & Co.	89
WATTS, Samuel C.—M. Klein	17

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Flour, Minn., patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03 9-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	5.47½
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, April 13.—Flour firm. No. 2 Spring wheat, 94c@$1.01; No. 2 red, $1.06¼@$1.06⅝; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30⅝@30⅝c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26½c; No. 2 white, free on board, 28½@29½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 35½@37½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23½@$1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.90@$9.95; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

The market for cotton futures was dominated by the character of advices from Washington, and as the latter pointed to a near-by conflict between this country and Spain, a general drop in prices was the result. A fairly steady feeling prevailed around the opening in sympathy with favorable accounts from the English market, and on light foreign buying. Weakness developed later in the forenoon, however, and by midday a net decline of 5@6 points was in evidence. The bear crowd were aggressive and succeeded in dislodging several lines of long cotton. Speculation fell off to an exceptional degree in the forenoon, and attention was given over almost entirely to the news tickers and slips which gave detailed reports of the doings in Congress. There is a growing feeling among the trade that should war be declared only a light break in prices would result, some traders even going so far as to predict that there would be no drop whatever. Private cables from Liverpool stated that the English trade was discounting a conflict, and was rushing recent purchases of spot cotton in this country to the seaboard points for immediate shipment. The local market closed quiet at a net loss of 4 points. Total sales, futures, 62,900 bales. Southern spot markets, middling: Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d. December-January, 320v; January-February, 320b; April, 322½s; April-May, 322½s; May-June, 322½b; June-July, 323s; July-August, 323s; August-September, 322½s; September-October, 321½b; October-November, 320½b; November-December, 320b.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.90@5.91
May	5.97	5.98	5.92	5.93@5.94
June	6.00	6.00	5.96	5.96@5.97
July	6.03	6.03	5.98	5.99@6.00
August	6.05	6.06	5.99	6.01@6.02
September	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.98@5.99
October	6.02	6.02	5.98	5.98@5.99
November	6.03	6.03	6.00	5.99@6.01
December	6.02	6.02	6.00	6.01@6.02
January	6.05	6.05	6.02	6.03@6.04

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
May	103⅞	105¼	103⅞	105⅛
July	89⅝	92¼	89⅝	91⅞
September	82½	84	82½	83⅜
CORN—				
May	34⅝	35 1-16	34⅝	35
July	35⅝	36 3-16	35⅝	36
OATS—				
May	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
May	108	109½	107½	108¼
July	85⅝	88⅝	85⅝	87⅝
September	77⅞	79½	77⅞	79⅝
CORN—				
May	29⅞	30 7-16	29⅞	30⅜
July	31⅛	31⅝	31 1-16	31½
September	32¼	32 13-16	32¼	32⅝
OATS—				
May	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼
July	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23⅝
September	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A somewhat remarkable feature of the market was the abundance and force of bull news from both home and foreign sources. It kept shorts in a turmoil all day, with prices constantly advancing, until at the highest point July showed a clean gain of 3c over Tuesday night. The only period of hesitation in the upward movement appeared just at the close, when moderate realizing by early buyers produced a slight setback, final prices being 1⅝@2⅝c net higher. Home news consisted mainly of unsettling war developments, recognized now as a bullish influence, continued bad crop reports from California, and export transactions at all ports reaching fifty-five loads.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—No. 2 Northern, 99½c; May, $1.02⅝; July, $1.00⅛. Rye, ⅝c higher; No. 1, 53c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 13.—April, $1.00½; May, 98⅝c; July, 97⅝c; September, 77⅛c; No. 1 hard, $1.02⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.00⅝.

DULUTH, April 13.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.02¼; May, $1.03; July, 98½c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed 36⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 60c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59½c, free on board, afloat; 58@56½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½@36c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Spring patents, $5.15@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.20. CORNMEAL — Kilndried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@90c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; middling, bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 85c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 13.—First patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.95@$5.05; first clear, $3.80@$4; second clear, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅛c; 160 lb, 5¼c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5⅝@5½c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6⅛@6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16@9⅝c; country, 3⅝@3 11-16c. LARD—5.47½c; city lard, 5.15@5.20c; refined, South American, 6.10c; Continent, 5.70c; Brazil, kegs, 7.20c; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime, Western, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

War news had the effect of putting prices up in the coffee market to-day, but failed to stimulate speculation, rather operating to the contrary, total sales reaching but 12,500 bags. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. Following the call firmness developed on local covering, light foreign buying, and scattered purchases for the account of spot coffee houses. Prices advanced sharply, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 10 to 25 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.80@5.90
May	5.60	5.85	5.60	5.75@5.80
June	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
July	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
August	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.70@5.80
September	5.60	5.80	5.60	5.75@5.80
October	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
November	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
December	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.85@5.90
January	...	...	...	5.85@5.95
February	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.95
March	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$200. Hamburg—½ pfennig lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—½f lower; total sales, 8,000 bags; January, 35.75; February, 36.00; March, 36.25; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35.00; October, 35.00; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio—No. 7, Rio, 8$725.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅛c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22¼c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 42@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium, 12 months, 44@46c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40@42c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 48@49c; Eastern No. 2, 44@46c; Valley No. 1, 45@46c; Valley No. 2, 42@43c; Valley, No. 3, 38@40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 51@52c; fine medium, 49@50c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 48@49c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

IRON, $6.55@$6.85. COPPER, $12. TIN, $14.35@$14.45. LEAD, $3.60@$3.62½. SPELTER, $4.25@$4.35.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 31c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 13.—Turpentine, 26@26½c; resin, $1.10 and $1.15.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Turpentine, 25½c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, poor to prime, $4.40@$5.30; choice, $5.40; oxen and stags, $3.65@$4.50; bulls, $3.25@$3.75; cows, $2@$3.90.

CALVES—Veals, $3.75@$6.25; few choice, $6.50; city-dressed veals, 7½@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4@$4.90; clipped, $3.50@$4.35; good wooled lambs, $6; clipped, $4.75@$5.30; Southern lambs, $4.25@$4.75 each; State, $2@$5.

HOGS, $3.85@$4.20.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot on Ninety-second Street Sold—Other Dealings at Private Contract and at Auction.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for George Bussing, Edward O. Bussing, and George G. Woods, to Edward Oppenheimer, the plot Ninety-second Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 feet front by 140 and 135 feet in depth on either side. In payment for his interest in the property George G. Woods takes the five-story double flat, with stores, 344 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 84.

It is reported that Mary McWalters has sold the two five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6, purchased by her at auction about two weeks ago.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold to George D. Bogert, for $18,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 174 West Ninety-eighth Street, 20 by 100.2.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 302 West Thirty-fourth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Wagner & Wallace have sold to a Mrs. O'Brien the four-story dwelling 31 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Charles Buek has sold to Herman Rawitzer, for about $57,000, the four-story dwelling 233 West Seventy-second Street, 21 by 63 by 102.2.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to the defendants, Karl M. Wallach & Son, for $23,100, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1,983 Second Avenue, 25.11 by 75; also in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles J. Obermayer, for $13,066, the five-story brick tenement, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 105.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 88.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, executor's sale, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 30 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, sale by order of the heirs, 41 Cannon Street, west side, 75 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 100, with "L" on northerly side, 18 by 18.9, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick stable at rear.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 409 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 91 Jane Street, north side, 79.5 feet east of Washington Street, 18 by 50, two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Third Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, extending through to Lincoln Avenue, 51.4 by 128.9 by 50 by 117.4, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 141 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 320.10 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.5 by 92, three-story brick and frame building, with store, and three-story brick building at the rear.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, Sheepshead Bay Road, east side, 198 feet south of Jerome Avenue, 52 by 290 by 52 by 315, three-story brick and frame dwelling and two-story barn.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., trustee's sale, Ocean Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., between the West End Hotel and the Howland House, property known as the Presbury Cottage, together with barns, outhouses, &c., on a plot 161.9 by 1,452 and irregular.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 352 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,802; subject to another mortgage for $14,471.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 2,424 Second Avenue, east side, 40.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,653.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 64 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, Mott Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,582.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 224 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 233.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,530.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 44 Downing Street, south side, 154.2 feet west of Bedford Street, 27.10 by 91.1 by 28.9 by 98.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $27,654.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,374 Lexington Avenue, west side, 34.4 feet south of Ninety-first Street, 16.7 by 88.3, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,705.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 16 and 18 West Sixtieth Street, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $62,896.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 166 East Seventy-first Street, south side, 158.4 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,443.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,030.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 686 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 130.11 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 88.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,094.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue A, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86.5; F. J. Balschun of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 923 Fifth Avenue; for a six-story brick dwelling, 28 by 100; Eliza Guggenheimer of 8 East Eighty-first Street, owner; R. Maynick of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north east corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 86 and 27.10 by 95; Webster White of 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $94,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 85.8; Mary F. Connor of 1,054 Intervale Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Madison Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.11 by 85, and 25 by 75; Isaac Meyer of 69 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost $105,000.

Willow Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, for a three and four story brick factory, 52.6 by 200; Einstein, Wolff & Co. of 443 Broadway, owners; George P. Chappel of 24 State Street, architect; cost $40,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost $2,400.

Tiebout Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 45; Charles H. Thornton of 672 East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

Alterations.

No. 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick office building; William H. Russell of New Rochelle, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,033 Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; J. Romaine Brown of 614 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 62 and 64 Cedar Street, to a six-story brick office building; John T. Kane of 49 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Lienau & Nash of 64 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 554 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Adelaide S. Browning of 552 Fifth Avenue, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Martin Klug, owner; John Karn, architect; cost, $350.

Boston Road, east side, 250 feet south of Bear Swamp Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Thwaite, owner; George W. Suydam of New Rochelle, architect; cost, $1,500.

Tracy Bank Building Sold.

The announcement was made yesterday that Maclay & Davies had sold for J. Pierpont Morgan what is known as the "Tracy Bank Building," at 284-286 Pearl Street. Mr. Morgan is executor of the estate of Charles Edward Tracy, his brother-in-law, who died about two years ago. Mr. Davies declined to divulge further details, and simply said it was sold to an investor on private terms. The property is at the corner of Pearl and Beekman Streets, covering a lot about 42½ by 53 feet. It was said at the building that the purchaser is one of the firm of Martin & Brother of 11 Wall Street, and that the sale was made Monday. Painters were at work on the exterior yesterday, and it was said that the building will be remodeled and renovated throughout. Last year the property was assessed at $60,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 13.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 131st St, 17x85; John H. Judge, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	$15,000
LOT 54, map of property of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Charles Robinson to Harry Lewine	1,200
LOT 816, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Louis Rousseau	3,250
MADISON AV, now Bathgate Av, e s, 186 ft s of 179th St, 18x93; Isabel Fawcett to William E. Brooks	100
PARK AV, 1,747, 20x75; William Olmesdahl to Herman Scheideberg	1
SAMUEL ST, s w corner of Mohegan Av, 75x133; John E. Morgan to Armenia Carpenter and another	Exch.
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 66.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x69.11; Hulda Wagner to C. H. Ludington, Jr.	1
UNION AV, w s, 225 ft s of 151st St, 100x100; Paul M. Herzog to Eugene H. Hammond	1
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 109.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 50.5x90.9x50.4x90.9; Edward W. Ganly and wife to James J. Tynan	10
5TH AV, n e corner of 100th St, 201.10x325; Max Nathan and others to the Mount Sinai Hospital	337,750
9TH AV, n w corner of 49th St, 39.4x80.6; John L. Gettinger to Rebecca G. Rosenberg and another, one-twenty-fourth part	1
12TH AV, s s, Lot 818, map of the village of Wakefield; Sophia Mosauer to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company	1
28TH ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Grace C. Lottimer and others to Thomas J. Dacey	47,500
60TH ST, 137 East, 21x100.5; Martin A. Dewey and wife to Henry Dale	10
69TH ST, 46 West, 22x100.5; George F. Johnson to R. Annie Armstrong, (re-recorded)	1
77TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of 2d Av, 43x102.2; John J. and Robert A. McCrum to Sarah H. Powell, (re-recorded)	1
98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Helen L. Anthon to George D. Bogert	1
98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Frank E. Heath to Fred McMorran	1
98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; George D. Bogert and wife to Frank E. Heath	1
102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100; Joseph McFarland and wife to John Rankin	1
129TH ST, n s, 181.3 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Cornelius Savage and wife to Henry B. Savage, ½ part	1
129TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x99.11; John H. Gregory, executor, to Isaac L. Smith	12,000
138TH ST, n s, 199 ft e of Railroad Av, 35x20 to Mott Haven Canal x20; William J. Davidson, Jr., to Robert R. Perkins and another	1
141ST ST, s s, 107.10 ft e of Alexander Av, new line, 26.8x57.4x5x42.8; Timothy Sullivan to William F. B. Redman	10

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Harris, and another, to Charles Frohlich; 162 Delancey St, 10 years	696
KRAMER, Henry L., to Henry E. Blankmeyer; 46 Fulton St, 5 years	2,000
LUFT, Henry A., to Charles Danker; Union Av, 732, s e corner of 156th St, 3 years	$480
LYNCH, Francis, to Henry Prince; 17 East 14th St, 5½ years	$1,200 to 2,500
PRINGLE, Mary A., to Charles Autenreith; 34 Bond St, 3 years	840
RIDLEY, Edward A., and another, to Benjamin Sel; 59 and 61 Orchard St, 5 years	1,800
RIESZ, Katharine, to Edward V. Riesz and another; 810 6th Av, 5 years	1,200
SCHRODER, Katharina, to Einer M. Meyer; 256 9th Av, 10 years	960
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Charles Rosenberg; 9th St, n s, 302.4 ft w of Broadway, 25x92.3, 21 years	975
WILKENS, George, to Max Roth; 31 Lewis St, 2 years	420

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 29th St, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	$2,000
BOGERT, George D., to Helen L. Anthon; s s of 98th St, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years	15,000
BRANN, Marcus P., to the Washington Trust Company, as committee; 532 9th Av, 5 years	18,000
BRANN, Marcus P., to Sarah H. Powell; 532 9th Av, 5 years	2,000
BROOKER, William E. and Fannie E., to Caroline A. Hoffman; e s of Bathgate Av, 186 ft s of 179th St, 3 years	1,500
DELANEY, Honora, administratrix, &c., to Jacob Rader; w s of Washington St, part of Lot 419, map of Unionport, 50x216 to Jackson St, 2 years	500
DUCEY, Thomas J., to Anna A. Smyth; n s of 28th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year	10,000
EHLER, Amandus, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 819 Westchester Av, saloon lease, demand	2,460
FINKEN, Mary A., to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, &c.; 411 West 51st St, 3 years	13,000
FREEDMAN, Barnett, to J. Frances Pease; 11 Elizabeth St, 5 years	18,000
GORDON, Frank W., and John Gillingham to Theodore J. Witt; Lot 145, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years	1,500
HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Paul M. Herzog; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed 151st St, 1 year	2,700
HUTCHINSON, John, & Sons to Emilie J. Murray; s e s of 3d Av, 50 ft n of Grove St; also, Lot 65, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year	6,000
LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to David Wilson; n s of 4th St, 305 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years	500
MAHON, George D., and Moritz Frank to Smith Ely; e s of 2d Av, 76.3 ft n of 19th St, one-half part, 1 year	4,250
MAHON, George D., and Moritz Frank to Timothy Donovan; e s of 2d Av, 76.3 ft n of 19th St, one-half part, 1 year	4,250
MATSON, Arthur C., to John W. Haaren and others; n w s of proposed Granite Place, 26.11 ft s w from Lot 27, map in partition of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, installments	500
McMORRAN, Fred, to Frank E. Heath; s s of 98th St, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	2,500
McLAUGHLIN, Nannie S., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s w s of Pelham Av, Lots 172 and 173, map by A. Findlay, 5 years	10,500
McLAUGHLIN, Nannie S., to David Ledwith; s w s of Pelham Av, Lots 172 and 173, map by A. Findlay, 1 year	2,500
MOLTZEN, Margaretha, to Peter Doelger; Lots 133 and 134, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, demand	1,000
MUHLING, Helena, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 477 West Broadway, 5 years	7,000
NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss to Morris Steinhardt; n s of 83d St, 341 ft w of West End or 11th Av, 1 year	60,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; 148th St, s e corner of Bergen Av, 1 year	22,000
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 16.11 ft e of Bergen Av, and two adjoining lots, 1 year, (three mortgages)	43,500
SAVAGE, Henry B., to Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 129th St, 181.3 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	7,000
SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to Virginia S. R. Chapin, administratrix; 1,747 Park Av, 3 years	10,000
SILBEREISEN, Henry L., to Frederick Dillemuth and another; n w half of Lot 228, map of Unionport, 5 years	1,600
SMITH, Isaac L., to John H. Loos; s s of 129th St, 290 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x99.11, 1 year	10,000
STEINBUGLER, John, Jr., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 605 East 16th St, 1 year	8,000
THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL to Max Nathan and others; n e corner of 5th Av and 100th St, 2 years	200,000
TINSLEY, Walter W., to Sophie St. G. and Margaret W. Lawrence; e s of 3d Av, 255 ft n of Grove St, 25x222.5 to Bergen Av; also n w s of Bergen Av, 57.6 ft s w of Brook Av, 5 years	7,000
TINSLEY, Walter M., to Kate Warner; e s of 3d Av, 255 ft n of Grove St, 25x222.5 to Bergen Av; also n w s of Bergen Av, 57.6 ft s w of Brook Av, 5 years	5,000
PFEIFFER, Adolph and Catharina, to Amelia C. Schillinger; s s of 76th St, 125 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years	6,000
WHITE, John S., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s w corner of Burnside Av and Aqueduct Av, secures bonds	75,000
WICHMAN, Charles J., to William Rothschild; s s of 86th St, 128 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CRIMMINS, John D., to Edward H. Gilbert	$3,500
GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser	959
HAMILTON, Gertrude V. C., to William A. Oakes	Nom.
KAISER, John F., to Robert H. Jones	550
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor	22,000
MONSON, Alonzo C., as trustee, to Bronson Winthrop	23,305
SMITH, Andrew W., to the New York Savings Bank	15,275
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, as trustee, to Arthur L. Clark and another, executors, &c., and others	18,000
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New York, as trustee, to Arthur L. Montgomery and others	18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DELANCEY ST, 191 and 193; Nathan Silverson against Frederick Mueller, as contractor	600
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; John Spence against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	2,859
PRINCE ST, 105; Richard N. Spiers against William Shedd, lessee and contractor	534
STEBBINS AV, s e corner of Home St, 25x70; Frank Minton against Gustav Miller, owner and contractor	385
ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Jacob Rabinowitz against George Walton, owner and contractor	217
SUFFOLK ST, 130 and 132; Domenico Cagliostro against John Feinberg, owner; S. Henderson, contractor	16
WASHINGTON ST, 393 and 395; s e corner of Hubert St, 75x—x79.9; Peter Herrmann against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	647
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 75x—x79.9; the Reedy Elevator Company against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	1,800
3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Charles Lehmann against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	200
137TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 84.6x100; Charles Lehmann against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor	290

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

182D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x79.9; Henry C. Raynor with Frederic S. Robinson, 9 payments	10,500

Lis Pendens.

BECKER AV, corner of Matilda St, 100x100, being Lots 190 and 191 map of Washingtonville, Twenty-fourth Ward; James S. Van Court against Flora A. Hawkes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

CANAL ST, 111; Henry H. Snedeker against Amelia Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

LEXINGTON AV, 800, 18.9x75; Charles Davis, as guardian, against John W. Hazlett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

LOT 114, Block C, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, West Farms; Augustus F. Way against Hilda Johanson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Story & Stratton.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x62.3; New York Electric Equipment Company against Isidor Hoffstadt, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

9TH ST, s s, 198 ft w of Broadway, 50x93.11; the Union Foundry and Machine Company of Catasauqua against Louis Korn and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. O. Roberts.

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Thomas B. Gale against Cornelius J. Reilly and others, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Luria.

122D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; William H. Baker against Cornelius J. Reilly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Luria.

124TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; William H. Morgan against Mary A. and Andrew J. White, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Stier.

147TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Prospect St, 24.8x100; August Schieck against Anna C. Schmidt and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, P. Cook.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 196—William L. Ledbetter, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file an additional brief for defendant in error on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

No. 197—William Dugald Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Easton et al.—Argument continued by Edward J. Fox for the defendants in error and concluded by A. T. Freedley for the plaintiff in error.

No. 198—William Wheeler Hubbell appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by F. P. Dewees for appellant and continued by C. C. Binney for the appellee.

Call for to-day: Nos. 198, 199, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, and 211.

Calendar for Thursday, April 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
110—Niehaus vs Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
111—Schnitz vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
138—Flinn vs. Cons'd Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
143—Poynton vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
150—United States, &c., vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lieutaud.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn., vs. Whitman.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Lon. & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrollton Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Cred. Indemnity Co.
144—Domico vs. Katz.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
53—Spinelli vs. Norton.
55—Vaccarino vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
134—U. S. vs. Scott Stamp Co.
137—Beck vs. Bremner.
164—Swancoat vs. Remsen.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

32—At. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. SS. British Queen
33—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
69—McIntosh vs. Von Romondt.
64—Kuntley vs. tug Ed Luckenback.
130—Donner vs. City of New York.
125—Gunkle vs. S. S. Seguranca.
131—Downer vs. City of New York.
34—Manantic S. C. Co. vs. Pierce.
20—Bartram vs. bark Nineveh.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. tug Transfer.
121—Luckenback Wrecking Co. vs. barge City of Montreal.
126—B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Okeir.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

35—Lord vs. Spielman.
82—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
48—Rouillion vs. Wilson.
23—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
55—Wait vs. Requa.
64—Schaefer vs. Union Ry. Co.
80—Karstens vs. Karstens.
77—Miller vs. Benoit.
10—Sheehy vs. Mayor, &c.
73—Duryea vs. Gray.
71—Keister vs. Rankin.
7—O'Keefe vs. Mayor, &c.
8—Carroll vs. same.
9—Cullen vs. same.
89—Felbel vs. Kahn.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hammerstein.
2—Same vs. Robinson.
3—Kastor vs. Finkelstein.
4—Leland vs. Lombard.
5—Gilbert vs. Foster.
6—Elwell vs. Russell.
7—De Berard vs. Prial.
8—Brien vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Klamper vs. Cushman.
10—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
11—Dreyfus vs. Bernard.
12—Aaron vs. Oberle.
13—Eustis vs. Budd Dobb Tire Co.
14—Felt vs. Perkins.
15—Tucker vs. Parisian Comb Co.
16—Friedman vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
17—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
18—Korn vs. Korn.
19—In re Lorillard.
20—Neresheimer vs. Keightley.
21—Colman vs. Casey.
22—Myers vs. Moss.
23—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Klein.
24—In re Puroy.
25—Bissell vs. Bissell.
26—In re Walker.
27—In re La Forte.
28—Owens vs. Owens.
29—Schnepel vs. Schnepel.
30—Crow vs. Low.
31—Rose vs. Durant.
32—Dreyfus vs. Bernhardt.
33—Palmer vs. Butler.
34—Thalman vs. Bell.
35—Stevens vs. Smith.
36—Reynolds Co. vs. Dotterweich.
37—People ex rel. Belden Club vs. Hilliard.
38—Carey vs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.
39—Pocantico Water Works Co. vs. Low.
40—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Klein.
41—In re Ingraham.
42—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
43—Hahn vs. Police Commissioners.
44—Eagle vs. Eagle.
45—Corn vs. Bass.
46—Chuck vs. Warnstadt
47—Flynn vs. Spaulding.
48—In re J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.
49—People, &c., vs. Sartori.
50—Collins vs. Hallen.
51—Adell vs. Breed.
52—Bland vs. Larkin.
53—Linch vs. Rhoads.
54—People, &c., vs. Keiler.
55—Cong. Beth, &c., vs. Samlison.
56—Palmer vs. Palmer.
57—In re N. Y. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
58—Moyer vs. Kraus.
59—Block vs. Matthews.
60—Burns vs. Ray.
61—Flick vs. Flick.
62—In re J. Lincks Co.
63—Cooney vs. Brady.
64—Mone vs. Cammeyer.
65—People, &c., vs. Foot.
66—McGinty vs. Throp.
67—Woods vs. Woods.
68—People, &c., vs. Bunker.
69—Pilkington vs. Pilkington.
70—Wager vs. Rohrig.
71—Thalman vs. Bell.
72—In re Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Co.
73—Odell vs. Bauer.
74—Borrowe vs. Corbin.
75—Bland vs. Larkin.
76—Stevens vs. D'Amoro.
77—Dunstan vs. Higgins.
78—Dickinson vs. Earle.
79—Howell, Hinchman Co. vs. Hulbert.
80—Abbe vs. same.
81—Am. Metallic Cartridge Co. vs. same.
82—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
83—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
84—Straus vs. Menzersheimer.
85—Beals vs. Stover.
86—Kunze vs. Kunze.
87—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
88—Schneider vs. Levy.
89—Bartles vs. Waterman.
90—Humfreville vs. Kent
91—In re Woodward.
92—Mead vs. Mead.
93—Palser vs. King.
94—In re 54 and 56 West 3d St.
95—Haines vs. Blewell.
96—Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Clements.
97—Lyman vs. Broadway Garden Hotel.
98—Same vs. Plymouth Social Club.
99—Same vs. Unity League.
100—People ex rel. Cassinni vs. Soc'y Italian Mosaic Marble Workers.
101—Alexander vs. Quigley.
102—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Simonds Mfg. Co.
2—Hill vs. Hill.
3—Hayward vs. Pierce.
Demurrers.
733—Jones vs. Maas.
642—Ernst vs. N. Y. Guarantee & Indemnity Co.
Preferred Cause.
6739—Man vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
4654—Taylor vs. Taylor.
5058—Maurer vs. Koch.
5479—Prentice vs. Prentice.
6458—Wolper vs. Mueller
5623—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
6346—Knapp vs. Wiggins
5920—Bellows vs. Bellows.
6490—Streep vs. Streep.
6520—Adams vs. Ball.
6552—Bright vs. Bright.
6609—Stone vs. Moran.
6630—Ambrose vs. Volpe.
6661—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6668—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
6689—Johnston vs. Robinson.
6694—Gaspard vs. Gaspard.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6727—De Lorenzo vs. Von Raitz.
5546—Bodie vs. Galligan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hermann for the People.

1—Allessandro Cioramello.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

12798—Hersfeld vs. Strauss.
15365—Green vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
14916—Grifenhagen vs. Goldman.
14518—La Fetra vs. Gorman.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15721—O'Leary vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
15771—Emil vs. Aldhouse
15595—Lindenborn vs. Ratcliffe.
15557—O'Connor vs. Ch. of St. Fran. de Sales.
15355—Third Nat. Bk. vs. Trav. Ins. Co.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14175—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
14905—Walker vs. Ulman.
18627—Combinat'n Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
10678—Hubbs vs. Williams.
15690—Horwitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
12944—Lamater vs. Mann
15581—Bernheimer vs. Abendroth.
15677—Same vs. same.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Ass'n.
15366—Ronalds vs. Bachman.
15553—Schrader vs. Kelly
15558—Calhoun vs. Meistreter.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickerson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
8007—Abraham vs. Pratt.
8099—N. Y. Insulating and Paint Co. vs. same.
9342—Mackell vs. Hilton.
9494—Piggott vs. Schaffer.
9966—Am. Copper Co. vs. Lowther.
7424—Fox vs. Ireland.
8562—Sommer vs. Adler.
4866—McPhilips vs. Fitzgerald.
4964—Braitsch vs. Lichtenstein.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
6540—Hamilton vs. Gilender.
7566—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Co.
9279—Higgins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4505—McClane vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4506—Hamilton vs. same.
8262—Neihardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5348—Throckmorton vs. Even'g Post Pub. Co.
10619—United Press vs. N. Y. Press Co.
9337—Loughrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call 11650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

10667—Williams vs. White.
10816—Klebisch vs. Siedler.
7991—La Forrest vs. Un. Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
8229—Kaiser vs. Weil.
6672—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.
9593—Rowan vs. Mayor, &c.
9898—Herrmann vs. O'Gorman.
7586—Casey vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8914—Cohn vs. D. Mayer Brewing Company.
6013—McCue vs. Finck.
7024—McDonough vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9617—Cooke vs. Timmins
2524—Blum vs. Langfeld.
10896—Miner vs. Kellam.
10898—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. vs. McGarry.
10936—Ruppert vs. Muller.
11007—Cassano vs. Hopper.
11010—Austin vs. Brady.
11011—Wade vs. Bach.
11018—Dickson vs. Stuyvesant Piano Co.
11019—Tierney vs. same.
592—Staley vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate—

At 10:30 A. M.
James Thomson.
Henry Reinmuller.
At 11 A. M.
John Simpkins.
Frances A. Bossler.
At 2 P. M.
Charles F. Winthrop.
George Doyle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Case on.

1361—Contested will of John Moore.
1372—Contested will of Charles H. Contoit.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

732—Wiedersun vs. Dowding.
402—Behman vs. Koschnapsky.
472—Haar vs. Mooney.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulich.
749—Gage vs. Peetsch.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
3384—Gottsegen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2687—Goldman vs. same.
3280—Goldberg vs. Kahn
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
806—Harlem Lighting Co. vs. Lyons.
525—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.
490—Fink vs. Clark.
598—Dume vs. Stone.
593—Garibaldi vs. Bertini.
518—Dobbie vs. Dailey.
3678—Patterson vs. City Trust Safe Deposit & S. Co.
582—Uhle vs. Krumenacher.
473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
119—Rosenzweig vs. Kaiser.
132—Gluck vs. Damon.
533—Burke vs. Valentine.
514—Bowles vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3661—Palors vs. Frankenheim.
3798—Rosenberg vs. Albert.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch
48—Rosenbaum vs. Cohen.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.
3762—Galvin vs. O'Shaughnessy.
3431—Lowenthal vs. Blumenstiel.
3805—Stutzer vs. Weir.
3816—Miller vs. Jordan.
4101—Cerknossky vs. Hank.
4140—Pavey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4024—Dorning vs. Tamsen.
4057—Wright vs. Hencken.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
4600½—Carrere vs. Dun.
1057—Brann vs. Morris E. & A. Ex. Co.
810—Tilidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Same vs. same.
851—Serge vs. Union Ry. Co.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
960—Fishbein vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
835—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
691—Bossut vs. Ernst.
692—Vietor vs. same.
949—Schlessinger vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1052—Teschner vs. Teschner.
1053—Fox vs. Holmes.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
516—Hass vs. Luey.
959—Atwater vs. Morrison.
1027—Finch vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
809—Cohen vs. Mellis.
824—Deshusses vs. Con. Traction Co.
963—Schrinken vs. Barron S. S. Co.
1030—Hoyt vs. Lindsay.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4391—Barker vs. Davis.
4774—Pohalski vs. Buttel.
3606—Morris vs. Schneider.
4747—Fischer vs. Friedel.
4803—Crawford vs. Tucker.
4733—Lansberger vs. Solomon.
3814—Hollis vs. Scanlan.
4046—Brande vs. Tim.
4163—Popkin vs. Howells
4444—Baradini vs. Palladini.
4023—Shephard vs. Strobel.
4650—Eastmans Co. vs. Rosenberg.
4676—Greacen vs. Maher.
4298—Hutchinson vs. Hoyt.
4750—Sommers vs. Hahe.
4647—Bowery Bank vs. Murphy.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
4746—Mutual Aid Society vs. Palarino.
4808—Enge vs. Schaeffel.
4812—Moses vs. Avallone
4783—Field vs. General Electric Co.
4527—Loughlin vs. Bachman.
4718—Mahoney vs. Autenrieth.
4606—Marratte vs. Marratte.
4395—Froment vs. Taylor.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Le Barbier for the People.

1—Theodore Allen. William Ackerman. Andrew Mullen. Frank Crandall. Harry McDonald.
2—James Smith.
3—Joseph Byrnes.
4—John Keenan. John Gilmartin.
5—Jacob Spindler. John Singer.
6—Frank Kelly. David Tehan.
7—Alexander Feinberg.
8—Frederick Neiss. John Hurcheon.
9—Eugene Riehl.
10—John Kennedy. John Snicker.
11—Frank Calhoun.
12—Charles Krumm.
13—Adele Dubois.
14—Clara Apisdorf.
15—William J. Todd. Pleadings.
1—Trumbull vs. Cleaveland.
2—Thomas McCarthy. Edward Wheeler.
3—John Schmidt. Max Klein.
4—Peter Walsh. William Donohue.
5—John Thompson.
6—James Anderson.
7—Ernest Donnecker. Benjamin Robbins.
8—Samuel Rogers.
9—Andrea Capelle. Giuseppe Almeri.
10—James Nagle.
11—Charles Gordon.
12—Albert Balzer.
13—Peter Brennan.
14—Michael Donnelly.
15—Peter Moore.
16—Joseph Lapointe.
17—William Neaman.
18—George B. Hynes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Fred'k W. Simpson.
2—James Kelly.
3—Annie Robinson. Hattie Pierce.
4—Charles Walsh.
5—Annie Miller. Mary Hughes.
6—James Doyle. William Clancey.
7—Henry Brown. Thomas Multi.
8—Frank Carrigallo.
9—Rocco Carnevah.
10—Samuel Reichberger.
11—John Reilly.
12—John Levy.
13—Mary Crinion.
14—Louis Cresco.
15—James McDonald.
16—George W. Yeandle.
17—Giuseppe Spadafore.
18—Thomas W. Kilgannon.
19—Nathaniel M. Miller.
20—James O'Connor.
21—Wong Lung.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Oscar Walker.
2—Neil McCallum.
3—Samuel Buchsbaum.
4—Antonio Maimone.
5—Joseph Emanuel.
6—George Myers.
7—William Carmody.
8—Isaac Newman.
9—Isaac Rubin.
10—Max Openheimer.
11—Eli Pierie.
12—Rufus Reif.
13—Mary Grunfeld.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Albert Cellins.
2—John Thompson.
3—Joseph Borgenicht.
4—Elias Trad.
5—Thomas McBride.
6—George Merk.
7—James Kent.
8—Frank Holonbek.
9—Joseph Brusak.
10—Louis Isaacs.
11—Morris Cohen.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Brown vs. McCormick, (three cases)—William H. Sage. Kayes vs. Malovin—Edward J. McGuire. Matter of Powell—Daniel J. Early. Hohlweck vs. Lathers—George W. Ellis. Matter of Pringle—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Pool vs. Cramer—W. M. Powell. Cooper vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, &c.—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Riley vs. Cummings—Obed H. Sanderson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Frank M. Jones vs. Stevenson Leather Company—Willard H. Porter.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT.—All causes from No. 4841 to 4989 will be called on Thursday, April 14, 1898, at 4:30 P. M., in Part I. The answer must be "ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up, the object being to get rid of causes which are dead or never to be tried. Excuses will not be taken on the day calendar unless strictly legal and presented by affidavit.
JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Jesse Johnson, J.

458—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
418—Flynn vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
471—The Coney Island & Gravesend R. R. Co. vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
268—Wilson vs. Bryce.
To be Continued.
287—Hurst vs. Hurst.
422—Maxwell vs. Conklin.
442—Nassau Trust Co. of Brooklyn vs. the Market and Fulton Bank.
460—McJohn vs. McJohn.
462—Smith vs. Smith.
443—Acker vs. Friedman Doscher Co.
440—Beer vs. Moran.
352—N. Y. Building, Loan & Banking Co. vs. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

3468—Shepherd vs. B. H. R. R.
3515—Keeler vs. Wiesner.
3518—Kalfron vs. Tucker.
3550—Mahon vs. Butler.
3574—Goeller vs. Fatman.
3575—Knutzen vs. White.
3584—Pilewski vs. Long Island R. R.
3639—Wahl vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3649—Monchik vs. Nassau R. R.
3655—Jensen vs. Nassau R. R.
3698—Van Rooyan vs. 5th Av. Auction Rooms.
1805—McGarry vs. Nassau R. R.
4779—Young vs. Katz.
2887—Purcell vs. Platt, as President, &c.
3118—Maurer vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
2417—Hughes vs. Potts et al.
3183—Boughan vs. Press Pub. Co.
2809—Eppig vs. Westcott Express Co.
1957—O'Reilly vs. B. H. R. R.
3706—Parascondola vs. Nassau R. R.
3709—Fields vs. Haff.
3720—Daniels vs. Birdseye.
3732—Goldberg vs. Day Light Gas Lamp Co.
3755, 3760, 3774—Carroll vs. Brown.
3763—Grout vs. Doody et al.
3764—Leische vs. Nassau R. R.
3784—Spellman vs. Block.
3788—Chant vs. Smith.
3798—Norman vs. Nassau R. R.
3802—Barion vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way R. R.
3803—Gordon vs. B. H. R. R.
3826—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
3830—Hanna vs. B'klyn & Brighton Beach R. R.
3566—Moubray vs. B. H. R. R.
5345—Endres vs. Unseld.
3848—Sum vs. Nassau R. R.
3849—Klett vs. Nassau R. R.
3850—Northcote vs. Henderson et al.

The following causes are held ready for Friday:

3859, 3860—Nichols vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3886—Goerke vs. Fidelity and Deposit Co.
3901—Styles vs. Stanley Hod Co.
3910—Skelton vs. Wilbur.
3912—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
3929—Neary vs. Nassau R. R.
3958—Moore vs. McNeill et al.
3963—Sheedy vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
3965—Ludandorf vs. B. H. R. R.
3966—Kraus vs. Hirsch et al.
3970—Smith vs. Smith, executor, &c.
3972—Shortle vs. India Wharf Brewing Co.
3984—Zimmer vs. Kenney.
3992—Morici vs. McMann.
3994, 3995—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3999—Cocheu vs. Methodist Church.
2750—Herring vs. McNeill.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4014—Schnidel vs. B. H. R. R.
4017—Wise vs. B. H. R. R.
4026, 4027—Schroeder vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4041—McCamea vs. B. H. R. R.
4043—Cropsey vs. Hanneman.
4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
4049—Mann vs. Rosenthal.
4076—Quinn vs. B'klyn City R. R.
4078, 4079—Deighan vs. Wycoff et al.
4089—Tohen vs. B. H. R. R.
4116—Platt vs. N. Y. Lighterage Co.
4117—Davidson vs. Graham.
4120—Goold vs. Ehrlich et al.
4125—Behrman vs. Cody.
4140—Robins Co. vs. Bull.
4142—Sorenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4148—Paturel vs. B. H. R. R.
4157—Hedebeck vs. Connecticut Indemnity Assn.
4176, 4178—Blakkan vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5351—Burke vs. Ireland et al.
8273—Dewey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
1742—Murphy vs. Nassau R. R.
2611—Kehoe vs. Martin.
3198—Samuels vs. Swezey's Son & Co.
2629—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.
1825—Abele vs. Hamilton.
2181—Tracy vs. Abele.
4183—Bierschenk vs. Kraus.
4185—Kiernan vs. B. H. R. R.
4187—McConnell vs. B. H. R. R.
4193—Furbish vs. De Fere.
4196—Kinsella vs. Nassau R. R.
4197—Davidson vs. B. H. R. R.
4203—Davenport vs. Nassau R. R.
4210—Loftus vs. B. H. R. R.
4211—Knox vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
4212—Davis vs. Carman.
4217—Holliday vs. British Am. Ass. Co.
4225—Anderson vs. Vail.
4226—Poole vs. Long Island Electric R. R.
4234—Goddard vs. Arensberg.
4255—Grupp vs. Nassau R. R.
4257—Carey vs. Nassau R. R.
4260—Looff vs. Hofele.
4263—Daley vs. Hankey.
4266—Oberglock vs. Nassau R. R.
4272—Mansback vs. B. H. R. R.
4273—Hartman vs. Joslin.
4281—Hoffman vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4282—Goldstein vs. Bitz.
4289—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
4290—Hampsen vs. Hampsen et al.
4292—Massey vs. Reimers, Jr.
4294—McNicholas vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4294.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.

490—Grant vs. Lovett and another.
275—Molloy vs. Caril.
257—Olson vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
493—Mandel vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
495—Hogan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Joseph Agemo, assault; George Stetzenmellen and Victor Malloy, burglary; Frank Donnelly, burglary; John Taylor, grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting of John Rhatigan, Margaret Corbyne, Thomas Lynch, Mary E. Lanigan, Mary L. Fales, Maria Elbert, Rachel Smith, Sarah E. Brown, and James P. Miller. The estate of James P. Miller, Moses Levy, Margaret M. Farrell, Sarah C. Brown, Samuel Johnson, and Edward Kane. The guardianship of Adolph Norden. Transfer tax of Matthew Jacobson and Emil Morlock.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—27—Will of Susan M. Sparling. 10—Will of John H. C. Knobloch. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants. 29—Will of Margaret Reardon. 23—Will of Jacob Wohlen. 30—Administration of Joseph Friedner. 31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
114—Levy vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Rupert.
121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140—Herrman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
141—Banta vs. Man.
142—Caffrey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwarz vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.

PRESIDENT PATTON STAYS AWAY

Fears the Censure of the Presbyterian Assembly on the Inn Trouble.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 13.—President Patton and Profs. Duffield and Cameron of Princeton University to-day refused to go as delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly because they expect the Faculty will be censured on account of the Princeton Inn trouble. They thought no explanation they could make would be accepted by the Assembly.

Many here consider that this refusal presages the breaking away of Princeton University from the Assembly. It is not likely Princeton will have representatives in the Assembly this year.

PASTOR REJECTED AT FISHKILL.

The Rev. Thomas Lamont Not Received by the Methodist Church.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., April 13.—There is a big dissension in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The last session of the Conference sent as pastor the Rev. Thomas Lamont, said to be a near relative of ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont. This was done against the wishes of the members of the church. Mr. Lamont arrived here Saturday night. He was not received by the members and left Sunday morning. Several members say they will leave the church. It is understood that Mr. Lamont is also a relative of the Bishop, who will insist on his coming. The church is composed of wealthy people, and a big row is imminent.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, at which the Conference held its last session, said last night that the appointments of ministers had been made by Bishop John F. Hurst, who presided at the Conference, after consultation with his cabinet. He understood that the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Lamont was in the nature of a compromise, the church at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson having all together called one pastor, and also partly called another candidate.

Dr. Cadman believed it was known to many members of the Conference that the Rev. Mr. Lamont was objectionable to a few members of the Fishkill congregation, but not to the majority. He scoffed at the idea that relationship to the Bishop had influenced the appointment, saying that it was a connection through marriage, and not a near relationship. "Probably Mr. Lamont would have received a better appointment," said Dr. Cadman, "if it had not been for this relationship. He is an able man, and no objection can be raised on that point."

DR. F. R. BROOKS A SUICIDE.

Chicago Physician Leaps Into Lake Geneva While Insane.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Advices have been received here that Dr. Francis R. Brooks, son of Dr. Almon Brooks of this city, has drowned himself at Lake Geneva. He was a patient at Dr. King's sanitarium there. During his walk he broke away from his attendant and leaped into the lake, drowning before he could be reached.

Young Dr. Brooks's bright mind broke down on March 1 last under the strain of its many burdens. He seemed to be temporarily insane, and the family, taking fright at his apparent irresponsibility, sent for the police to restrain him. Policemen Burke and Duddy found the young man armed with a butcher's knife. He made an attack on them, and both fired their revolvers at him. A bullet from Burke's pistol struck him in the right arm, and Duffy wounded him in the side. Neither of these injuries was serious, and the young man was sent to the sanitarium.

Dr. Brooks was thirty-one years old and unmarried. He was a graduate of Harvard and Exeter, of the Chicago Law, the Law Department of the University of Virginia, and the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons. When he had finished his studies he began the practice of medicine with his father, and later embarked in literary work. He was the author of a number of able essays and reviews and of several poems. It was his intense application to literary pursuits that brought about his nervous and mental disorders. When his mind gave way he was preparing a book for publication.

TWO BOYS INDICTED.

Charged with Trying to Rob Mr. Bellows and Firing at Him.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 13.—Louis Wolff and Harry Bearman, the two boys arrested charged with attempting to hold up George Bellows of Manhattan on Sunday and firing on him, were identified to-day by Mr. Bellows and his son George, who was with him at the time. Mr. Bellows went before the Grand Jury, and upon his testimony the boys were indicted.

While at the Court House to-day Mr. Bellows displayed the marks on his body where a bullet fired at him struck his suspender buckle. The buckle saved his life. Mr. Bellows came to Hackensack in his buggy, which contained two bullet holes. Mr. Bellows says five shots were fired in all.

RUN DOWN AT A CROSSING.

A Nyack Man Struck by a Train and Mortally Injured.

HOMESTEAD, N. J., April 13.—Train No. 211 of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey struck a wagon belonging to Benjamin De Jong of Nyack, a butcher, who had driven to Jersey City and was on his way home, this afternoon. He did not hear the train as it approached on account of a heavy wind which was blowing.

The engine struck the rear wheels of the wagon, wrecking it and throwing De Jong out, breaking three of his ribs and fracturing his skull. He was taken to Nyack, where he was examined by Dr. Keely, who said his wounds were mortal.

Last May De Jong had a similar experience in the same place, his wagon being struck by a train and demolished without injuring him or his horse. The crossing is considered a dangerous one, as trains cannot be seen until near the crossing. De Jong claims the whistle was not sounded, but this is denied by the station agent.

Appointments at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 13.—The following appointments for the annual commencement exercises were to-day announced: Latin salutatory, H. H. Yocum, '98, of Columbia, Penn.; senior class valedictorian, P. C. Martin of Columbus, Ohio; senior orators, J. W. Churchman of Burlington, N. J.; F. L. Johnson of Newark, N. J.; M. F. Loofbourrow of Mount Sterling, Ohio, and E. P. Prentice of New York City.

A. J. Bigony of Lock Haven a Suicide.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., April 13.—A. J. Bigony, ex-City Engineer, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. The suicide was the son of E. W. Bigony, a former prominent citizen of this city, who killed himself in the same manner here last November. Ill-health and financial difficulties are supposed to have caused the act.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. $14,000.
Stylish 3-story and basement box stoop residence, 20 ft. wide and full depth lot, on 130th Street, bet. Lenox and 7th Avs.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 B'way.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

17TH STREET, NO. 25 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH and Sixth Avenues.—Large 4-story high-stoop brownstone, 24 spacious rooms. SOUBIRONS, 111 West 21st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.—HANDSOME COLONIAL house, with 7 bedrooms. Three minutes' walk from station. Modern improvements. Photograph and particulars from MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, New Jersey.

STABLES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO STABLES, WITH LARGE yard, at 189 West 17th St. JAMES GHAMES, 18 Broadway.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, April 14th, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
BY ORDER OF
MESSRS. WM. BAYLIS, DAVID O. IRVING, ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Executors of the
ESTATE CHARLOTTE H. F. SKIDMORE, Dec'd,
N. W. cor. Madison Av. and 67th St.
Four-story brick and stone residence, 30 ft.x50 ft. Lot 100 ft. 5 in.
Maps, etc., of John Mason Knox, Esq., Attorney for the Executors, 80 & 82 William St., or of the Auctioneer, 10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Ave. (6282)

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Will Sell at Auction on April 14th, 1898,
12 o'clock noon, at THE
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 BROADWAY,
the beautiful plot, with handsome cottage, outhouse, and barn, known as the Presbury Cottage, on
Ocean Ave., Long Branch, N. J.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

2 Elegant Apartment Houses,
16 and 18 West 60th Street,
will be sold at auction on
Thursday, April 14, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, by
THOMPSON & PRYOR, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1898, at 3 P. M., a house of seven rooms, lot 50x100, Pelhamville, N. Y. 28 minutes from 42d St. I. C. HILL, Executor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELBERON, N. J.
The FINEST and most BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE for sale.
For particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

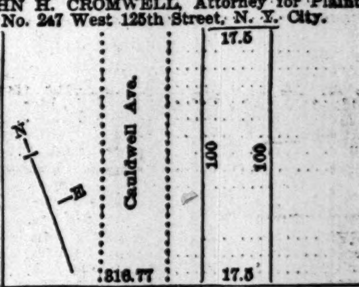
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 860, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.



The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,057.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

mh28-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

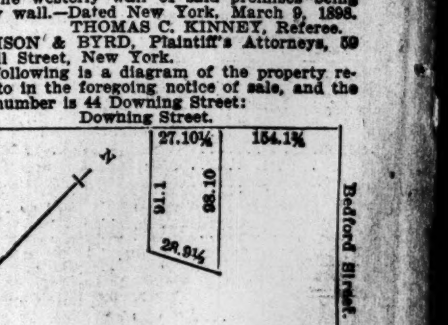
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.,) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same, twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.

n4-1aw6mTh

AUCTION SALES.

SALE TO-NIGHT.

PAINTINGS

THE GREATEST MASTERS
of the
Early English
SCHOOL.
Works by Celebrated
EUROPEAN MASTERS.
ALSO A SPECIAL EXHIBIT BY
the Eminent Landscape Painter,
EUGENE JETTEL.
This collection, direct
from the Galleries of
CH. SEDELMEYER,
PARIS,
To be Sold by Auction
TO-NIGHT AT
ORTGIES GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Avenue.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.
PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—FURNISHED cottages, for the season, from $300 to $6,000. Write for lists for Newport and Jamestown, to A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

57TH ST., 113 EAST.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms and back room for gentlemen; private family.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write for the new illustrated catalogue (postpaid) of the famous **HARDMAN PIANO.**
Prices and terms to suit the times.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., M'f'rs, 138 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION.

EXPRESSION, VOCAL, PHYSICAL TRAINING, Literature Graduate. Experienced teacher. Recent work abroad. Instruction exchange room or residence, family, or school. Commencement coaching. References, Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house during the Summer months. Amos Drehan, 210 East 50th St.

CARETAKER.—By widow to take charge of house for Summer; good personal reference. M. H., 156 East 89th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, and COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Two young girls (friends) want situations together; one as chambermaid and waitress, other cook and laundress; private family; two years' reference; no cards. Jane Costell and Ellen Cunnings, 218 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. Call Thursday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 69 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; highly recommended. Call Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 8 East 54th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook in all branches, where kitchen maid is kept; French, English, and American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. 250 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; will be disengaged in a week; wages, $30. A. B., Box 298, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. 232 West 61st St., Newcomb's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as plain cook and laundress in private family; good city references. 118 East 63d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in a private family; nine years' reference. 223 East 70th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city references. 137 East 81st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c; glove fitting. Mme. Rooms, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Connoly; reference. Dressmaker, 240 West 79th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; excellent fitter; terms $1.75. Mrs. Jones, 139 West 90th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to do general housework, cook, wash, or iron, in private family; short distance in country; good reference; city or country. McM., 325 7th Av., rear, third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; three years' best city references from present employer; willing to travel; trustworthy and reliable in all her duties. Marie, Box 384, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As lady's maid and seamstress to one lady; understands her duties; good hairdresser; best city references. Marian, 609 6th Av.; second bell.

MAID.—By a Swedish girl as maid to lady or grown children; kind in sickness; seamstress; personal reference. Hotel Netherland, Room 107, Thursday, between 10 and 1.

MAID.—By a competent maid to an elderly lady; good city reference. 56 West 28th St., O'Brien's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her duties thoroughly; good packer and traveler; best city reference. Keane, 506 West 29th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen; would assist; no cards. 319 East 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Day's work by respectable young woman; first-class laundress; by the day; all kinds of fine work; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 87th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Inquire at present employer's, 149 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman; first-class [illegible] family; good city reference. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress would like private family washing at her home; first-class shirt, cuff, collar ironer; ladies' fine suits handled with great care; very reasonable terms; first-class city reference. Kiernigan, 323 East 35th St. Ring bell twice.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By infant's or young child's nurse by competent English Protestant woman; take full charge from birth; all bottle foods; fine needlewoman; highest personal city references; city or country. Call, Thursday, 125 East 50th St., Whitford's bell.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; take entire charge from birth; understands all nursery duties; best personal city reference. A. M., 769 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman to take charge of a child or growing children; has the best city reference; can be seen. 157 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By a competent French girl as nurse for one child; good references. D. Bobillier, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable middle-aged woman to take charge of infant; good city reference. 326 West 40th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a competent parlormaid; or will do chamberwork and sew; city refer-

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Experienced dressmaker wishes permanent position as seamstress and maid; personal references. Box 93, 1,401 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; willing and obliging; two years' best references. Call, Thursday, Carlsen, 546 West 44th St., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER to do light housework; private family; reference. I. M., Box 278, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day or week in private family; call all week. 400 East 72d St., care Wickstrom.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city reference. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant waitress; best personal city reference. Friday, present employer's, 43 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for an excellent waitress; disengaged May 16. Apply at 109 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By English head man; 20 years' experience; aged 38; good caterer. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single man in private family; sober and industrious; highest city reference. Present employer's, 34 West 11th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; good city reference. S., Box 298, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; 8 years' reference from last employer; city or country. J. D., Box 343 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly understands every branch of his business; first-class driver and rider; five years' first-class reference. W. W. Mullansh, 796 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady desires to procure situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend in every way; a married man without children. A. H., Box 2,386, N. Y. P. O.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; nine years' reference from last place; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; excellent driver; first-class references; city, country; small wages. Jones, 139 West 90th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, useful if required; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Age 29; height, 5 feet 11 inches; with city references; in the country. William Knapp, care of Rombout, 1,343 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe desires a position for his coachman. Address, two days, John, 172 West 72d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; seven years' reference; can be seen at present employer's, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, 29 East 38th St.

SECOND MAN.—As second man by an Englishman; personal city reference; wages $40. F. D., Box 314, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young man; seven years' reference; can be seen at present employer's, on Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 11 o'clock, 29 East 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

POLISHER and VARNISHER.—By furniture polisher and varnisher (German) in families. H. W., 1,591 2d Av.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Secretary-housekeeper for a small private family; one able to take entire charge of house, servants, catering, and keeping accounts; only those having held similar positions in fine establishments need apply; no attention will be paid to letters which do not contain fullest particulars, stating experience and references; a very desirable position for a lady who is systematic, energetic, and refined. W. B., Box 540, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—A good, neat, clean girl for general housework in an American family of three adults; plain cook, good washer and ironer; bring reference. 71 West 126th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler, who understands the duties of a valet. Address, giving copy of references, age, and wages expected. T. S., Box 337, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
f28-1aw7wM&ap.14.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barrett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898.
SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh17-1aw8wTh.

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.
GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m3-1aw6wTh

KINGS COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Kings County Traction Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of April, 1898, papers for voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved. Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this 12th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[Seal of Secretary of State.]
JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1898.—Dated the 23d day of March, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee,
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. mh24-1aw6wTh

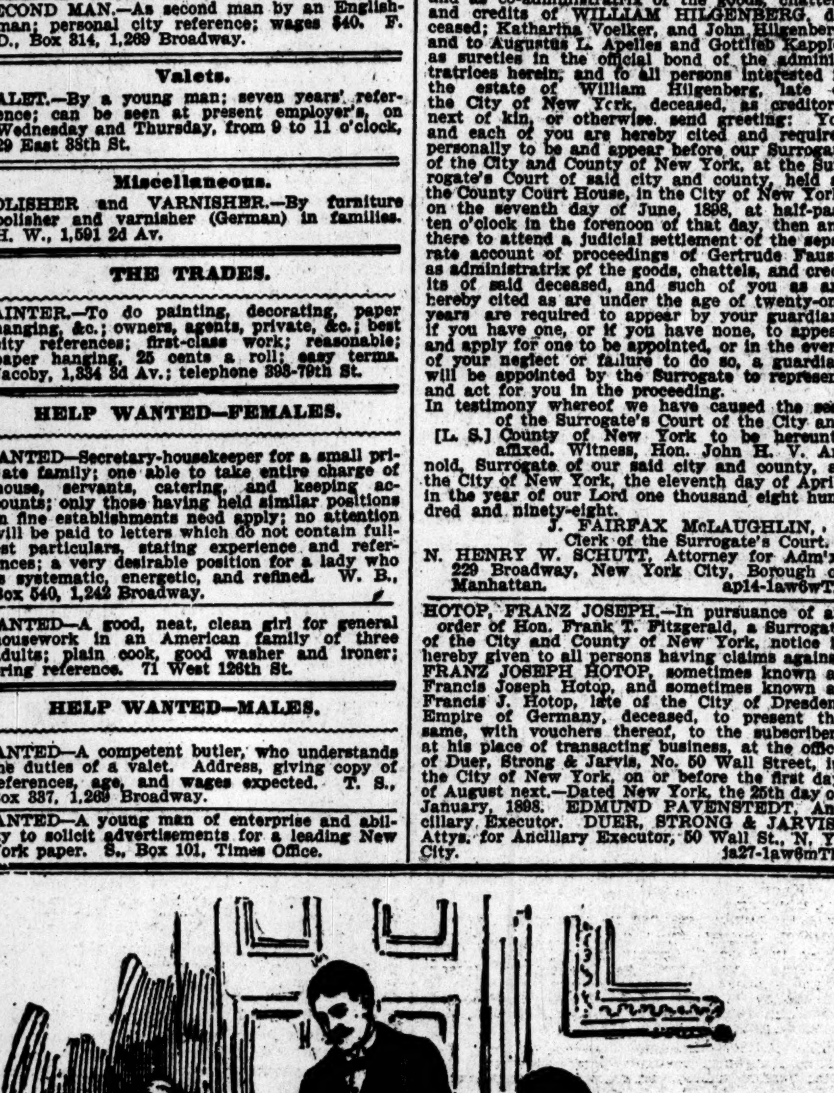
SURROGATE NOTICES.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HILGENBERG, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Voelker, individually and as co-administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of WILLIAM HILGENBERG, deceased; Katharina Voelker, and John Hilgenberg, and to Augustus L. Apelles and Gottlieb Kappler as sureties in the official bond of the administratrices herein, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Hilgenberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the separate account of proceedings of Gertrude Faust, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
N. HENRY W. SCHUTT, Attorney for Adm'x, 229 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6wTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh



A New York lady suffered from chronic constipation and painful indigestion for five years. She had severe headaches, her bowels moved but once a week, and she was afraid to eat on account of the following pains and vomiting. Eight months ago she was urged by a lady friend to try Ripans Tabules, and "within three days," she says, "I did not feel so bad. I bought another box, and still another. The relief was wonderful. I feel like a new woman now."

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 97 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frances K. Lipman, individually and as executrix of Julius Lipman, deceased, and as general guardian of Ethel and Ilma Lipman; Lily Lipman, Ethel Lipman, Ilma Lipman, managers of Mt. Sinai Hospital of the City of New York, managers of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of the City of New York, managers of the United Hebrew Charities, New York City; Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, E. A. Jacob, Isaac Marx, Flora Lagowitz, Standard Gas Light Co., Henry Steinbach, John H. Jones, Samuel Johnson, Dr. A. Jacobi, Mary Meissel, Rosendale & Hemberg, Bowery Bank of New York, Thos. L. Hamilton & Sons, William Cohen, Mitchell Vance Company, Dr. J. L. Morrill, J. Jungman, Asbury Park Harness Co., Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., Consolidated Gas Co., Park & Tilford, Dr. E. Strauss, J. M. Thorburn, Andrew Taylor, Charles Gouldy, Berrang & Zacharias, H. Paul, B. F. Vineburg, D. & C. E. Dunham, Dr. Francis Delafield, Consolidated Gas Co., J. L. Mott Iron Works, Henry Pittenger, A. S. D. Leigh, F. B. Bradley & Co., Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Edwards & Company, Hotel Balmoral, James Caesner estate, Frank A. Sofield, L. Hart, Typewriter Inspection Co., W. and J. Sloane, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simon Arendt, Caesar Casper, and Abraham Cohen as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RANSOM & RANSOM, Attys. for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh31-1aw6wTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 81 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

THOMPSON, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Thompson, Ella T. Teagle, J. Frank Thompson, Margaret Smiley, Eliza Willard, John Marshall, William Marshall, James Marshall, Catherine Hayes, Eliza Bushley, J. Leslie Thompson, George W. Thompson, Mathilda Donohue, Anna Graham, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding letters of administration on the estate of MARY J. THOMPSON, deceased, to the Public Administrator in the City of New York, or to some other competent person, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap7-1aw6wT&my19

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR and Mary E. Gaylor, his wife; John S. Davenport, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Clarence W. Gaylor; William Seitz, (widower,) William Seitz, Junior; Frank Bauh, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated June 22, 1897; Frederick Miller, Charles A. Billings, individually and as trustee under a certain declaration or agreement dated January 25, 1897; Mortimer M. Thiese or Theise, Emma Hassinger, John D. Hassinger, James F. J. Gavigan, individually and as trustee under a certain agreement between said James F. J. Gavigan and Emma Hassinger and others, dated August 23, 1897; James M. Fraser, Adam P. Dienst and Henry Seib, composing the firm of A. P. Dienst and Company; The Grand Rapids School Furniture Company, Jacob Herb, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, John Doscher, William Meyer, Andrew Low, George M. Flocans, Joseph J. White, and John J. Ryan, composing the firm of White and Ryan; Edward Maher and James Flockhart, composing the firm of Maher and Flockhart; Ernest J. Jaekel and George Jaekel, composing the firm of Jaekel and Company, Vermont Marble Company; Jacob Ringle and Son, White Fire Proof Construction Company, The Ideal Electric Corporation, The Excelsior Terra Cotta Company, William H. McCord, John J. Bell, Rudolph Seus and Edward Fredrick, composing the firm of Seus and Fredrick; City Fire Proofing Company, Theodore Meyer, Carl Keiser, Albert Tetzel, The Henry C. Miner Lithographing Company, and Ascher Osterman, defendants.—Amended summons:

To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 4th, 1898.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City.

To The J. B. Allfree Manufacturing Company, The Muscatine Sash and Door Company, Edward Maher, James Flockhart, Ernest J. Jaekel, and George Jaekel, defendants above named: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of March, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in said County of New York.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. mh31-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EBENEZER P. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. WRIGHT and WALTER S. WRIGHT, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1898.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York.

To George F. Wright and Walter S. Wright: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the City of New York.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-1aw6wTh.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Old Point Comfort
AND
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Are most attractive points at this season of the year.

EXPRESS STEAMSHIPS OF THE
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Through Tickets Returning by Rail or Water.

For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26, North River, N. Y.
Telephone, No. 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice-President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Gascogne....April 16	La Bourgogne....May 7
La Navarre.....April 23	La Touraine.....May 14
La Normandie...April 30	La Gascogne.....May 21

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Apr. 16, 10 AM	Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM	Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. OBDAM.......Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.....Sat., April 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra.......April 16	Victoria............May 7
Winifreda.......April 23	Boadicea..........May 14

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA.......................April 16
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu.........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line, to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Comanche, Fri., Apr. 15	Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22
Algonquin, Tues., Apr. 19	Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast. F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat. Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..................Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise.............Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM
Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems......May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II...Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller.....May 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria....Apr. 16, 2 PM	Penns'l'a....May 14, Noon
Patria......Apr. 28, 7 AM	Palatia......May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia...May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria.....May 28, 10 AM

Also S. S. Russia.....................April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.........April 20	ST. PAUL..........May 11
ST. LOUIS........April 27	ST. LOUIS.........May 18
NEW YORK.........May 4	NEW YORK..........May 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON....April 20	BERLIN..........May 4
WESTERNLAND...April 27	NOORDLAND.......May 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M. *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and 6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11.30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 1:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 2:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M. (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Mr. Marean Finds Evidences of Official Corruption in All Directions.

MYSTERIOUS "COL. WEBSTER"

It Is Now Said He Is Not a Brooklyn Politician, but a Manhattanite and Perhaps a Tammany Man.

"It is a very Klondike of corruption," said District Attorney Marean yesterday, referring to the discoveries just made concerning the City Government of Mayor Wurster in Brooklyn and the character of the men who composed it.

Mr. Marean and his chief assistant, John F. Clarke, until yesterday refused to discuss the scandals which they have been busy in unearthing, and nothing has availed to make them break their rule of silence. Yesterday, however, in the presence of the astonishing revelations concerning the conspiracy to "fix" the Grand Jury in the interest of Commissioner Philips and ex-Commissioner Willis, Mr. Marean consented to speak.

"No matter where you dig," said the District Attorney, "you can turn up nothing but filth. There is no need of a sifting or refining process to find it. Wherever you stick the shovel it turns out nothing but dirt and filth and corruption. It comes out in nuggets, and it is only a question of gathering them up. It would be impossible to corral all those who are implicated in these crimes. The public will be satisfied if we hold up a few shining examples. To bring them all to justice would take the whole force of the office, and every bit of our machinery would have to be brought into action and everything else abandoned. Even with all that, the days would be too short, and it would require years to handle it all. The courts would be required to give up everything else. It would give this office and the courts all they could do for a couple of years to come."

Still After "Col. Webster."

The District Attorney and Mr. Clarke were as hard on the scent as ever all day yesterday. Mr. Clarke was in the Borough of Manhattan all the afternoon tracking the mysterious "Col. Webster," the man with the diamond in his shirtfront and the profusion of one-hundred-dollar bills in his pocket. Mr. Marean says he does not yet know who "Webster" is, but does not deny that he has suspicions. It is now understood that the man with the diamond was not a Brooklyn politician, as at first supposed, but a resident of Manhattan. It is further reported that he is a Tammany man, but this cannot be verified.

The friends of the ring believe that Charles M. Winant, Police Commissioner Philips's secretary, who was arrested on Tuesday for bribery, will not break down and confess, because there is as yet no evidence against him except that of Frederick G. Isles, who, as a self-confessed briber, would not have much influence with a jury in the absence of corroborative evidence. But the District Attorney claims to have corroborative evidence, which he will bring forth at the proper time, and before Winant is arraigned next Wednesday it is probable that several of his accomplices will be in the toils. Mr. Clarke said of Winant's arrest, "This is only the beginning."

Until "Col. Webster" is run down, the persons implicated with Winant, and whose names are known only to the District Attorney, are safe from arrest. The energies of the office are bent on the finding of this man, and Mr. Marean has a perfect description of him, and a tolerably clear idea as to his haunts and his friends. Should "Webster" take alarm, and news be received that he has escaped, the hand of the District Attorney may be forced, and in that contingency important arrests are expected at once.

Ohlsen's Insurance Policy.

As to the death of Henry D. Ohlsen, the police still stick to their original theory that the man committed suicide. A new discovery was announced by them yesterday, and they regard it as a strong confirmation of their theory. It is that about six months before his death Ohlsen took out a life insurance policy for $10,000, and that this policy contained a clause providing that it should be void in case Ohlsen committed suicide within a year.

The police claim that this policy furnishes Ohlsen's family with a strong reason for endeavoring to prove that the man was murdered. They point to the fact that A. M. Hild did not, on the day his father-in-law was found dead, say anything about foul play. Hild says that the suspicious circumstances did not occur to him until he had had time to think the matter over carefully. As to the fact that more than one whisky glass was found near the body the police say that whoever was drinking with Ohlsen may have left him before the shooting took place. The bullets found in the ceiling and the chair, they account for on the theory that Ohlsen fired two shots to test the weapon before turning it on himself, although Charles Parker, on whose advice Ohlsen bought the revolver, says that the weapon was new and that there was no reason to test it.

District Attorney Marean was seen last night after Mr. Clarke's return from his search for "Webster." He said there were no new developments as a result of Mr. Clarke's investigations, but when asked if nothing had been learned which gave a clearer idea as to "Webster's" identity, replied:

"I won't say that."

He refused, however, to say what had been learned that tended to clear up the mystery of "Webster's" identity. He said he thought no new arrests would be made until "Webster" was captured.

Shadowed by Detectives.

Detectives both from Police Headquarters and the District Attorney's office are keeping all the parties to the scandal under the closest surveillance. Police Commissioner Philips is in the unusual position of being shadowed by the detectives in his own department, and ex-Commissioner Willis, Charles M. Winant, Frederick G. Isles, and others are never lost sight of by night or day.

It is now known that Isles and Ohlsen both voted against the indictment of Willis and Philips. Who the other Grand Jurors who voted that way are, is not known, but the fact that Ohlsen voted against indictment is regarded as very suggestive, in view of the question as to how he stood in the estimation of the ring after the indictments and before his death.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, while as close-mouthed as ever concerning the bribery side of the case, and refusing to talk about his pursuit of "Col. Webster," consented last night to speak concerning the Ohlsen matter. He declared that the supposed suicide needs thorough investigation. He referred to the three whisky glasses as proof that Ohlsen had at least two companions on the night of his death, and called attention to the fact that Ohlsen's coat was thrown over his head when he was found. This, Mr. Clarke says, would not have been the case if the man had killed himself.

CONDEMNS OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Union League Club of Brooklyn Acts on the City Works Scandal.

At the annual meeting of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, held last night, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, referring to the City Works scandal and the recent trial and conviction of Coroner Coombs:

Whereas, A man who had been elected to an honorable and lucrative office by the suffrages of the Republicans of Kings County has, since the last meeting of this club, been convicted by the verdict of a jury of the crime of obtaining public money on a false voucher, and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine; and,

Whereas, The charge, openly and repeatedly made, that in one of the departments of the City Government of the City of Brooklyn under the late administration, gross frauds have been committed whereby large sums of public money were wrongfully paid out under contracts unlawfully made, has been investigated by the Grand Jury and indictments charging gross crimes have been found against a number of persons lately connected with said department; and,

Whereas, One of the persons so indicted has acknowledged his guilt and is now undergoing punishment therefor; and,

Whereas, A charge has been openly made before a committing Magistrate implicating certain Republicans who are now or recently were officials in the crime of offering bribes to the members of the late Grand Jury for the purpose of preventing the finding of indictments against certain accused persons; therefore,

Resolved, That the Union League Club of Brooklyn, while recognizing the just and salutary maxim that every accused person is entitled to be presumed innocent until he has been proved guilty, and being unwilling either to prejudge or to cause others to prejudge any man's case, nevertheless feels bound to give prompt and emphatic expression of its sentiments of unqualified condemnation and abhorrence of dishonesty in public office.

Resolved, That we hold that a man who has been elected to office by the suffrages of his party, or has been appointed thereto under party auspices, is bound by every consideration of honor and fidelity so to discharge his official functions as not to bring reproach upon those who have honored him by their confidence and support, and that the best evidence of the highest party fidelity on the part of officials is fidelity to official trust.

Resolutions were also passed indorsing President McKinley and Congress in their position on the Spanish crisis and pledging the club's patriotic and loyal support. A telegram was drawn up and cabled to Gen. Woodford, who was formerly President of the club, indorsing him for the efficient discharge of his duties in the present trying situation.

The club also adopted resolutions indorsing the new primary law.

John S. McKeon was re-elected President. Others officers were as follows: First Vice President—H. B. Masters; Second Vice President—William C. Pate; Secretary—James R. Ross; Treasurer—F. R. Moore.

LEGAL NOTES.

Working in a Dangerous Place.—Patrick Hannagan, a hod carrier in the employ of Jeremiah T. Smith, brought an action against him to recover damages for personal injuries received while so employed, working on a building in East Twenty-third Street, which the defendant was reconstructing. The injury was caused by a piece of brick falling down between the floor beams, which were left uncovered and unprotected; and the negligence charged was in failing to provide a safe place for plaintiff to work in. Various complaints had been made to defendant's foreman that the place was insecure, and only two days before the accident the foreman was spoken to by plaintiff, and he was told to go ahead, that the floor would be planked over right away. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment for defendant on dismissal of the complaint upon the trial. After referring to cases where the master had been held liable for allowing a servant to work where there was apparent danger, Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, said, in part: "The distinction, however, between all these cases and the one at bar rests in the fact that in the former, while there was an apparent danger to which the attention of the master was called, the servant continued to work, relying upon the superior knowledge of the master, and his assurances that there was no danger. Here, however, the danger was not only apparent, but was as well known to the servant as to the master, as shown by the fact that he had frequently called the latter's attention to it, and he continued to work, relying upon the assurance, not that there was no danger, or that it had been obviated, but that at some future time the foreman would furnish protection against danger. It, therefore, appeared that with knowledge that this had not been done and that the place was dangerous the servant continued to work. * * * If he proceeds with his work in the face of the obvious danger, and as a result is injured before it is remedied, he cannot be said to have been himself free from negligence."

⁂

Habeas Corpus for Custody of Child.—Mrs. Lucia Dewey in October, 1893, secured a limited divorce from her husband, Thomas Dewey, on the ground of abandonment. By the decree no disposition was made of the only child of the marriage, but it remained with the mother, and has been maintained by her exclusively. Recently the husband, by a decree of habeas corpus proceedings in a County Court in Texas, had the custody of the child awarded to him, and then he instituted like proceedings here, in which he claimed that the Texas decree was conclusive in the matter. Justice Pryor, before whom the hearing was had in the Supreme Court, Special Term, has dismissed the writ, and remanded the child to the custody of the mother. Justice Pryor holds that the determination upon habeas corpus in the Texas court as to the custody of the child was a conclusive adjudication in this State only on an identical state of facts. The evidence in the Texas proceedings not being before the Court, it could not be said that the case there was identical with the case presented here. At any rate, the Texas decree was a nullity because the writ instituting it, contrary to the law of Texas, was served on Sunday. Justice Pryor further held that the adjudication in Texas was ineffectual as a basis of the habeas corpus proceedings here, because, after Mrs. Dewey obtained her divorce, she and the child were domiciled in this State, and it was therefore beyond the power of any foreign court to regulate the relations between them.

⁂

Street Car Accident.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given on the trial, dismissing the complaint in William Ledman's suit, by guardian, against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, for damages for injuries he received by being run over by one of the company's cars. The boy, who was about eleven years old, testified that on the day of the accident, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he started to cross Grand Street between Essex and Norfolk Streets, to talk to two of his friends. He saw a car coming about three houses away from him, and then he started to cross, but before he got out of the way the horses came too fast and hit him, and he fell down and was run over. Justice Ingraham, in giving the opinion, said, in part: "It is perfectly apparent that the boy deliberately walked across in front of this car, seeing that the car was approaching, without taking any steps to avoid it; and that the car, so far as appears, without increasing its speed, struck the boy before he was able to get out of its way. There is nothing here to show the absence of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, but, on the contrary, it appears that the injury was occasioned solely by the plaintiff's walking in front of the car without attempting in any way to avoid being run over, and that the accident was solely due to his own negligence. There is nothing to show that the driver was not attending to his business, or that the car was not under perfect control."

⁂

Transcript of District Court Judgment.—A judgment recovered by Abraham Raphael in a district court on March 21, 1887, against Abraham Mencke and others, upon which no execution had ever been issued, was docketed in the County Clerk's office on June 4, 1892. Then leave to issue execution upon the judgment was granted, and the order to that effect has now been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, says: "The weight of authority favors the conclusion that although prior to the act of 1894 (Chapter 307) an action upon a Justice's judgment could not be commenced after the expiration of six years from its rendition, (Biefenbach vs. Rock, 112 New York, 621,) yet, upon the filing with the County Clerk within that period of a transcript of such judgment, it might be enforced by execution, (Waltemire vs. Westover, 14 New York, 16.) Since the enactment of the law of 1894, the filing within six years of a transcript of a Justice's judgment, the twenty years' statute of limitations, with its presumption of payment, applies to such judgment, the same as to judgments of courts of record."

For Robbing a Poor Box.

Frank Throm, forty-three years old, who says he arrived in New York Tuesday from Montreal, was detected yesterday while robbing the poor box of the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation at North Fifth and Havemeyer Streets, Williamsburg. The Rev. Peter Heim, a curate to the Rev. George Kaupert, the rector of the church, was in the vestry of the church, when he heard the rattling of coin. Stepping to the door he saw Throm emptying the money from the poor box. The priest seized the man, who made a hard fight, but was soon overpowered. He was taken to the Clymer Street Police Station, where $7.99 and a slip with the names of a number of churches were found in his possession.

Took Paris Green by Mistake.

Charles Mack, a cigarmaker thirty years old, who lived at 29 Montrose Avenue with his wife and two children, died at his home yesterday afternoon as the result of a mistake which he made Tuesday evening. Mack had been sick, and some drug had been prescribed by his physician. This he kept in a paper box. When about to take a spoonful of the powder he seized a box containing paris green instead and swallowed a big quantity. Antidotes were given, but yesterday he grew worse and died in great agony.

In negligee shirts some seek comfort, others style—ours give both.

Ready so early? Of course, just as we try to have the best we try to have them first.

Clothing.

Made to measure, or ready made; if both are well made, where lies the difference?

Your money back if you want it—here.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

STOCK MARKET NARROW

In the Hands of Professional Traders It Registers Sharp Declines.

BONDS REFLECT INVESTMENTS

Addison Cammack Would Not Be Surprised to See Prices Go Up the Day After a Declaration of War.

In narrow dealings yesterday 345,000 shares were sold; there were sharp declines on the stock market, which was in the hands of the room traders and commission brokers, and purely professional as to the dealings. The bond market reflected investment transactions, the sales, par value, being $1,387,500.

The market followed the course of affairs at Washington, with the suggestive and violent downward course of Spanish fours and the feverishness of the London market in the fortnightly settlement. Fours collapsed to panic prices, going to 45, a decline of 3⅛ from Monday's close. Americans in London scored substantial losses. The bear element was fortified by a conviction that the Bank of England's rate of discount would be increased to 5 per cent. Local money rates were harder both for call and time loans, and there were predictions that the end of the week would see terms much more stringent than 3 to 4 per cent. call money and 5 to 6 per cent. for time money.

No Particular Excitement.

No unusual excitement marked the transaction of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and at times the floor was "thin." The galleries were crowded, however, with sightseers from the opening to the close. The commission houses, as during the last fortnight, were thronged with active, passive, or hesitating speculators, and every tick of the tapes and each item of news from every quarter attracted at least interest, and in many cases comment, from all points of view.

They saw quotations slip down by jerks, and the bull element did not take heart until the luncheon hour rally. This was of little import and of short duration, and in the succeeding decline lower prices were recorded until a few minutes before the closing hour, when liquidating brought about a feeble reaction, which pulled prices back fractionally from the lowest.

Addison Cammack, the veteran operator, was in the Street yesterday viewing the situation.

Mr. Cammack's Views.

"No," he said to a reporter of The New York Times, "I am not 'in the market,' but follow its course. The market to-day is a brokers' market, that's the way I look at it. It's wholly so. I fail to note the presence of an investing interest. As to the future of the absorbing National question, I say neither war nor peace. It all rests with Spain—entirely depends on Madrid. The United States has come to the stopping point. Madrid will decide the situation. In my opinion, there has been much liquidation and a good discounting of the war possibility or probability. In my opinion, prices in the event of war would not get much lower. But the utmost point of decline would be reached the day when all chance of avoiding war would be patent beyond a doubt. I should not be surprised to see quotations advance the day after declaration of war with Spain."

Seventy-seven stocks were actively dealt in. Of these, four—Brooklyn Union Gas, Consolidated Ice, Erie second preferred, and Rubber—scored fractional advances. Bay State Gas and Minnesota Iron stood still. Of the other seventy-one stocks, the greatest decline was in the speculative item, Consolidated Gas, which fell 5 points, to 175½. The next greatest declines were 3¾ points each in Metropolitan Street Railway, to 136¾; St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba, to 130¼, and United States Express, to 38¼. The average net loss for the seventy-one active stocks was a little over 1 1-3 points.

The war cloud stimulated dealings in grain. May wheat on the New York Produce Exchange advanced 2¼c.; July wheat, 2⅝c.; May corn, ½c.; July corn the same, and May oats, ⅜c.

REDISTRICTING OF PRECINCTS.

Chief McCullagh Submits His Plan to the Police Board.

Chief of Police McCullagh has submitted to the Board of Police Commissioners a plan of great length for redistricting the precincts in the city so that the numbers may run consecutively from 1 to 80, the numbering to begin in Manhattan instead of having the numbers duplicated in the different boroughs. The Chief also suggests making eleven inspection districts, five in Manhattan, including Richmond; one in the Bronx, four in Brooklyn, and one in Queens. It is proposed to police all the parks with regular patrolmen attached to the various precincts, and the Chief says not only will the parks be better patrolled, but the number of men in excess of those needed by the change can be used to protect some of the smaller parks.

It is proposed to have the Seventeenth Precinct boundaries changed to correspond with the boundaries of the Grand Central Station, and to have the remainder of what is now the Seventeenth Precinct divided among the present Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-third Precincts.

An additional precinct for the Bronx is recommended to be formed from portions of the present Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-eighth Precincts, and to include Bronx Park. These precincts, the Chief says, are so large that portions of them lying remote from the station house are not adequately covered.

Chief McCullagh will also divide the Borough of Queens into six precincts, forming one inspection district, and the boundary lines of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Precincts of the Borough of Brooklyn will be changed to extend to the Borough of Queens, taking in that portion formerly known as East Williamsburg. The Chief says he is still of the opinion, stated in his report of Jan. 30, that 310 patrolmen be assigned to duty in Queens.

The Borough of Richmond is to constitute one precinct with three sub-precincts and stations, and be included in the Second Inspection District.

William G. Wood Set Free.

William G. Wood, who spent a good part of his property on May Kellard, and who since he was taken from the Middletown Asylum for the Insane has been locked up in the Tombs on a charge of forging his wife's name to a check for $1,000, was discharged yesterday by Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court. The Judge acted on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Unger, who said that as Wood had been in an insane asylum no jury would convict in the case. Wood left the prison in company with the Kellard woman.

Dress Goods Dep't.

The new "Spider Web" Handkerchief fabric, with deep line border, in dress lengths of four, eight or twelve handkerchiefs. This is the latest Paris fashion idea, for modern gown drapery, being a soft fabric of exceedingly fine quality, in art shades of castor, cadet or navy blue, silver grey, lilac, framboise and white edged with turquoise.

"Caucasienne," a new silk and wool gauze, in plaid, stripe and floral designs, 95 cents and $1.25 per yd.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BURGLAR FALLS FROM A ROOF.

Tries in Vain to Escape Tenement Dwellers and Police by Sliding Down a Water Pipe.

William Meyer, thirty-two years old, residence unknown, was probably fatally injured yesterday afternoon by falling to the ground from the roof of the tenement 225 East Twenty-second Street, whither he had fled when caught in the act of committing burglary.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benson and the former's brother, Edward, occupy a small flat on the fourth floor of the building. Edward Benson was roused from a nap in his room by the sound of some one in the chamber adjoining, and saw Meyer packing up clothing there. He grasped the intruder and tried to hold him while he shouted to Mrs. Benson to fetch the police. The latter hastened to the Twenty-second Street Station, less than a block away, and Patrolmen Kahn and Borse were sent to the spot. One of them stationed himself at the door of the house in which the burglar was and the other at the door of the tenement adjoining.

Meanwhile the burglar had knocked Benson down and run down stairs to the floor below, where he met Mrs. Callahan, a tenant, and begged her to let him go into her room and hide under the bed, for some enemies had been beating him and chasing him from the street, he said. Mrs. Callahan looked with disfavor on the story, and Meyer, seeing that there was no help in her, started up stairs again in a hurry. Benson had now recovered sufficiently from his encounter to give chase, and the whole house was roused by the excitement and keen for a man hunt. In a moment they had followed Meyer to the roof. The mob of tenants and the guardians of the law alike blocked the man's avenue of escape below, and his only hope was to slide somehow to the ground. To get a chance for his liberty he must run a chance on his life.

He slid without hesitation over the roof of the building, catching a sight of the unsympathizing pavement five stories below, and caught hold of a water pipe that he might slip down to safety and freedom. It was a gambler's chance, but his only one. A few feet from the roof his descending body struck one of the swinging iron shutters that guard the tenement windows. He missed his hold and fell nearly 50 feet, his body bounding from shutter to shutter as the iron frames swung in his downward path to the yard pavement.

He lay in a heap for a few moments, and then with wonderful vitality and nerve dragged his battered body over to a window sill and lay there till the police came for him. They found him a mass of bruises and his clothes in shreds. His right thigh was cut and the fingers of his right hand were almost split in twain.

Dr. Nutt of Bellevue Hospital, who was summoned, said that Meyer was internally injured, and could scarcely recover. His ragged clothing was smoldering from a slight blaze started by a box of matches which his pocket contained and which his fall had ignited. Mrs. Benson recognized him as a man who used to bring her coal. He was asked why he tried to rob her, and answered "Only fer a joke."

Meyer had forced an entrance to the flat through a window in the hall. He was taken to Bellevue a prisoner.

ATE MATCHES AND DIED.

Two-Year-Old Child of Manager Price Succumbs to Poisoning.

Dorothy Dean Price, the two-year-old daughter of E. D. Price, the theatrical manager, died yesterday morning as a result of eating the heads of sulphur matches. Mr. and Mrs. Price went out on Tuesday afternoon, leaving Dorothy and their four-year-old son playing together. When they returned the boy said that his sister had sucked the heads of several matches, but as no bad results were evident nothing further was thought of the matter.

Early yesterday morning the child was taken ill, and a doctor was summoned, but the little one died before he arrived. He gave it as his opinion that poisoning from the matches caused death. The Coroner will investigate the case.

NO RACE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

President Clausen Says that the Road Cannot Be Used for Such Purpose.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday sent a letter to Messrs. Simms, Gerbereau, and Bridgman, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City, in which he vetoes the proposition to hold a road race in Riverside Drive on Decoration Day. Mr. Clausen says in part;

"There is nothing that can be urged in favor of granting permission for a bicycle road race on Riverside Drive that could not also be urged in behalf of any similar application for a horse race on the Drive or a running race on the equestrian paths in any of the parks. In order to conduct such a competition the driveway would have to be closed against any other use for a period necessary to complete the race. The general public and the residents along the Drive both object to this, and stand upon their rights in the matter. The use of the Drive for racing purposes would involve a violation of the city ordinance regulating the speed of bicycles. It requires the unremitting vigilance of the Park Police now to control the tendency of riders to exceed the lawful rate of speed. Official authorization of a road race would be a tacit encouragement of this tendency and add to the difficulties of controlling it."

The People's Baths.

The People's Baths, 9 Centre Market Place, conducted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, continue to grow in popularity. During March the number of bathers was 7,791, of which 6,150 were men, 638 women, and 994 children. Compared with the corresponding month last year this shows an increase of 1,559. The total number of bathers since the opening of the baths, Aug. 17, 1891, to March 31, 1898, inclusive, has been 542,419, of which 402,217 were men, 70,946 women, and 69,256 children. To the low price charged—5 cents, for the use of a compartment for twenty minutes, a fresh cake of soap, and steam-cleaned, disinfected towels—the popularity of the baths is undoubtedly due. Unfortunately they are not even now self-supporting, and for the annual deficit the association has to rely on the generosity of contributors.

Laura Boothe a Suicide.

The inquest in the case of Laura Boothe, the actress, who was found dead in the New Amsterdam Hotel, was finished yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide. After this verdict was rendered Coroner Fitzpatrick discharged James S. Lee, the theatrical manager, who had been arrested on suspicion of causing her death. The District Attorney's office believed it had a strong case against Lee.

Registered Trade Mark.

Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear.

For Men, Women, and Children.

After a year's test in cold, heat, wet and dry, we have become so thoroughly convinced of the surpassing results in healthfulness and comfort attending the use of this make of underwear, and our own experience has been so universally endorsed by those of our patrons who have used it, that we unhesitatingly pronounce it greatly superior to wool, silk or cotton.

The season being just at hand when people are thinking of providing themselves with Spring and Summer underwear, we strongly urge upon all an investigation of the claims of this article. Men are especially invited to examine the goods, for they have thus far interested men even more than women.

Descriptive pamphlet and sample of material will be mailed free on request.

"THE LINEN STORE."
James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, New York.

FOREST FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

Hundreds of Acres Burned and the Flames Still Spreading—Over 500 Men Fighting It.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., April 13.—One of the most severe forest fires known on Long Island for some years is burning in this section. Hundreds of acres of woodland between Ronkonkoma, Middle Island, and Bohemia have been burned over, and the fire is still burning to-night. Nothing but a heavy rain will be able to check it. The fire started yesterday morning about two miles north of Lakeland. As soon as the fire was discovered all the farmers and their workmen hurried to the spot to try and beat out the flames. The fire started in dense underbrush, and within a couple of hours was beyond control.

Henry Weber and Carl Krutz, while clearing a space to head off the flames, were overcome by smoke. They would have been burned to death had not other fire fighters stumbled over them while retreating before the flames. The fire reached the Long Island Railroad track and the Lakeland station was destroyed. At the railroad tracks the men made a stand.

There a second rescue took place. John Cole lived in a house not far from the railroad in the woods. He was sick and unable to move. There was no one else at the house. No one thought of him until the flames had reached the building. Then some of the men at the railroad track carrying blankets and with their faces covered with wet clothes hurried to the house. Cole had managed to crawl out of bed, and was lying on the floor shrieking and crying for help. The roof and two sides of the building were burning. The men ran inside, wrapped Cole in blankets, and carried him through the fire to the railroad track.

The button factory near Ronkonkoma, an unoccupied house belonging to William Milton, and the barns of William Hennesy were destroyed by the flames. This afternoon 500 men were fighting the fire. The occupants of all houses close to the fire and in its path have been removed and their furniture carried to places of safety. The fire fighters were joined this afternoon by all of the men employed by William K. Vanderbilt and those of the South Side Club. Farmers are arriving to-night from distant points to take the places of the men who have been fighting the fire since yesterday morning and are exhausted. A change of wind is feared, as it might drive the fire toward houses which escaped the first course of the flames.

THE 69TH REGIMENT TROUBLES.

Officers of the Body Called Before Gen. Smith and Questioned About the Recent Election.

Pursuant to an order from Major Gen. Roe, the line officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment appeared before Brigadier Gen. George Moore Smith last night, at the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, to explain their connection with or participation in the harmony caucus Sunday, April 3, preceding the election for Colonel.

As The New York Times stated at the time, the caucus was very turbulent, and it is said that Capt. Healy called Capt. McCrystal a liar. All the officers who took part in the caucus were present last night, and one by one were put through a severe questioning by Gen Smith, as to who called the caucus, the object of it, the language used, and whether the Sixty-ninth could not get along without such disturbances. None of the officers failed to talk freely, and Gen. Smith got a great deal more information than he bargained for before he finished, as to the source of the trouble and the way to rid the regiment of it.

After the meeting Gen. Smith declined to talk, saying he was there merely to take testimony and report to Gen. Roe. It is thought that the latter will take decided action as soon as he gets the report. Col. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the division, and a stenographer were present at the meeting.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Two Old and Rare Volumes Presented to the Institution.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at the Astor Library. John Bigelow presided, and the Trustees present were Samuel P. Avery, John L. Cadwalader, Andrew H. Green, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, John S. Kennedy, Edward King, Alexander Maitland, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Stephen H. Olin, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Charles H. Russel, George W. Smith, and Fred Sturges.

John S. Kennedy presented to the library an old edition of a Syriac book on charms. Mr. Maitland also presented a book published in London in 1659 entitled "The Secret Workes of a Cruel People." It deals with the persecutions of the Quakers.

JURYMAN ASKED TO GO HOME.

Court Adjourned in Time for Him to Catch a Train.

During the trial of a civil suit before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court of Queens County yesterday there was a curious scene in the courtroom. James Cusick, a farmer, living at Farmingdale, was one of the jury.

The case was proceeding quietly when at 4:50 o'clock P. M. Mr. Cusick rose in the jurybox, and, without speaking, left his place, and walked to the Clerk's desk. The lawyers stood looking at him too surprised to proceed. Justice Maddox asked Mr. Cusick where he was going, and Cusick replied that he wanted to speak to the Clerk. He was ordered back to his place.

He then informed Justice Maddox that the last train for home left at 5 o'clock, and that he must catch it. Justice Maddox was about to order the trial to proceed when one of the counsel in the case came to the juryman's aid, and explained that he was about to ask for an adjournment anyhow, as he had to make a hurried trip to Albany, and wanted to leave the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock.

Court then adjourned until this morning, and Mr. Cusick caught his train.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Members of the Allied Trades and the Typothetae Come to an Agreement.

Members of the Allied Printing Trades Unions, who have been on a strike for several days, will return to work to-day. About 565 compositors and electrotypers were on a strike, and nearly as many others of allied trades, such as pressmen and feeders, were thrown out of work by the strike.

The strike started in the Globe Printing and Van den Houten shops, Typographical Union No. 6 attempting to unionize the shops. The Globe Company is said to be owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Van den Houten shop is said to be backed by the same interests. Samuel B. Donnelly, President of "Big Six," with other union officials, went to visit President McCurdy of the Mutual Company yesterday, but did not see him. He is said by the union officials to have sent out word that he had little use for labor unions.

The electrotypers in the two shops in which the strike began struck in sympathy with the compositors, and when the firms attempted to have their work done by other shops a strike followed that involved nineteen foundries and two composing shops—the Trow Company and the Publishers' Printing Company.

The employers organizations, the Typothetae and the Electrotypers' Association, began conferences with the union officials. The Trow Company happened to be a member of both organizations, and so its compositors were involved when the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union ordered a strike against all shops of members of the Electrotypers' Association. The Trow Company was so seriously affected that its President, R. W. Smith, offered the union officials to withdraw from both the employers' organizations if the men would return to work.

The unions had no complaint against the Trow Company, which did not accept outside stereotyping or electrotyping work, but did only its own work. Many directories are being printed by the firm, including those of Greater New York and Chicago. The union officials, however, refused to accept Mr. Smith's offer or to allow his men to return to work, because it was organization against organization, and individual firms were not being dealt with.

When the conferences began they were kept up, almost night and day, and when they ended, at 8 o'clock last night, on a basis of mutual concessions some of the conferrees had not had any sleep for thirty-six hours. Tuesday's conference did not end until 2:30 A. M. Wednesday, and was resumed at 8 A. M.

At the end the Typothetae gave out a statement saying that the differences had been satisfactorily adjudicated on a basis of mutual concessions. The unions concede them the right, it was affirmed, to accept any electrotyping work brought them, but the union's President declared that the Typothetae agreed that no printer is to be disciplined or discharged if he refuses to work on plates from shops at which his fellow-unionists are striking against. The bosses can do such work themselves, the union concedes, if they choose to. The Globe and Vanden Houten Companies are not affected by the settlement, and the union war against them continues. At the Trow and other shops the men will return to work to-day.

SUPERVISORS OF QUEENS.

The New Board Organizes with Eight Members.

The new Queens County Board of Supervisors organized in the County Court House in Long Island City yesterday. Because of the division of the Town of Hempstead between the Borough of Queens and the county, there are eight Supervisors in the new board. Previous boards contained but seven members. The Town of Hempstead is now represented by two Supervisors.

The new board is composed of Henry C. Korfmann (Dem.) of Long Island City, who was appointed to succeed Supervisor Johnson, who resigned to accept a place under the Borough Government; George Creed (Dem.) of Jamaica, Charles Powell (Rep.) of Flushing, Daniel J. McDonald (Dem.) of Newtown, W. H. Jones (Dem.) of Oyster Bay, Augustus Denton (Rep.) of North Hempstead, Louis C. Ott (Dem.) of Rockaway Beach, representing that part of Hempsted within the Borough of Queens.; George W. Smith of Hempstead, (Rep.,) representing that part of Hempstead outside of the borough.

Smith is holding over because of a contest in that part of Hempstead outside the borough over the election for Supervisor. Cox (Rep.) and Carl (Dem.) both claim the election, and the matter comes up in the courts this week in Brooklyn.

Supervisor Korkmann of Long Island City was unanimously chosen Chairman, Robert Seabury was elected clerk, and Townsend Scudder made counsel to the board.

A Cat Nearly Suffocates a Family.

Morris Koplik, his wife, and three sons were overcome by escaping gas in their apartment at 35 Division Street yesterday morning. All were revived. An investigation showed that a stray cat had turned on the stop-cock of the gas stove while foraging for milk which was in the room.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. | Engagement Extended to Apl. 23.
IN GAY N.Y. IN PREPARATION: "THE LADY SLAVEY."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15
Every evening. Saturday Matinée. | The Conquerors
Nxt. Wed. Mat. "Under the Red Robe."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | Every Eve'g & Sat. Mat. The Great Comic Opera Success "THE LITTLE LAMBS."

COLUMBUS ELITA PROCTOR OTIS. OLIVER TWIST.
Next Week—Never Again.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. To-night—"What Happened to Jones." NEXT WEEK—"GETTYSBURG."

The Spring Suit you would most like to have is here at the price you will think very reasonable.

Very fashionable fabrics, very proper fit, very stylish shapes, begin as low as $12, $14, $15, $16, $18 and up.

The man who wants to pay less finds satisfactory clothes at $10.

The man who wants to pay more finds exceedingly handsome clothes at $20 to $30.

The very fastidious man has us make his clothes to order.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. } Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Oratorio Society
WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
Third Concert: Friday Afternoon, April 15, at 2.
ST. CHRISTOPHER, Horatio Parker
(New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
ELIJAH .... Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon Davies, Bushnell, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

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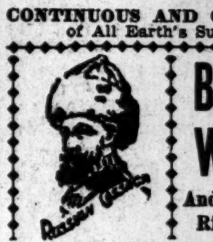

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And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
Nothing Else Like It in the World.
Standing Alone, Greatest of All Great.
Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

Daly's Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. (Closed Thurs. Evg. for rehearsal.) Friday and Every Evening.
La POUPEE,
A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordinnean and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis, and Virginia Earl in the cast. Matinee Saturday.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS. ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c.
BILLEE TAYLOR IN ENGLISH.
I PAGLIACCI
BOXES, $3, $4, $5. SAT. MAT. 25c., 50c.
APRIL 25th—CARMEN (IN ENGLISH.)

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
THE MARVELOUS AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
Splendid War Views. Gen. Lee, Maine Wreck, President McKinley, &c. Great Enthusiasm.
FRED HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER.
Mme. Rombello, Jones, Grant and Jones. 30 other.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE.
"Two more triumphs."—World.
LOVE FINDS THE WAY.
"Fascinated from end to end."—Herald.
A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
"It delighted the spectators."—Sun.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

Broadway Theatre. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK of the HIGHWAYMAN
BROADWAY THEATRE. Next Week!
The Triumphant Triumvirate.
RUSSELL - FOX - DE ANGELIS
In Stange & Edwardes' "The Wedding Day."

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Caron & Herbert, Binns & Binns, Willis P. Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Lewis & Ernest, Lotta Gladstone, Letta & Minni. Many others.

OLYMPIA. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.
FREE CONCERT to General Public in Concert Hall; Ricci's Orchestra; Entrance from Street.

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
The BOSTONIANS
In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TWO FAREWELL RECITALS.
April 16, April 23, at 2:30. | Josef Hofmann.
Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

EDEN Musee | THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER | Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. Eve'gs 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THE OLD COAT.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av. | 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION 25c

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST.
Mat. Saturday.
WAY DOWN EAST

HARLEM Opera House | E. H. SOTHERN. To-night, Friday and Sat. (Mat. and Eve.)
LORD CHUMLEY.
Next Week—Ada Rehan in répertoire.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. [illegible] Mat. [illegible]
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.